# MITSUI BANK L'TD.

**Capital, Paid up - - - - Yen 20,000,000.00**

**Reserve Fund- - - - - - „ 6,450,000.00**

## Head Office, TOKYO:

***No. 1, Surugacho, Nihonbashi-ku***

**Tel. L.D. 129, 130, & 420; 299, 454 "Honkyoku"**

## BRANCHES:

FUKAGAWA (TOKYO), YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, OTSU, KYOTO, OSAKA, NISHI-KU (OSAKA), KOBE, HIROSHIMA, MOJI, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, AND OTARU.


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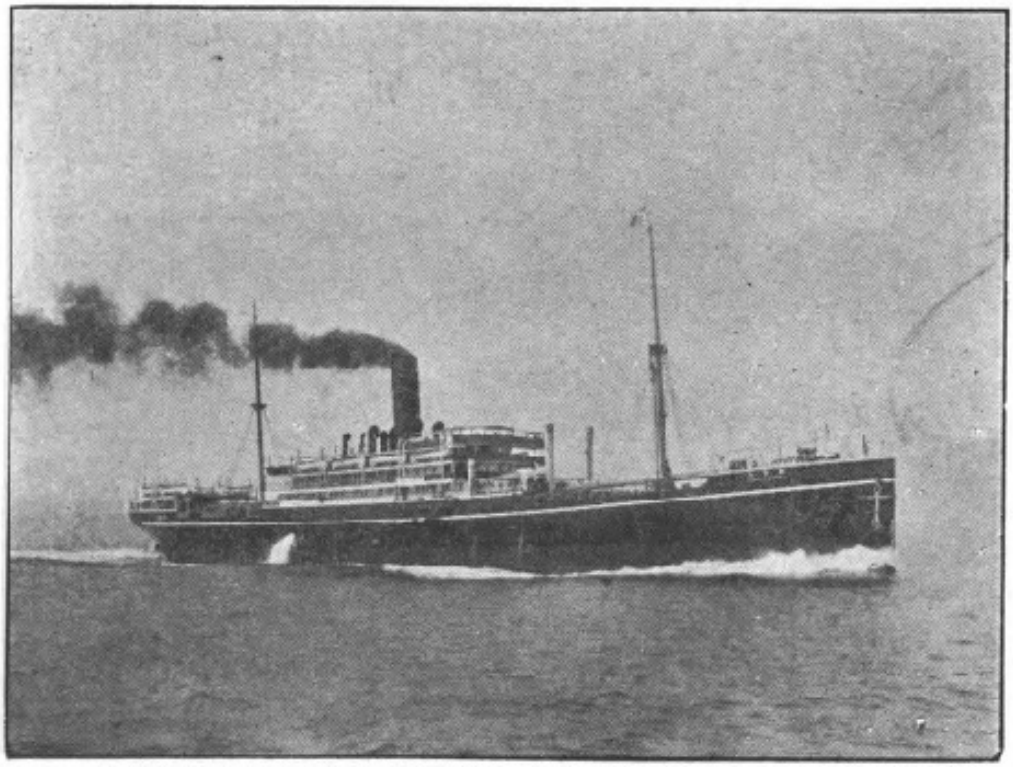

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Telegraph Address: "Senkiaku, Tokyo," Telephone No. 3,147 Shimbashi


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# MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

**Capital, Paid up - - Yen 15,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE.**

**No. 1, YAYESU-CHO ITCHOME, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO.**

**Telegraphic Address: IWASAKI.**

**President - - - - - Baron HISAYA IWASAKI.**
**Vice President - - - Baron KOYATA IWASAKI.**

**BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

**BRANCHES**:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe,

**SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.**

**DOCKYARDS AND ENGINE WORKS**:—Nagasaki, Kobe.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES**:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Handa, Toyohashi, Ejiri, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, London, Glasgow.

**METAL MINING DEPARTMENT.**

Sado, Ikuno, Osaruzawa, Arakawa, Yoshioka, Omodani, Makimine, Takara, Togi, Takatori, Takane, Okuyama, Osaka Metallurgical Works.

**COAL MINING DEPARTMENT.**

Takashima, Ochi, Yoshinotani, Namazuta, Shinnew, Hojo, Kanada.

**ESTATE DEPARTMENT.**

**OFFICES**:—Tokyo, Niigata.

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MACY & CO.
MITSUI & CO
NOZAWA & CO
SMITH BAKER & CO.
TAIT & CO


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# The Nippon Fire Insurance Company Limited.

**ESTABLISHED 1892**

## FIRE and ACCIDENT.

**Capital Subscribed = = = = Yen 3,000,000**
**Total Reserve Funds = = = Yen 1,547,829**
**Losses Paid = = = = = = Yen 7,864,275**

**HEAD OFFICE:**

No. 12, Ginza-itchome, Tokyo.

**BRANCHES:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OSAKA, | KYOTO, | KOBE, |
| NAGOYA, | HIROSHIMA, | FUKUOKA, |
| SENDAI, | YOKOHAMA. | |

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# The YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - - Yen 48,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - - - - ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - - ,, 18,900,000

**President**
JUNNOSUKE INOUYE, Esq.

**Vice-President and General Manager**
YUKI YAMAKAWA, Esq.

**Directors**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. Inouye, Esq. | R. Kimura, Esq. | M. Odagiri, Esq. |
| N. Soma, Esq. | R. Hara, Esq. | T. Kawashima, Esq. |
| K. Sonoda, Esq. | Y. Yamakawa, Esq. | Baron K. Iwasaki. |

## Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Manager - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Taro Hodsumi, Esq.

## Tokyo Branch

***NO. 8 HONRYOGAYE-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU.***

Manager - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Yoshio Matsuo, Esq.

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo. | Osaka. | Kobe. | Nagasaki. | London. | Lyons. |
| New York. | San Francisco. | Los Angeles. | Honolulu. | Bombay. | Calcutta. |
| Hongkong. | Shanghai. | Tsingtau | Hankow. | Peking. | Tientsin. |
| Newchwang. | Dairen (Dalny). | Ryojun (Port Arthur). | | Liaoyang. | |
| Fengtien (Mukden). | | Tiehling. | Changchun. | Antung-Hsien. | Harbin. |

***Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities in the world.***

**London Bankers:** **Parr's Bank, Limited.**
**Union of London & Smith's Bank, Limited.**
**London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the managers.
Certified cheques on this Bank will be accepted by the Customs House at Yokohama in payment of duty.

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# The Sumitomo Bank,

## Limited.

## OSAKA, JAPAN.

**Cable Address "SUMIT BANK, OSAKA"** **ESTABLISHED 1912.**

---

### (Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital . . . . | Yen 15,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital . . . . . | 7,500,000.00 |
| Reserve Funds (June 1914) . . . | 950,000.00 |
| Deposits (June 1914). . . . . | 65,000,000.00 |

Baron K. Sumitomo, President.
K. Nakada, Esq., Managing Director.

**BRANCHES:—**

Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Moji, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu, Hakata (City of Fukuoka) and Kurume.

**LONDON BANKERS:—**

Lloyds Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Kais. Koen. Priv. Oesterr. Laenderbank.

**CORRESPONDENTS:—**

In all the principal cities of the world.

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The Bank buys, issues and receives for collection, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and grants Commercial and **TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT** on all important points abroad besides doing General Banking Business.

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# THE MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.

## HEAD OFFICE:

**1, Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.**

**Telephone Nos. 5,550 to 5,555 Honkyoku.**

**The Largest Coal Miners in the East. Annual Production, 4,100,000 tons, being equal to One-Fifth of the Total Coal Production of Japan.**

---

**COLLIERIES.**

**Miike**:—Omuta, Miike-gun, Chikugo, Kyushu.
With the exclusive control of the **NEW MIIKE DOCK**, equipped with our "Patent Loader" and providing every facility of quick coaling at reduced cost.
**Tagawa**:—Gotoji, Tagawa-gun, Buzen, Kyushu.
**Hondo**:—Shimosakai, Kurate-gun, Chikuzen, Kyushu.
**Yamano**:—Inatsuki-mura, Kaho-gun, Chikuzen, Kyushu.
**Noborikawa**:—Noborikawa-mura, Yubari-gun, Ishikari, Hokkaido.

**METAL AND SULPHUR MINES.**

**Kamioka Silver and Zinc Mine**:—Funatsu, Yoshiki-gun, Hida.
**Kushikino Gold Mine**:—Kushikino-mura, Hioki-gun, Satsuma, Kyushu.
**Iwaonobori Sulphur Mine**:—Iwanai, Iwanai-gun, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido.
**Kobui Sulphur Mine**:—Shirikishinai-mura, Kameta-gun, Hokkaido.

**Sole Agents for the Company's Coal and other Mineral Products:**

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.**

**OR**

**MITSUI & CO., LTD.**

**TOKYO.**

**Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI."**


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OF
THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LINES
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EVERY PART OF THE EMPIRE

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Karuizawa — Matsushima
Ikao — Kamakura
Kiso Valley — Hakone
Mt. Fuji
Yamada — Arima
Nara — Inland Sea
Kyoto — Miyajima
Amanohashidate — Kyushu

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GOFUKUBA


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**TRAIN DE LUXE**

WITH OBSERVATION PARLOUR
RUN DAILY BETWEEN TOKYO (SHIMBASHI) AND SHIMONOSEKI VIA YOKOHAMA (HIRANUMA), KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE, MIYAJIMA, etc.

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Private Cars
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Special Arrangements with Steamship Co's
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If you are going to Formosa, Chosen (Korea), Manchuria, China, Russia, and Europe,

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TOURS, TIME-TABLES, PLEASE APPLY TO
RIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
SHI, TOKYO


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## Shortest, Quickest, and Cheapest Route

between

## The Far East and Europe.

### TOKYO TO LONDON IN 13½ DAYS.

The South Manchuria Railway, in connection with the Chosen (Korean) Railway and the Trans-Siberian Railway, forms the Shortest, Quickest, and Cheapest Route between Tokyo and London via the new Mukden–Antung Line, which reduces the Sea Voyage between Japan and the mainland from two days to a few hours.

### SHANGHAI TO LONDON IN 13½ DAYS.

By taking the South Manchuria Railway Co's direct mail turbine steamer, "Sakaki Maru," specially built for the service, and thence by the S.M.R. express to the Trans-Siberian route, London can be reached from Shanghai in 13½ days, and passengers travelling by the "International Through Passenger Traffic via Siberia" tickets can have their baggage registered direct from Shanghai (and principal intermediate stations) to London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna.

### NEWEST HIGHWAY ROUND THE WORLD.

The South Manchuria Railway Company's new Mukden–Antung Line standard gauge opened on Nov. 1st, 1911, passes through magnificent scenery, and furnishes the last link in the newest highway round the world.

### TOKYO TO PEKING IN 4 DAYS.

By travelling via the Chosen (Korea), South Manchuria, and Peking–Mukden Lines, the Journey from Tokyo to Peking occupies only 4 days, and traverses the choicest districts of the countries en route.


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# SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

## YAMATO HOTELS.

**The Company have Established Yamato Hotels at**

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All are run under the Company's own management on European Lines, and provided comfortable and modern facilities. Cook & Son's Hotel coupon accepted. Rooms reserved on application by letter, telegraph, or telephone. Carriage and porters in uniform meet all steamers and trains.

## Ticket Agents.

The South Manchuria Railway Company's Railway and Steamship Tickets are issued and Pictorial Guide Books and Information can be obtained at the Company's Agents, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, and also at all the Offices throughout the World of the International Sleeping Car Company of Brussels, Messrs. Thos Cook & Son of London, the Reisebureau Der Hamburg-Amerika Linie of Berlin, the Nordisk Resebureau of Gothenburg, and direct from

**The Traffic Manager,**
**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY,**
**DAIREN.**

**Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU." Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed.; A. I; and Lieber's**


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# NIPPON SHA-RYO SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

**(The Japan Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)**

Capital - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ¥ 1,200,000
Area of factory - - - - - - - - - about 30 acres
Number of workmen employed - - - 1,000

OFFICE:

**Atsuta, Nagoya, Japan.**

**Passenger, freight & electric cars** for modern requirements.
**Wooden, iron, & steel machines** and **tools** for all railway purposes.

We are always prepared to furnish designs and specifications, or to quote lowest prices for prepared designs.
Our long experience in car manufacturing business is placed at your disposal.


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# CHOSEN RAILWAYS

## Most Important and Interesting Route in the Round-the-World Journeys.

### To Tokyo via Chosen

FROM

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|---|---|
| Mukden | 2½ days |
| Changchun | 3 ,, |
| Peking | 4 ,, |
| Moscow | 11 ,, |
| Berlin | 12½ ,, |
| Paris } London } | 13½ ,, |

**CHOSEN-MANCHURIA EXPRESS**

Tri-weekly Express Service between Fusan and Changchun.
Excellent 1st & 2nd Class Sleeping and Dining Cars are taken.
**Connections**:—With the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun.
With the Tokyo-Shimonoseki Train de Luxe through the Fusan-Shimonoseki Ferry Service.

**DAILY EXPRESS**

Two Daily Express Trains composed of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Cars run between Fusan and Antung, and take Sleeping and Dining Cars on the necessary sections. These trains run conjointly with the train on the Antung-Mukden line, thus providing the through service between Fusan and Mukden.

**THROUGH PASSENGER TRAFFIC**

Through tickets from principal stations on the Chosen Railways to Hsinminfu, Shanhaikuan, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Tsitsikar, Vladivostok, Habarovsk, etc. besides principal points on the lines of the Japanese Railways and South Manchuria Railway, are issued.

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Under the direct management of the Railway Bureau.

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The Chosen Hotel, Keijyo (Seoul) to be opened on the 1st October, 1814.

### Ticket Agencies

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For further particulars please apply to

**The Railway Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen,**
RYUZAN, CHOSEN.

**Cable Add: "SENTETS"** **Code Used: A. B. C, 5th Edition**


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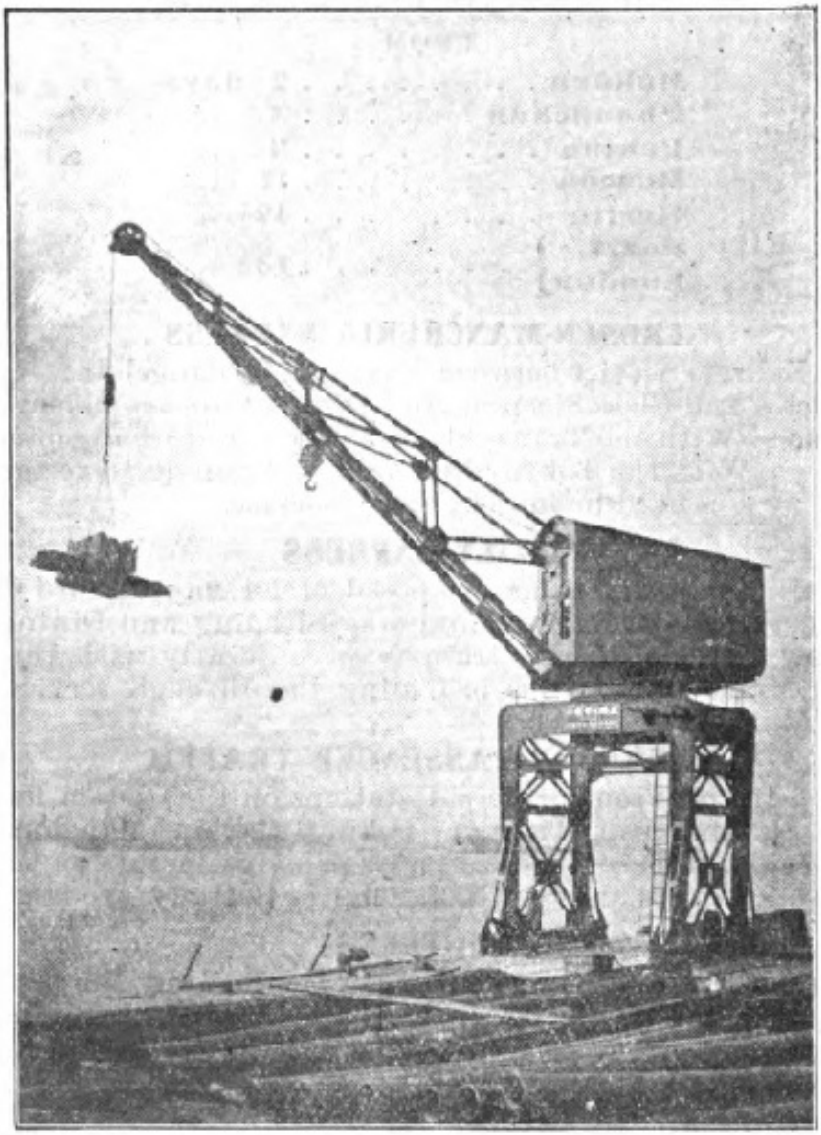
# The Ishikawajima Ship-Building and Engineering Co., Ltd. Tokyo.

*(Tokyo Ishikawajima Zosenjo)*

**Established 1876.**



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"MASUMASU" Yokohama.
" Tokyo.

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# Masuda & Co.

(MASUDA GOMEI KAISHA).

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**IMPORT DEPT.**
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TOKYO.

**EXPORT DEPT.**
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YOKOHAMA.

JAPAN.

## General Importers and Exporters.

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Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Beans and Beancakes, Woodpulp, Wool, Lead, Hides and Tallow, Fertilizers, Iron & Steel, Oregon Pine, etc.

**Principal Exports**

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**BRANCHES:**

TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBE, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1899.

# The Bank of Taiwan,

## LIMITED.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP - - 8,750,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 3,610,000

President - - - - - - - - KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President - - - - -KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.
Director - - - - - - - - - - - IETOSHI SADA, Esq.
Director - - - - - - - - KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
Director - - - - - - - - - - - SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE:

## TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan.)

**Branches & Agencies:**

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOY | HONGKONG | MACASSAR | SAN FRANCISCO | TAKOW |
| BATAVIA | ILOILO | MANILA | SHANGHAI | TAMSUI |
| BOMBAY | JOLO | MOJI | SINGAPORE | TOKYO |
| CALCUTTA | KAGI | NAGASAKI | SOERABAYA | YOKOHAMA |
| CANTON | KEELUNG | NEMCHWANG | SWATOW | ZAMBOANGA |
| CHERIBON | KIUKIANG | NEW YORK | TAICHU | Etc. |
| DAIREN | KOBE | OSAKA | TAINAN | |
| FOOCHOW | LONDON | SAMARANG | TAITO | |

**London Bankers:**

PARR'S BANK, LIMITED. YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

## TOKYO BRANCH:

## No. 1, Gofuku-cho Nihonbashi-ku,

Tel. Nos. 227, 288 and 1028 Honkyoku.

K. YAMANARI, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Manager.*


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OF

**Gun-stocks, Patented Sheet Glass, Patented Boiler, and Patented Rice-Thrasher.**

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*No. 4 Hatsune-cho, Koishikawa, TOKYO.*

**Tel. Nos. Bancho. 3861 (Long distance) and 2598.**

# 西谷商店

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電話番町 長 一六八三 二五九二


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# THE JIJI SHIMPO

*The Greatest and Most Influential Newspaper in Japan*

# 日本一の時事新報

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(7½ lines to the inch)

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**TOKYO, JAPAN**


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THE
# Japan Advertiser

**Tokyo & Yokohama**

*Independent & Impartial*

**The Largest Circulation and the Best Class of Circulation**

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The

# Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun

(Independent Organ of Widest Circulation.)

大阪毎日新聞社經營

¶ It is Counterpart in Tokyo of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun credited as being the king of dailies in the Far East, and is made the same Board of Managers.

¶ Some of the Special Features are

Powerful and impartial editorial articles, prompt and copious foreign telegraphic service.

¶ Authoritative information on Economic, Financial, Political, Literary and Art Affairs.

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IS THE BEST MEDIUM OF ADVERTISEMENTS,
AS THE PAPER REACHES TO ALL CIRCLES.

## The Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun

OFFICE :—Maruno-uchi, Tokyo, Japan.


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# "THE ASAHI"

# 朝日新聞

Influential Daily Newspaper having the Largest Circulation in Japan.

Recognized Favourite among the Educated and the Business Circles.

Absolutely Best Medium for Advertisement.

THE
**TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN**

(Eight Pages Daily)

IN TOKYO ESTABLISHED 1888

**Advertising Rate**

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*One line per day Yen .60*

THE
**OSAKA ASAHI SHIMBUN**

(Ten Pages Daily with Sunday Supplement)

IN OSAKA ESTABLISHED 1879

**Advertising Rate**

*One inch per day Yen 6.00*
*One line per day Yen .75*

**Special Facilities for Foreign Advertisements and Translation servises made free of charge**

**OFFICE.**

**The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun**
Tokyo, Japan.

**The Osaka Asahi Shimbun**
Osaka, Japan.

**All Business Communications should be addressed to the manager.**


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3RD EDITION

# WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

1914

ON SALE AT LEADING BOOK-SELLERS

EDITED BY

Mr. SHUNJIRO KURITA

¶Revised and Supplemented, especially many biographical sketches of foreigners associated with Japan are newly added :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

¶The above is to put on sale April 1913. A Collection of biographies of over 5.000 prominent persons of Japan

**Over 1.400 Pages**

MANY PORTRAITS ARE INSERTED

¶Quite New Materials and Accurate Sketches, both being utterly Free from Prejudices :: :: :: :: :: ::

¶The 1st edition of this book was reviewed in the highest terms by very many leading news papers and magazines all over the world :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

**Price: 12/d per copy ($3)**

Issued in

**Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office**

Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo, Japan

TEL. SHIMBASHI 1266

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THE

# JAPAN MAGAZINE

Proprietor: SEISHIN HIRAYAMA Editor: Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE, the JAPAN MAGAZINE is published in English, and has as CONTRIBUTORS Japanese AUTHORS, STATESMEN and SCIENTISTS, who are authorities on the subjects with which they deal. The Magazine is distinctively JAPANESE IN FORM, printed on JAPANESE PAPER and handsomely ILLUSTRATED with halftones on art paper. THE JAPAN MAGAZINE maintains a high STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE portraying JAPANESE LIFE, LITERATURE, ART, INDUSTRY, POLITICS, COMMERCE and CIVILIZATION, frankly and accurately representing the nation's progress, past and present.

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## The Japan Magazine Co.

TOKYO


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THE

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The Japan Times Publishing Co., Ltd.,
HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO.

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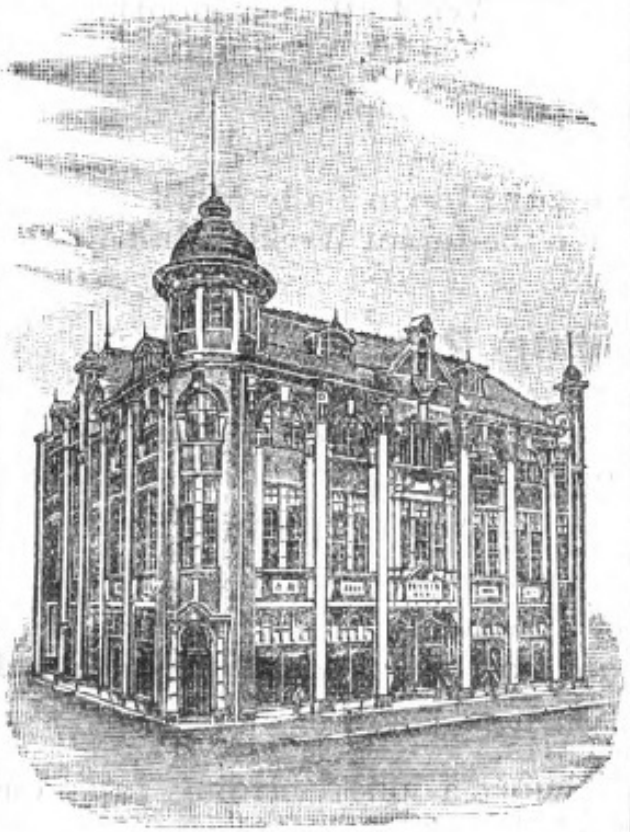

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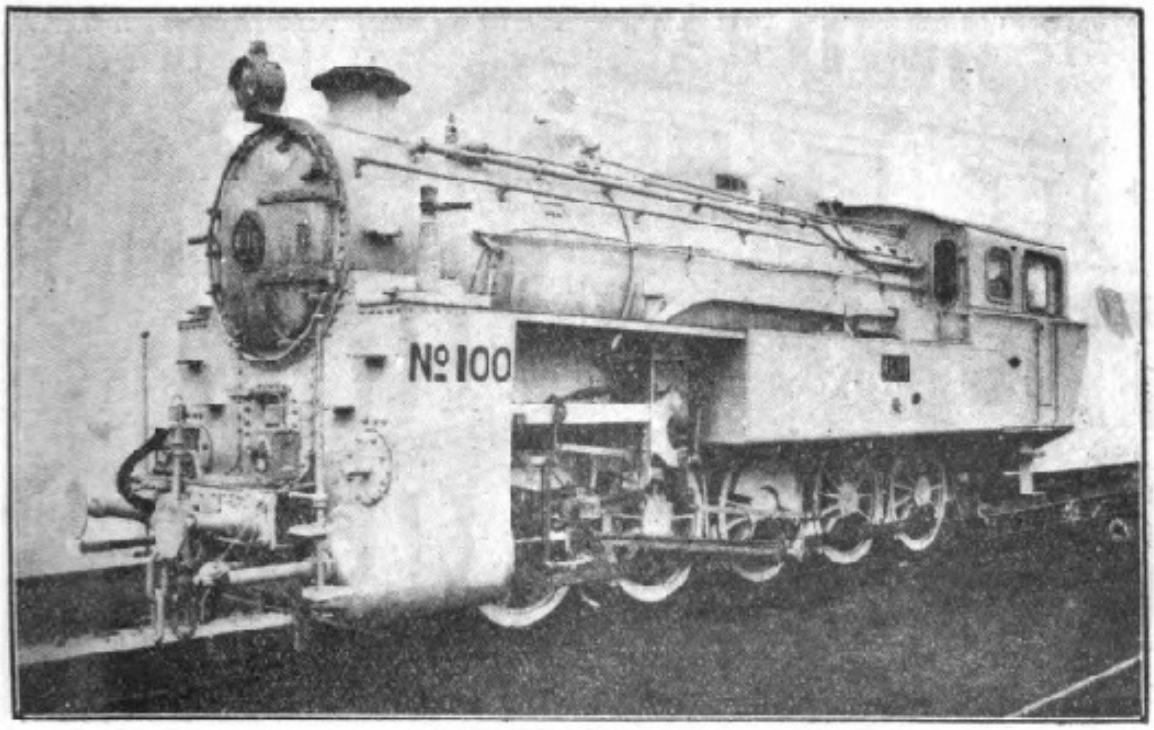


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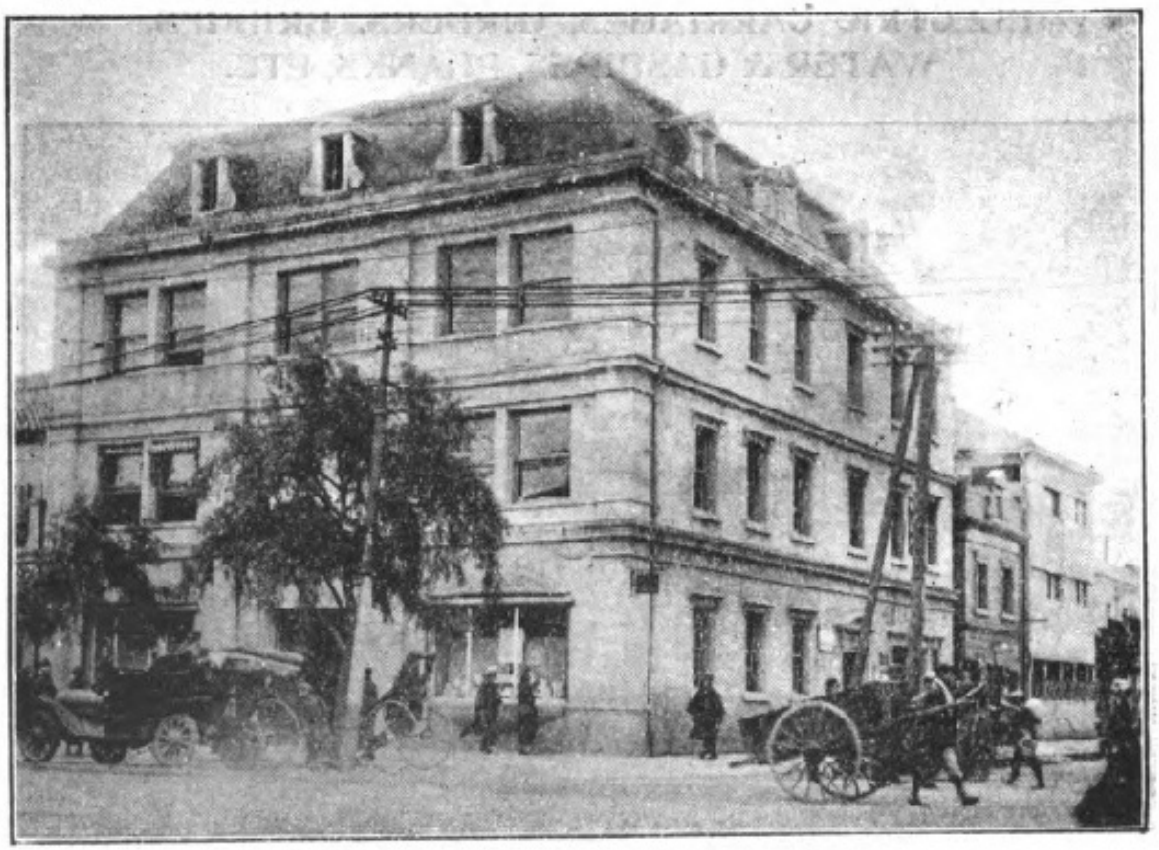

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# JAPAN YEAR BOOK

**Complete Cyclopaedia of General Information and Statistics on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year**

# 1914

**BY**

**Y. TAKENOB**

**Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"**

## NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

**THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE**

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# WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

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| | | |
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| *Yen* = 100 sen = 1,000 rin | = 2s. 0d. 582<br>= 0.4984 Dollar | = 2.583 Francs<br>= 2.0924 marks |

## DISTANCE AND LENGTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ri* = 36 cho = 2160 ken = 12960 shaku | = 2.44030 miles<br>2.122 miles (marine) | = 3.92727 kilomètres |
| *Ken* = 6 shaku = 60 sun | = 7 ft. 5½ inches | = 1.81818 mètre |
| *Shaku* = 10 sun = 100 bu | = 1 ft. 2$\frac{1}{16}$ inches | = 0.30303 mètre |
| *Sun* = 10 bu | | |

## LAND MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Square Ri* = 1296 cho | = 5.95505 square miles | = 15.4237 kilomètre carrés |
| *Cho* = 10 tan = 100 se = 3000 tsubo<br>*Tan* = 10 se = 300 tsubo<br>*Se* = 30 tsubo | = 2.245064 acres | = 99.17355 ares |
| *Tsubo* | = 3.95369 square yards | = 3.30579 centiares |

## QUANTITY AND CAPACITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Koku* = 10 to = 100 sho = 1000 go | = 4.96005 bushels<br>4.765389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.<br>5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. | = 1.80391 hectolitres |
| *To* = 10 sho = 100 go | | |

## WEIGHTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Kwan* = 1,000 momme = 6.25 kin | = 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir)<br>10.04711 lbs. (Troy) | = 3.75000 kilogrames |
| *Kin* = 160 momme | = 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir)<br>1.60754 lbs. (Troy) | = 0.60000 kilograme |

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# PREFACE

With this edition the Japan Year Book has entered a new stage in its ten years' existence since the first edition was issued in 1905, for from this year I am its sole editor and proprietor. By way of demonstrating a new departure made in the internal arrangement of this widely recognized annual, a new design has been adopted for the cover, while printing and binding have been entrusted to one of the best establishments in Tokyo. The result is that, in general outward appearance, this edition surpasses all its predecessors. But it is in the contents that the evidence of the new arrangement will be found most conspicuous. The whole contents from cover to cover have been subjected to thorough revision. While condensation has been rigidly applied in numerous places, the contrary process of expansion and addition was equally busy, as is evident from the very first page. This remark as to condensation and expansion is demonstrated emphatically as, for instance, in the chapters on Finance, Army and Navy, as also Arts and Crafts, Education, Mining, etc. Some of the additions are Japanese Fauna and Flora, especially written for the Japan Year Book by a specialist; Outline of Japanese History with lists of "year-names," sovereigns and actual rulers; the question and situation of Japanese emigration; a complete scientific description of the principal hot springs in Japan; financial position of the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya; list of living Japanese artists; list of Drawbacks, etc., etc.

The consequence is that, in spite of condensation, the number of pages has increased, from 702 in the 1913 edition to 740 in this.

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These work out as 500,000 approximately as to number of words, as against, for instance, 525,000 in Count, now Premier, Okuma's celebrated "Fifty Years of New Japan," 2 vols., 25*s* net. The Japan Year Book being issued at 8*s* net may be considered the cheapest, as it is assuredly the most comprehensive and up-to-date reference work on Japan to-day. In conclusion, I must offer my sincere thanks to several of my friends at Waseda University, Imperial Government Railways, and elsewhere who kindly wrote for this issue introductory and other articles; similar thanks are due to others who assisted me in reading proofs or supplying data.

Y. Takenob.

Tokyo, August, 1914.

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f. = front pages; b. = back pages

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# DIARY

(from July 1st '13 to July 31st '14)

(For the Naval Scandal news see the Supplement)

July 1. Mr. Yamakuri, stock-broker, is bankrupt.
„ 4. Prof. Shimamura's Geijutsu-za Theatre is formed.
„ 5. Imp. Academy gives prizes to Mr. R. Muraoka, Dr. K. Uyesaka, Dr. K. Goto and Mr. M. Kondo.
„ 7. Strike of railway laborers, over 200, at Shinagawa reclamation grounds.
„ 8. Dissolusion of Dr. Tsubouchi's Bungei Kyokwai Theatre.
„ 9. Vice-Pres. Tsukuda and others of Industrial Bank of Japan resign.
„ „ Mr. H. Hibiya, Mng. Dir. of Fuji Cotton Mill retires and contributes his reward *yen* 100,000 to the Mill for the benefit of officials and laborers.
„ 12. Viscount James Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to America is entertained in Tokyo by the International Press Association.
„ 14. Prince Katsura is ill fron cancer in the stomach.
„ 16. Profs. T. Tanimoto, T. Muraoka, K. Miwa, K. Yoshikawa and C. Amaya of Imp. Kyoto Univ. tender resignations.
„ 17. State funeral of Prince Arisugawa at the Gokokuji temple.
„ 18. Mr. E. Yamaza, new Minister to China starts for his post.
„ „ Mr. E. Ono is appointed Vice-Pres. of Industrial Bank of Japan.
„ „ The Emperor's Birthday Ceremony gazetted as Oct. 1.
„ 21. Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister for Commerce arrives at Shimonoseki from Australia.
„ „ Messrs. E. Ono, T. Aoki of Industrial Bank of Japan, appointed Dirs. of Franco-Japan Bank.
„ 25. Baron K. Kimotsuki, Mayor of Osaka resigns.
„ 31. Baron K. Sufu, Privy Councillor, is relieved of his post.
Aug. 1. The revised civil service ordinance is announced.
„ 2. New American Ambassador and Mrs. Guthrie arrive at Yokohama.
„ 4. Viscount Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to America, leaves Japan.
„ 5. Profs. Muraoka, Otani, Yoshikawa, and Yamamoto, of Imp. Kyoto Univ. relieved of their posts.
„ 8. Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister for Commerce, leaves Japan.
„ „ Three women admitted to Imp. Tohoku Univ. for the first time in Japan.
„ 18. Accident to Farman aeroplane carrying Capt. Fukui and Lieut. Nagasawa; machine broken.
„ 22. Lieut.-Gen. Baron S. Nakamura appointed Commander of Tokyo Garrison; Lieut.-Gen. K. Uchiyama, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.
„ 24. Dr. Soyeda, delegate of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and of America-Japan Association, returns home after investigating the Californian problem.

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Aug. 27. Rain storm in North-eastern districts; death, 163; injured, 184; 2,428 houses lost.
„ 28. Railway accident on Kushiro-Hakodate line; 7 killed; 27 injured.
„ 29. A party of primary school boys overtaken by rain storm at the top of Mt. Komagadake; the principal and 7 boys killed, 3 lost.
Sept. 1. One Japanese murdered and another injured at Nanking by Chinese soldiers.
„ 3. Cruiser *Niitaka* despatched to Nanking.
„ 5. Mr. M. Abe, Dir. of Pilitical Bur., Foreign Office, is assassinated.
„ 7. Japanese detachment of sailors at Nanking increased.
„ „ National Mass Meeting on Chinese affair in Tokyo.
„ „ Aeroplane accident at Tokorozawa; machine crushed; Lieut. Shigematsu injured.
„ 9. Chinese Charge d'Affairs apologizes for the Nanking case at Foreign Office, Tokyo.
„ „ M. Okada (age 18) an assassin of Mr. Abe, commits suicide.
„ 11. Dr. Bryce, new Prof. of Economics at Imp. Tokyo Univ., arrives in Tokyo.
„ 15. Cruiser *Kasagi* and torpedo-destroyers despatched to China.
„ 18. Mr. Herboso, Chilian Minister, arrives at Yokohama.
„ 26. Imp. donation of ¥ 13,300 to sufferers from the storm on Aug. 27.
„ 30. Imp. grant ¥ 1,000 to Tokyo Taisho Exhibition.
Oct. 2. Imp. grant ¥ 1,300 to storm sufferers in Hokkaido.
„ 6. Japan recognizes Chinese Republic.
„ 9. Explosion of destroyer *Ikazuchi* in Aomori Bay.
„ 10. Mr. I. Fukano, ex-Governor, and Mr. J. Kato, ex-Mayor, in Nagoya, are arrested in connexion with the licenced quarters case.
„ „ The result of the Nanking affair is published by the Government.
„ 13. Mr. C. Koike appointed Dir. of Political Bur., Foreign Office.
„ 14. Dr. R. Koga, ex-Dir. of Police Bur. sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at the Tokyo District Court.
„ 15. Mr. S. Ikegami is appointed Mayor of Osaka.
„ 16. Annual Art Exhibition of Educational Dep't opens.
„ 17. The 30th anniversary of Waseda University is celebrated.
„ „ Collision of trains on Hokuroku line; 24 killed, over 90 injured.
„ 19. Funeral of Prince Katsura at Zojoji temple in Tokyo.
Nov. 5. Battleship-cruiser *Kongo* enters Yokohama from England.
„ 10. Annual naval review in Tokyo Bay.
„ „ Torpedo-boat *Asatsuyu* is stranded in Japan Sea.
„ 11. Dr. Y. Okuda, Minister of Education, is appointed Minister of Justice as additional post.
„ „ Imperial chrisanthemum garden party.
„ 12. The Emperor leaves Tokyo for Nagoya; returns Nov. 18.
„ 13. Imp. Diet convoked in Tokyo on Dec. 24.
„ „ The grand military manoeuvre begins near Nagoya.
„ 17. M. Regnault, new French Ambassador, arrives in Tokyo.
„ 20. Cruiser *Izumo* despatched to Maxico.
„ 22. M. Gerard, ex-French Ambassador, leaves Tokyo for home.
Dec. 1. Battleship-cruiser *Kirishima* is launched at Nagasaki.
„ 6. American baseball team, "Giant," arrives at Yokohama.
„ 11. Imp. donation of ¥ 5,000 is made to the Japan Red Cross Society.

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Dec. 19. Dr. Nomura appointed President and Mr. Ito Vice-President, of South Manchuria Railway.
„ 22. Mr. De la Barra, Special Mexican Envoy, arrives in Tokyo; leaves Japan on Jan. 6.
„ 23. M. Regnault, French Ambassador, presents his credentials.
„ 24. Great Naval dockyard at Maizuru is completed.
„ 25. Mr. De la Barra, Special Mexican Envoy, with the Mexican Minister presents to the Emperor the autograph letter of Mr. Huerta, Mexican President.
„ 26. Imp. Diet. (31st session) opens.
„ „ National reception to Mr. De la Barra at Hibiya Park, Tokyo.
„ 28. Mr. S. Yoshiwara appointed Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. and Mr. U. Noda, its Vice-Pres.
Jan. 4. Accident to ski-runners on Mt. Fuji; one man killed.
„ 5. Fatality to ss. *Ashitaka Maru* at Suruga Bay; 110 drowned.
„ 6. Result of negotiation of the Nanking affair is published.
„ 10. Empress-Dowager grants ¥ 500 to the *Ashitaka Maru* sufferers.
„ 12. Eruption of Sakurajima, in Kagoshima Bay (see Chap. on Geography.)
„ 14. Profs. of Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. resign *en masse*.
„ 15. Tohoku (famine) and Kyushu (Sakurajima) Relief Association organized (¥ 1,525,000 collected by end of May, of which ¥ 285,000 for Sakurajima.)
„ 16. The Mitsui and Iwasaki contribute ¥ 10,000 each to Tohoku and Kyushu Relief Association.
„ „ Mr. M. Matsuda is created a Baron.
„ 22. Imp. donation of ¥ 150,000 to Tohoku-Kyushu Relief Association.
„ 24. Imp. Kyoto Univ. trouble is settled.
Feb. 6. Impeachment of Yamamoto Ministry proposed by the three parties.
„ 10. Demonstration against Yamamoto Cabinet at Hibiya Park.
„ „ Imp. donation of ¥ 89,000 to Tohoku famine districts.
„ 16. Capt. Ota, Imp. Navy, reprimanded and deprived of rank and orders.
„ 26. The Saiseikai apportions ¥ 70,000 to the relief funds in Chosen.
Mar. 6. Mr. Ōka appointed Minister for Education and Dr. Y. Okuda transferred to the chair for Justice.
„ 7. Imp. donation ¥ 15,000 to relief funds of Sakurajima eruptions.
„ 8. Mr. S. Haseba is elected Pres. of House of Representatives.
„ 15. Severe earthquakes in Akita-ken; 5,999 houses destroyed, 94 people killed, 290 injured (also see p. 23).
„ 16. Mr. T. Murata, Mem. of House of Peers, delivers a philippic against Premier Yamamoto in the House of Peers, and then resigns the membership.
„ 17. Mr. S. Oku is elected Pres. of the House of Representatives.
„ 18. Tosei Bank in Tokyo is bankrupt.
„ 20. Tokyo Taisho Exhibition is opened in Uyeno Park, Tokyo.
„ 23. Budget for 1914–15 year is rejected in the Diet. The session adjourned till March 25.
„ „ Mr. K. Inukai and other six M.P.s impeach Yamamoto Ministry to the Throne.
„ 24. Ministers of State and Vice Ministers tender resignation *en masse*.

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Mar. 26. H.I.M. Empress-Dowager's illness is announced.
" " The 31st session of Diet closes.
" 28. Super-dreadnaught *Fuso* (27,500 tons) is launched at Kure Naval Yard.
" 30. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa is ordered to form a Ministry; he declines.
" 31. Viscount Keigo Kiyoura is ordered to form a Cabinet.
Apr. 4. Viscount K. Kiyoura reports to the Throne his failure to form a a Cabinet.
" 8. A fire at Hakodate; 849 houses burned; damage ¥ 288,520.
" " Count Watanabe resigns the post of Household Minister; Baron Hatano appointed as successor.
" " Imp. Court is closed for 3 days owing to Empress-Dowager's demise.
" " Coronation ceremony is postponed.
" " Dr. S. Takata, Pres. of Waseda Univ. starts on a round-the-world tour.
" 13. Mr. K. Yanagita is appointed Chief Secretary of Upper House.
" 16. Count S. Okuma forms his Ministry.
" " A storm in Ibaraki and Kochi-ken; 84 people in Ibaraki, and about 50 boats in the latter are lost.
" 17. An extraordinary session of Diet convoked for three days from May 4 to vote funeral expense for the late Empress-Dowager.
" 18. Mr. M. Sengoku is appointed Pres. of Imp. Railways.
" 23. Marshal Prince I. Oyama appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
" 26. Lieut. Shigeno, aviator, is burned to death on machine in the air at Tokorozawa.
" 27. Mr. R. Koga, ex-Dir. of Police Bureau, is acquitted at the Tokyo appeal-court.
" " About 300 fishermen and others lost on Korean waters in storm.
" 28. Mr. Yanagizawa, Pres., Imp. Kyoto Univ., is relieved of his post; Dr. T. Araki is appointed acting President.
May 1. Dr. Yokota and Dr. K. Hiranuma, Pres. and Procurator General respectively, of the Supreme Court, are accorded a Ministerial treatment.
" 4. Court K. Okura, Minister for Agr. and Comm. is appointed Pres., Adm. Baron G. Uryu, Vice-Pres. and Mr. H. Yamawaki, Chief Commissioner, of the Panama Fair Office.
" 9. Verdict on the remaining assassins of the late M. Abe, Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office: C. Miyamoto (age 22), A. Iwata (25), imprisonment for life; T. Motoöri (23), for one year, etc.
" 10. Adm. Count G. Yamamoto and Adm. Baron M. Saito placed on the retired list.
" " Dr. K. Keto, Prof. of Law, is appointed Dean of Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ., in succession to Dr. K. Niho.
" 14. Count Kozui Otani, abbot of Nishihonganji temple, Kyoto, retires and returns his peerage. (see p. 223).

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„ 15. Premier Okuma and Finance Minister Wakatsuki address the Gubernatorial conference about the Cabinet's policy.
„ 17. The last subjugation campaign against the Formosan aborigines opened. (see Chap. on Formosa)
May 18. Express train is derailed and overturned near Atsuta : 1 killed and 10 injured.
„ 24. General amnesty to prisoners convicted prior to April 11th, 1914, is proclaimed.
„ „ Grants of ¥ 600,000 for charitable purposes for distribution among the prefectures, Formosa, Korea, etc. is proclaimed in obedience to the Imperial wishes.
„ 25. Funeral of the late Empress-Dowager Kensho.
„ „ Gush of petroleum at Kurokawa, Akita-ken. (see p. 366.)
June 2. Coronation to be held in November, '15 is announced.
„ 5. Mr. B. Okada is appointed Governor of Karafuto.
„ 6. Hailstorm in Tochigi and Ibaraki prefectures, crops damage is estimated at ¥ 315,000.
„ 16. Tokyo Gas Works readjusts ; about 27% of the officials dismissed.
„ 18. Mr. K. Hara becomes Pres. of Seiyukai, in succession to Prince K. Saionji.
„ „ Six M.P.s of unbroken record are honored.
„ 20. Extraordinary session (33rd) of the Diet to vote the Navy outlay for the current year is summoned for one week. The estimate voted on the 30th.
„ 23. Imp. Ordinance for constituting the National Defence Council is gazetted.
„ 24. Heavy rains in Kyushu ; big damages done.
„ 25. Gen. Count Sakuma, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa falls over a cliff and injured, while supervising the subjugation campaign.
„ 26. Five women sentenced to capital punishment at the Nagoya Appeal Court charged with baby-farming atrocities.
„ „ Empress visits Taisho Exhibition, Tokyo.
„ 28. Launch of O.S.K. ss. *Pekin Maru* (3,200 tons), sister ship of *Nankin Maru*, at Osaka Iron-Works.
July 7. Capital punishment delivered on Sankichi Furuta, a second class warrant officer, on charges of burglary, murder, etc. and for having set to fire the magazine of the cruiser *Nisshin*, on Nov. 18, '12, causing many deaths and injuries.
„ 15. 2,200 mechanics and others cashiered at the Tokyo Arsenal.
„ „ Messrs. Nomura and Ito, Pres. & Vice-Pres., respectively of South Manchuria Railway, relieved of office.
„ 16. Strike of 1,200 girls and women of Nisshin Cotton Mill at the postponement of holidays.
„ „ Tokyo Municipality issues 5 million loan at 6% at 96 per 100 face value.
„ 17. Appointment of Gen. Baron Yujiro Nakamura as Pres. of South Manchurian Rly. Co.
„ 18. Mr. Nariyoshi Oshikawa is appointed Pres. of the Imperial Foundry.

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„ 18. 8 soldiers of 42 Regiment die with sunstroke.
„ 19. Another sunstroke of 8 men of 58th Regiment.
„ 21. Mr. Shimbei Kunizawa is appointed Vice-Pres. of South Manchuria Railway, the post he formerly occupied.
„ 31. Tokyo Taisho Exhibition closes; visitors from the beginning number 3,384,263 against 5 millions as originally anticipated.

### Japan's Official Statement as regards the European War

The Foreign Office issued on Aug 4th. a statement in connection with the European situation. It is as follows:

"The Imperial Government cannot help entertaining much anxiety with regard to the political and economic situation brought about by the latest developments of European politics. Needless to say the Imperial Government sincerely desires that the present trouble should find the earliest possible solution and that peace be quickly restored. In case the present war should continue, the Imperial Government wishes to have it not extending to the countries not yet involved, and that this country may maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

"It is necessary that the closest attention be paid to the future developments of the situation. In the event of Great Britain becoming involved in war and the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance being affected, Japan may take necessary measures for discharging her obligations under the treaty. It is impossible at present to say whether such an event will occur and the Imperial Government sincerely trusts indeed that this contingency may never occur; but this Government is paying the most careful attention to the situation."

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# OBITUARY

(from July 1st, 1913 to July 31st, 1914)

### The Late Empress-Dowager

The Empress-Dowager Kensho, consort of Meiji Tenno, outlived her beloved husband only about twenty months, and the whole nation was again plunged into profound grief. She passed away on April 8th, '14 (officially announced as 11th) after a short illness from kidney trouble. Her Majesty was born on May 28th, 1850, the third daughter of the late Prince Ichijo, one of the three illustrious houses of Japanese nobility, and was married to Meiji Tenno when she was 19 years of age. The forty-four years of their wedded life will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most memorable chapter since its foundation. Her Majesty was fully worthy to share the honor and responsibility attaching the exalted position, and though the wonderful development Japan has attained during the last few decades was undoubtedly attributable to the extraordinary virtue of her august husband and lord, the influence which her Majesty, with her whole hearted devotion, exerted privately must have greatly eased him in shouldering the heavy burden which devolved on him as a ruler in the most momentous period in the history of the Empire. Naturally matters of public charity and woman's education claimed the largest share of her attention. She was ever ready to promote their cause with grant of money or personal influence. Of such grants that of ¥ 100,000 given in 1912 to the relief fund of the International Red Cross Society may be mentioned. As to her attainment in national poetry it has elicited unstinted admiration from all competent judges. They agree in stating that she has reached the level of excellence seldom or never approached by any of her predecessors. Many of her compositions have already become classical.

**July** 6. Adm. Prince Arisugawa at Maiko, officially announced on 10th; age 52.

„ 10. Count Tadasu Hayashi, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, age 64.

**Sept.** 2. Kakuzo Okakura, art critic and ex-Dir. of the Tokyo Art School; age 51.

„ 4. Mr. Shozo Tanaka, ex-M.P. who devoted his life to the mineral pollution affair of Ashio; age 72.

„ 6. Mr. Moritaro Abe, Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Dept. dies from the effect of assassins' dagger that stabbed him previous evening near his house.

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Sept. 15. Dr. Green, one of the pioneer missionaries in Japan.
Oct. 10. Prince Taro Katsura at his house in Mita; officially announced on 11th; age 66.
Nov. 22. Prince Keiki Tokugawa, last of the shoguns; age 77.
Dec. 4. Count (2nd) Taketaro Goto; age 51.
„ 11. Kichiemon Hamaguchi, millionaire Mem. of the House of Peers, of cancer; age 51.
„ 22. Baron Mamoru Funakoshi, Court Councillor; age 73.
„ 27. Lieut.-General Hidenori Tojo at Odawara; age 53.
Jan. 1. 1914. Surg.-General Baron Masanao Koike (ret); age 61.
„ 16. Fleet Adm. Count Sukenori Ito; age 72.
„ 30. Mr. J. Ishii, founder and director of the Okayama orphanage; age 49.
„ „ Prince (2nd) K. Sanjo; age 41.
Feb. 16. Viscount Shuzo Aoki, Privy Councillor; age 69.
„ „ Dr. Hatsune Nakano, Prof. at Engineering Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; age 55.
Mar. 4. Baron Masahisa Matsuda, Minister of Justice; age 69.
„ 15. Mr. Sumitaka Haseba, President of House of Representatives; age 61.
Apr. 2. Mr. A. Hattori, ex-M.P., in California, U.S.A.; age 55.
„ 6. Mr. Minesaburo Ota, Chief Sec. of the House of Peers; age 53.
„ 7. Vice-adm. Baron Kano (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers; age 61.
„ 26. Lieut. Shigematsu, military flier, falls from an aeroplane and killed instantaneously.
„ 30. Mr. Yukitaka Nakajima, M.P. for Tokyo; age 83.
May 23. Mr. Kokichi Mizuno, Councillor at Peking Legation; age 41.
„ 28. Mr. Enjiro Yamaza, Minister to China; age 48.
June 26. Dowager Princess Komatsu; age 61.
„ 28. Mrs. Saito, wife of Lieut.-Col. Saito, and a daughter of Gen. Baron Tsuchiya (ret.) commits suicide by stabbing her heart with a dagger.
July 3. Mr. H.W. Denison, adviser to Japanese Foreign Office; age 69.
„ 4. Mr. Yorikuni Inouye, scholar in Japanese classics; age 75.
„ 17. Princess Sueko, 3rd daughter of Prince Kan-in; age 16.
„ 22. Lieut.-Gen. Baron Ibaragi (ret.) dies at Wakayama; age 66.

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# CHAPTER I

## GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50°1at., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan Proper comprises all the territory exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, and Karafuto (Saghalien) and Korea.

### TERRITORY

As a result of the war of 1894–1895 fought with China and that of 1904–05 fought with Russia, the Japanese territory made a sudden expansion during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. By the former Japan acquired Formosa and the outlying island of Pescadores, while the later war obtained the southern half of Saghalien ceded by Russia and the annexation of Korea, to say nothing of the right of lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the reign of the late Emperor is memorable for having expanded the Japanese territory by about 75 per cent. The Imperial realm covers 43,458.67 sq.r., distributed as follows as to area:—

| | Coast line (m) | Area (ri) | % of Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honshu (with outlying islands) | 2,475.46 | 14,571.12 | 33.53 |
| Shikoku (with outlying islands) | 675.81 | 1,180.67 | 2.72 |
| Kyushu (with outlying islands) | 1,846.86 | 2,617.54 | 6.02 |
| Hokkaido (with outlying islands) | 650.48 | 5,083.87 | 11.70 |
| Formosa | 313.67 | 2,324.16 | 5.35 |
| Chishima (31 islands) | 591.24 | 1,011.49 | 2.33 |
| Okinawa (55 islands) | 315.06 | 156.91 | 0.36 |
| Karafuto | — | 2,208.92 | 5.08 |
| Korea | — | 14,123.00 | 32.50 |
| Others | 536.89 | 180.99 | 0.41 |
| Total | 7,423.47 | 43,458.67 | 100 |

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

**Mountains.**—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main

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sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast, geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuraga-take, On-take, Yariga-take, Iwo-san, Akaiwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

| Name of Mountain | ft. | Name of Mountain | ft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa) | 13,020 | Yatsuga-take (Kai) | 9,667 |
| Fuji | 12,387 | Arakawa-dake | 9,600 |
| Akaishi (Shinano) | 10,214 | Shakujoga-take (Shinano) | 9,240 |
| Shirane-san | 10,212 | Norikura (Hida and Shinano) | 9,109 |
| Yarigatake | 10,204 | Hoyei-zan (Suruga) | 8,918 |
| On-take (Shinano) | 10,128 | Ho-o-dake | 8,857 |
| Dairenge (Etchu) | 10,000 | Ko-shidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi) | 8,553 |
| Shira-umaga-take | 9,920 | Kimpu (Kai) | 8,549 |
| Komaga-take (Kai) | 9,905 | Tateyama (Etchu) | 8,500 |
| Senjoga-take | 9,769 | Tateshina (Shinano) | 8,319 |
| Renge (Shinano and Etchu) | 9,683 | Asamayama (Shinano) | 8,230 |
| Aka-dake | 9,676 | Nikko (Shimotsuke) | 8,195 |

Besides Niitake mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing over 10,000ft.

**Rivers.**—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 70 *ri* in navigable length are as follows:—

| Name of River | Length *ri* | Name of River | Length *ri* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tone | 217.17 | Kiso | 114.81 |
| Shinano | 178.18 | Ishikari | 92.38 |
| Yodo | 168.17 | Tenryn | 90.18 |
| Kitakami | 153.22 | Omono | 85.00 |
| Akano | 149.01 | Teshiwo | 77.26 |
| Ara-kawa | 126.19 | Shingu | 74.21 |
| Mogami | 117.04 | | |

**Lakes and Ponds.**—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, measuring 59 *ri* 32 *cho* in circumference. Towada (7.04), Suwa (4.22), Hakone (5.04), and Chuzenji (5.09) are all noted mountain lakes.

**Plains.**—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarterly formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 millian sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro (1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls; Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls; Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people; and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, where 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan are supplied.

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**Harbors and Bays.**—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms, the deepest bed lying nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima, but it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The **Inland Sea**, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 3927 to 590 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 3927 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 metres.

The western coast i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu, the three bays of Hakata, Karatsu and Imari being most notable. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists a narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shinji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed. Between Maizuru and the Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and that between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise is nearly equal to it. From Tsuruga to Osaka the distance is 125,000. The presence of Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers in the intervening space considerably reduces the length of the terra firma section, so that it is conceivable that in some remote

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future the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory a curve formed by Noto promontory is the only one worthy of mention, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait which measures about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sendiments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abrutly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

### Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Sixty harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | (Honshu) | Shikami | (Kyushu) |
| Kobe | ,, | Nawa | ,, |
| Niigata | ,, | Hakodate | (Hokkaido) |
| Osaka | ,, | Otaru | ,, |
| Yokkaichi | ,, | Kushiro | ,, |
| Shimonoseki | ,, | Muroran | ,, |
| Taketoyo | ,, | Nemuro | ,, |
| Shimizu | ,, | Keelung | (Formosa) |
| Tsuruga | ,, | Tansui | ,, |
| Nanao | ,, | Takow | ,, |
| Ebisu | ,, | Anping | ,, |
| Fushiki | ,, | Kyuko | ,, |
| Sakae | ,, | Kōrō | ,, |
| Hamada | ,, | Gōrō | ,, |
| Miyadzu | ,, | Rokkō | ,, |
| Itozaki | ,, | Tosekikō | ,, |
| Aomori | ,, | Tōkō | ,, |
| Nagoya | ,, | Mekon | ,, |
| Nagasaki | (Kyushu) | Fusan | (Korea) |
| Miike | ,, | Mokpho | ,, |
| Wakamatsu | ,, | Kunsan | ,, |
| Moji | ,, | Ninsen | ,, |
| Hakata | ,, | Seoul | ,, |
| Karatsu | ,, | Chinnampho | ,, |
| Kuchinotsu | ,, | Shin Gishu | ,, |
| Misumi | ,, | Gensan | ,, |
| Suminoye | ,, | Jyoshin | ,, |
| Iznhara | ,, | Sheishin | ,, |
| Sasuna | ,, | Otomari | (Karafuto) |

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## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

**Wind.**—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent falls to about 792, a difference of 25. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all the places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not less than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates at the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoons as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 m. an hour.

GALES IN 1912

| Observatory | Number of days visited by gales | Speed of gales (per second) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average mm. | Maximum mm. | When visited |
| Hōkoto ... ... ... ... | 245 | 10.4 | 40.0 | Sept. 17 |
| Taihoku ... ... ... ... | 122 | 4.8 | 13.7 | Sept. 17 |
| Kagoshima ... ... ... | 96 | 4.8 | 37.8 | Oct. 2 |
| Tokushima ... ... ... | 57 | 3.6 | 23.8 | Sept. 23 |
| Hiroshima ... ... ... | 21 | 2.9 | 24.2 | Sept. 22 |
| Osaka... ... ... ... ... | 145 | 5.0 | 37.0 | Sept. 23 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1.9 | 19.4 | Sept. 23 |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | 169 | 5.7 | 31.9 | Mar. 27 |
| Sakae... ... ... ... ... | 76 | 3.8 | 20.2 | Sept. 23 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... | 81 | 3.8 | 40.3 | Sept. 23 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 52 | 3.9 | 22.2 | Sept. 23 |
| Nagano ... ... ... ... | 45 | 2.6 | 16.2 | Oct. 3 |
| Fukushima ... ... ... | 51 | 3.1 | 24.1 | April 10 |
| Kanazawa... ... ... ... | 149 | 4.3 | 37.5 | Sept. 23 |
| Niigata ... ... ... ... | 151 | 5.9 | 32.8 | Sept. 23 |
| Mito ... ... ... ... ... | 54 | 3.5 | 26.9 | Sept. 23 |
| Ishinomaki ... ... ... | 110 | 5.1 | 29.3 | Sept. 27 |
| Aomori ... ... ... ... | 156 | 5.4 | 28.4 | Sept. 23 |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | 177 | 5.5 | 23.6 | Sept. 23 |
| Maoka ... ... ... ... | 258 | 8.8 | 34.9 | Dec. 24 |

**Late Frost.**—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence on the spring sericulture.

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| | Average time | As occurred last |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | April 6 | May 13, 1902 |
| Mito | „ 18 | „ 16, „ |
| Kofu | „ 21 | „ 15, „ |
| Utsunomiya | „ 30 | „ 16, 1900 |

## Monthly Average Temperature in Japan

(From the establishment of the Observatory to 1912)

| | Taihoku. | Nawa. | Osaka. | Nagasaki. | Tokyo. | Nagano. | Niigata. | Ishinomaki. | Hakodate. | Nemuro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Observatory Established | '94 c° | '90 c° | '82 c° | '78 c° | '75 c° | '89 c° | '81 c° | '87 c° | '72 c° | '79 c° |
| Jan. | 15.7 | 16.4 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 3.0 | —1.4 | 1.5 | —0.3 | —3.1 | —5.1 |
| Feb. | 14.0 | 15.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | —1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | —2.6 | —5.5 |
| Mar. | 16.9 | 17.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 0.7 | —2.5 |
| Apr. | 20.7 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| May | 23.8 | 23.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 6.6 |
| June | 26.6 | 26.0 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 20.4 | 8.9 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 9.8 |
| July | 27.9 | 27.9 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 20.9 | 18.5 | 14.1 |
| Aug. | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 25.5 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 17.2 |
| Sept. | 26.2 | 26.7 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 15.1 |
| Oct. | 23.3 | 24.0 | 16.9 | 18.8 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 10.4 |
| Nov. | 19.6 | 20.7 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| Dec. | 16.7 | 17.4 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.3 | —0.3 | —1.4 |
| Average | 21.6 | 22.0 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 5.5 |
| Absolute max. | 37.0 | 35.1 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 39.1 | 34.8 | 33.5 | 31.4 |
| Min. | —0.2 | 5.2 | —7.1 | —5.2 | —8.1 | —16.4 | —9.7 | —13.6 | —21.7 | —22.7 |

The sign (—) represents temperature below zero.

**Rain Falls.**—Japan is one of the rainest regions in the world, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190 Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsz valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Nii-

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gata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 215, Suttu 210, Sakae (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu each 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye each 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM THE BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO THE END OF 1912

| Observatory | Taihoku | Nawa | Osaka | Nagasaki | Tokyo | Nagano | Niigata | Ishinomaki | Hakodate | Nemuro |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Established | '94 | '90 | '82 | '78 | '75 | '89 | '81 | '87 | '72 | '76 |
| | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. | m.m. |
| January ..... | 91.0 | 136.8 | 51.5 | 78.9 | 57.1 | 56.2 | 96.3 | 49.3 | 55.8 | 28.5 |
| February..... | 130.7 | 130.8 | 49.4 | 81.7 | 58.0 | 50.5 | 125.2 | 45.5 | 57.7 | 21.1 |
| March ..... | 175.8 | 149.9 | 104.5 | 130.1 | 109.2 | 54.0 | 104.6 | 75.9 | 64.1 | 43.7 |
| April..... | 137.6 | 169.9 | 151.4 | 196.5 | 131.8 | 58.2 | 106.0 | 88.5 | 69.3 | 70.2 |
| May ..... | 204.9 | 258.6 | 127.8 | 180.1 | 156.9 | 86.8 | 82.8 | 122.4 | 80.1 | 97.9 |
| June..... | 241.2 | 284.7 | 189.5 | 294.9 | 153.8 | 108.5 | 132.2 | 117.6 | 89.9 | 90.6 |
| July ..... | 207.0 | 183.7 | 163.7 | 245.3 | 143.3 | 167.4 | 156.9 | 145.1 | 138.0 | 85.9 |
| August..... | 246.9 | 284.0 | 106.9 | 77.5 | 145.2 | 98.8 | 130.9 | 117.3 | 129.3 | 94.0 |
| September ..... | 233.2 | 183.9 | 185.0 | 210.9 | 210.6 | 133.1 | 186.6 | 165.1 | 168.4 | 134.5 |
| October ..... | 102.7 | 166.8 | 128.6 | 117.6 | 180.1 | 77.5 | 146.3 | 119.6 | 114.3 | 88.1 |
| November ..... | 72.6 | 144.4 | 74.3 | 85.4 | 100.3 | 50.3 | 182.5 | 58.4 | 95.8 | 79.2 |
| December ..... | 93.1 | 100.2 | 44.8 | 85.4 | 54.1 | 53.0 | 232.6 | 45.8 | 79.3 | 52.0 |
| Whole Year ... | 1,940.1 | 2,154.2 | 1,377.4 | 1,884.4 | 1,500.4 | 1,004.3 | 1,793.5 | 1,150.5 | 1,142.0 | 825.7 |
| Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during a year ..... | 185 | 198 | 140 | 161 | 146 | 176 | 237 | 152 | 191 | 156 |

**Flood.**—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one times as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water district was planted. For further details about riparian works and flood, vide Chapter, Public Works.

## FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coast and (3) lastly owing to the existence of several high mountains.

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The northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Chishima islands, Hokkaido, and Korea) have much in common with Manchuria, Siberia and Europe as to species, while the southern parts (Formosa, Loochoo islands and Ogasawara islands) with south China, Oceania and India.

## FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80 species.
Peculiar to Japan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorius itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis Japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosa ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pale-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima woodpecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 100 species.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Cicada ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 38 species. |
| Butterflies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | about 400 species. |

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the most giant crustacea in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squills (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopads (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

## Flora

Species existing in Japan are

| | |
|---|---|
| Flower plants (Phanerogamia) ... ... ... | 3,200 species. |
| Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia)... | 300 species. |
| Sea-weeds or algæ... ... ... ... ... ... | about 400 species. |

### *Principal plants of Japan*

*a*) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Chishima islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus) Pinus pumila.

*b*) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),—cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine tree (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firma Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginkgo biloba.

*c*) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Loochoo islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands),—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

### *Ornament plants and the places noted for the n*

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima; Karasaki in Omi.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are,—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

The plum tree consists of several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum as many as several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Okubo and Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory much more. Iriya in Tokyo is famous for the latter. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo.

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# CHAPTER II

## OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

**Mythical period.**—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU DAIJINGU, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANO to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

**Legendary period.**—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO (A. D. 457–480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in bringing to subjugation the north-eastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as Prince YAMATODAKE who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

**Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.**—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics from Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, who was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both to the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of religious character, especially in the reign of the first woman Empress in Japan, i. t. Suiko (593–628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure extant in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent her embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga, invited their downfall under the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the Soga, and the Court recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subjugated and the victorious arm was even extended to the northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand

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Japan lost the suzeraign right over KOREA. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645–654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (708–715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to other, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the vestry of SHOSO-IN, Nara, they being the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, the first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749–758) even contemplated to elevate her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of KIYOMARO.

**Court at Kyoto.**—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Imperator* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which the TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts by KOBO DAISHI, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAJOME-EMON, and others, all by maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAYUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successor of the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon frittered away, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Danncura furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

**Period of Kamakura.**—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of severer type agreeable to simpler taster of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the HOJO family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the

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supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The reign is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind."

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of one or other military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legaimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesitl exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the banner of anti-Hojo campaign near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the Throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated for the first time, but only for the short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains held before by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood, pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the sign of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in battle one after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

**Ashikaga shogunate.**—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left as lord of themselves. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization of Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and others were first originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists and learned priests to the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARD not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary, in 1549 were noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century from about the middle of the 15th century, state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of the weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in the state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered at east and west. In this expedition of territorial

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expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged upon Mitsuhide in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand work built almost to completion by Nobunaga.

Nobunaga even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had even let a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted the attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built his castle at Osaka, and then built another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificient mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, ended abortive owing to the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

**Tokugawa Shogunate.**—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. His victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family. It then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countried was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebelllon at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Thus Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

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Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to repress the warlike propensity of the daimyos, and this led in time to historical and literary researches of Japan by our scholars. Interesting to state these researches brought home to their minds the abnormal state of government in which Japan was placed in leaving military classes to encroach upon the Imperial sovereignty and in reducing the Court to nonentity. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns and their immediate followers highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign warships one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th further tended to reveal their internal decay. The shogunate applied the Court for permission to open the country, and thus voluntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The latter of course rejected the petition, and some powerful daimyos, first Choshu (Mori) and next Satsuma (Shimazu), who had owed grudge against the Tokugawa on account of the battle of Sekigahara, took up the cause of the Court. The shogunate found itself placed between the devil and the deep sea, the latter in the shape of the foreign Powers urging for the opening of the country. The trouble was too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line who was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country and the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, though fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents. (For later historical survey commencing with the advent of the new régime in 1868, see the chapters on Politics, etc.)

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## List of Mikados in Alphabetical Order

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ankan | 534 | — 535 |
| Ankō | 454 | — 456 |
| Annei | 548 B. C. | — 511 B. C. |
| Antoku | 1181 | —1185 |
| Bidatsu | 572 | — 585 |
| Chūai | 192 | — 200 |
| Chūkyō | 1222 | —1222 |
| Daigo | 898 | — 930 |
| Enyū | 970 | — 984 |
| Fushimi | 1288 | —1298 |
| *Gemmyō* | 708 | — 715 |
| *Gensho* | 715 | — 723 |
| Go-Daigo | 1319 | —1339 |
| Go-Enyū* | 1372 | —1382 |
| Go-Fukakusa | 1247 | —1259 |
| Go-Fushimi | 1299 | —1301 |
| Go-Hanazono | 1429 | —1464 |
| Go-Horikawa | 1222 | —1232 |
| Go-Ichijō | 1017 | —1036 |
| Go-Kameyama | 1368 | —1392 |
| Go-Kashiwabara | 1501 | —1562 |
| Go-Kōgon* | 1352 | —1371 |
| Go-Komatsu | *1383 | —1392 |
| | 1392 | —1412 |
| Go-Kōmyō | 1644 | —1654 |
| Go-Mizuno-o | 1612 | —1629 |
| Go-Momozono | 1771 | —1779 |
| Go-Murakami | 1339 | —1368 |
| Go-Nara | 1527 | —1557 |
| Go-Nijō | 1302 | —1308 |
| Go-Reizei | 1046 | —1068 |
| Go-Saga | 1243 | —1246 |
| Go-Saiin | 1655 | —1663 |
| *Go-Sakuramachi* | 1763 | —1770 |
| Go-Sanjō | 1069 | —1073 |
| Go-Shirakawa | 1156 | —1158 |
| Go-Shujaku | 1037 | —1045 |
| Go-Toba | 1186 | —1198 |
| Go-Tsuchimikado | 1465 | —1500 |
| Go-Uda | 1275 | —1287 |
| Go-Yozei | 1587 | —1611 |
| Hanazono | 1308 | —1318 |
| Hansei | 406 | — 411 |
| Heizei | 806 | — 809 |
| Higashiyama | 1687 | —1709 |
| Horikawa | 1087 | —1107 |
| Ichijō | 987 | —1011 |
| Ingyō | 412 | — 453 |
| Itoku | 510 B. C. | — 477 B. C. |
| Jimmu | 660 B. C. | — 585 B. C. |
| *Jingō Kōgō* | 201 | — 269 |
| *Jitō* | 690 | — 696 |
| Jomei | 629 | — 641 |
| Junna | 824 | — 833 |
| Junnin | 758 | — 764 |
| Juntoku | 1211 | —1221 |
| Kaika | 157 B. C. | — 98 B. C. |
| Kameyama | 1260 | —1274 |
| Kammu | 782 | — 806 |
| Kazan | 985 | — 986 |
| Keikō | 71 | — 130 |
| Kensō | 485 | — 487 |
| Keitai | 507 | — 531 |
| Kimmei | 540 | — 571 |
| Kōan | 392 B. C. | — 291 B. C. |
| Kōbun | 672 | — 672 |
| Kōgen | 214 B. C. | — 158 B. C. |
| *Kōgyoku* | 642 | — 645 |
| Kōgon* | 1332 | —1335 |
| Kōkaku | 1780 | —1817 |
| *Kōken* | 749 | — 758 |
| Kōkō | 885 | — 887 |
| Kōmei | 1847 | —1866 |
| Kōmyō* | 1336 | —1348 |
| Kōnin | 770 | — 781 |
| Konoe | 1142 | —1155 |
| Kōrei | 290 B. C. | — 215 B. C. |
| Kōshō | 475 B. C. | — 393 B. C. |
| Kotoku | 645 | — 654 |
| Meiji | 1868 | —1912 |
| *Meishō* | 1630 | —1643 |
| Mommu | 697 | — 707 |
| Momozono | 1747 | —1762 |
| Montoku | 851 | — 858 |
| Murakami | 947 | — 967 |
| Muretsu | 499 | — 506 |
| Nakanomikado | 1710 | —1735 |
| Nijō | 1159 | —1165 |
| Nimmyō | 834 | — 850 |
| Ninken | 488 | — 498 |
| Ninkō | 1817 | —1846 |
| Nintoku | 313 | — 399 |
| Ōgimachi | 1558 | —1586 |
| Ōjin | 270 | — 310 |
| Reigen | 1663 | —1686 |
| Reizei | 968 | — 969 |
| Richū | 400 | — 405 |
| Rokujō | 1166 | —1168 |
| Saga | 810 | — 823 |
| *Saimei* | 655 | — 661 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sakuramachi | 1736 | —1747 | Suisei | 581 B.C. | — 549 B.C. |
| Sanjō | 1012 | —1015 | Sujin | 97 B.C. | — 30 B.C. |
| Seimu | 131 | — 190 | Sushun | 588 | — 592 |
| Seinei | 480 | — 484 | Sutoku | 1124 | —1141 |
| Seiwa | 859 | — 876 | Takakura | 1169 | —1180 |
| Senka | 536 | — 539 | Temmu | 673 | — 686 |
| Shijō | 1233 | —1242 | Tenchi | 668 | — 671 |
| Shirakawa | 1073 | —1086 | Toba | 1108 | —1123 |
| Shōkō | 1411 | —1428 | Tsuchimikado | 1199 | —1210 |
| Shōmu | 724 | — 748 | *Tsunuzashi* | 484 | — 484 |
| *Shotoku* | 765 | — 770 | Uda | 888 | — 897 |
| Shukō* | 1349 | —1352 | Yōmei | 586 | — 587 |
| Shunjaku | 931 | — 946 | Yūzei | 776 | — 884 |
| *Suiko* | 593 | — 628 | Yūryaku | 457 | — 459 |
| Suinin | 29 B.C. | — 70 A.D. | | | |

The names printed in italics are female Mikados, and those marked with an asterisk were the sovereigns of the Northern Court (See p....). The reigns that fall before the Christian era are marked B.C.

## List of the Shōguns and the Regents (Shikken)

*Minamoto Family*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yoritomo | 1192 | —1199 | Sanetomo | 1203 | —1219 |
| Yoriie | 1202 | —1203 | | | |

*Hōjō Family* (Regents)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morotoki | 1301 | —1311 | Tokiyori | 1246 | —1263 |
| Sadatoki | 1284 | —1301 | Tsunetoki | 1243 | —1246 |
| Takatoki | 1312 | —1333 | Yasutoki | 1225 | —1242 |
| Tokimasa | 1136(Born) | —1216(Died) | Yoshitoki | 1205 | —1227 |
| Tokimune | 1261 | —1284 | | | |

*Ashikaga Family*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Takauji | 1338 | —1356 | Yoshimitsu | 1368 | —1394 |
| Yoshiaki | 1568 | —1597 | Yoshimochi | 1394 | —1423 |
| Yoshiharu | 1521 | —1546 | Yoshimune | 1716 | —1745 |
| Yoshihide | 1568 | —1568 | Yoshinori | 1429 | —1441 |
| Yoshihisa | 1472 | —1489 | Yoshinori | 1358 | —1367 |
| Yoshikatsu | 1441 | —1443 | Yoshiteru | 1548 | —1565 |
| Yoshikazu | 1423 | —1425 | Yoshizumi | 1494 | —1508 |
| Yoshimasa | 1449 | —1472 | | | |

*Tokugawa Family*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hidetada | 1605 | —1623 | Ietsugu | 1713 | —1716 |
| Ieharu | 1760 | —1786 | Ietsuna | 1651 | —1680 |
| Iemitsu | 1623 | —1650 | Ieyasu | 1603 | —1605 |
| Iemochi | 1858 | —1866 | Ieyoshi | 1838 | —1853 |
| Ienari | 1787 | —1838 | Keiki | 1867 | —1868 |
| Ienobu | 1709 | —1713 | Tsunayoshi | 1680 | —1709 |
| Iesada | 1853 | —1858 | Yoshimune | 1716 | —1745 |
| Ieshige | 1745 | —1760 | | | |

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## List of Japanese "Year-Names"

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An-ei | 1772 | Bun-sei | 1818 | Ei-chō | 1096 | Em-pō | 1673 |
| 安永 | 1781 | 文政 | 1830 | 永長 | 1097 | 延寶 | 1681 |
| An-gen | 1175 | Bun-shō | 1466 | Ei-en | 987 | En-chō | 1096 |
| 安元 | 1177 | 文正 | 1467 | 永延 | 980 | 延長 | 1097 |
| An-sei | 1854 | Bun-wa | 1352 | Ei-hō | 1081 | En-gen | 1336 |
| 安政 | 1860 | 文和 | 1356 | 永保 | 1084 | 延元 | 1340 |
| An-tei | 1227 | Chō-gen | 1028 | Ei-ji | 1141 | En-gi | 901 |
| 安貞 | 1229 | 長元 | 1037 | 永治 | 1142 | 延喜 | 923 |
| An-wa | 968 | Chō-hō | 999 | Ei-kan | 983 | En-kei | 1308 |
| 安和 | 970 | 長保 | 1004 | 永觀 | 985 | 延慶 | 1311 |
| Bum-mei | 1469 | Chō-ji | 1104 | Ei-kyō | 1429 | En-kyō | 1744 |
| 文明 | 1487 | 長治 | 1106 | 永享 | 1441 | 延享 | 1748 |
| Bum-pō | 1317 | Chō-kan | 1163 | Ei-kyū | 1113 | Enkyū | 1069 |
| 文保 | 1319 | 長寬 | 1165 | 永久 | 1118 | 延久 | 1074 |
| Bun-an | 1444 | Chō-kyō | 1487 | Ei-man | 1165 | En-ō | 1239 |
| 文安 | 1449 | 長享 | 1489 | 永萬 | 1166 | 延應 | 1240 |
| Bun-chū | 1372 | Chō-kyū | 1040 | Ei-nin | 1293 | En-ryaku | 782 |
| 文中 | 1375 | 長久 | 1044 | 永仁 | 1299 | 延曆 | 806 |
| Bun-ei | 1264 | Chō-reki | 1037 | Ei-reki | 1160 | En-toku | 1489 |
| 文永 | 1275 | 長曆 | 1040 | 永曆 | 1161 | 延德 | 1492 |
| Bun-ji | 1185 | Chō-roku | 1457 | Ei-roku | 1558 | Gem-bun | 1736 |
| 文治 | 1190 | 長祿 | 1460 | 永祿 | 1570 | 元文 | 1741 |
| Bun-ka | 1804 | Chō-shō | 1132 | Ei-shō | 1045 | Gen-chū | 1384 |
| 文化 | 1818 | 長承 | 1135 | 永承 | 1053 | 元中 | 1393 |
| Bun-ki | 1501 | Chō-toku | 995 | Ei-shō | 1504 | Gen-ei | 1118 |
| 文龜 | 1504 | 長德 | 999 | 永正 | 1621 | 元永 | 1120 |
| Bun-kyū | 1861 | Chō-wa | 1012 | Ei-so | 989 | Gen-ji | 1864 |
| 文久 | 1863 | 長和 | 1017 | 永祚 | 990 | 元治 | 1865 |
| Bun-ō | 1260 | Dai-dō | 806 | Ei-toku | 1381 | Gen-kei | 877 |
| 文應 | 1261 | 大同 | 810 | 永德 | 1384 | 元慶 | 885 |
| Bun-reki | 1234 | Dai-ei | 1521 | Ei-wa | 1375 | Gen-ki | 1370 |
| 文曆 | 1235 | 大永 | 1528 | 永和 | 1379 | 元龜 | 1573 |
| Bun-roku | 1592 | Dai-ji | 1126 | Em-bun | 1356 | Gen-kyō | 1321 |
| 文祿 | 1696 | 大治 | 1131 | 延文 | 1361 | 元亨 | 1324 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gen-kō | 1331 | Hō-toku | 1449 | Ka-kitsu | 1441 | Ka-roku | 1225 |
| 元弘 | 1334 | 寶德 | 1452 | 嘉吉 | 1444 | 嘉祿 | 1227 |
| Gen-kyū | 1204 | Ji-an | 1021 | Kambun | 1661 | Ka-shō | 1106 |
| 元久 | 1206 | 治安 | 1024 | 寬文 | 1673 | 嘉承 | 1108 |
| Gen-na | 1615 | Jingo-keiun | 767 | Kam-pei | 889 | Ka-shō | 848 |
| 元和 | 1624 | 神護慶雲 | 770 | 寬平 | 898 | 嘉祥 | 851 |
| Gen-nin | 1224 | Jin-ki | 724 | Kam-pō | 1741 | Ka-tei | 1235 |
| 元仁 | 1225 | 神龜 | 729 | 寬保 | 1744 | 嘉禎 | 1238 |
| Gen-ō | 1319 | Ji-reki | 1065 | Kan-ei | 1624 | Kei-an | 1648 |
| 元應 | 1321 | 治曆 | 1069 | 寬永 | 1644 | 慶安 | 1652 |
| Gen-roku | 1688 | Ji-shō | 1177 | Kan-en | 1748 | Kei-chō | 1596 |
| 元祿 | 1704 | 治承 | 1181 | 寬延 | 1751 | 慶長 | 1615 |
| Gen-ryaku | 1184 | Jō-ci | 1232 | Kan-gen | 1243 | Kei-ō | 1865 |
| 元曆 | 1185 | 貞永 | 1233 | 寬元 | 1247 | 慶應 | 1868 |
| Gen-toku | 1329 | Jō-gen | 976 | Kan-ji | 1087 | Kei-un | 704 |
| 元德 | 1331 | 貞元 | 978 | 寬治 | 1094 | 慶雲 | 708 |
| Haku-chi | 650 | Jō-ji | 1362 | Kan-ki | 1229 | Kem-bu | 1334 |
| 白雉 | 655 | 貞治 | 1368 | 寬喜 | 1232 | 建武 | 1338 |
| Haku-hō | 673 | Jō-kan | 859 | Kan-kō | 1004 | Kem-pō | 1213 |
| 白鳳 | 686 | 貞觀 | 877 | 寬弘 | 1012 | 建保 | 1219 |
| Hei-ji | 1150 | Jōkyō | 1684 | Kan-nin | 1017 | Ken-chō | 1249 |
| 平治 | 1160 | 貞享 | 1688 | 寬仁 | 1021 | 建長 | 1256 |
| Ho-an | 1120 | Jō-ō | 1222 | Kan-ō | 1350 | Ken-ei | 1206 |
| 保安 | 1124 | 貞應 | 1224 | 觀應 | 1352 | 建永 | 1207 |
| Hō-ei | 1704 | Jō-wa | 1345 | Kan-sei | 1789 | Ken-gen | 1302 |
| 寶永 | 1711 | 貞和 | 1350 | 寬政 | 1801 | 乾元 | 1303 |
| Hō-en | 1135 | Ju-ei | 1182 | Kan-shō | 1460 | Ken-ji | 1275 |
| 保延 | 1141 | 壽永 | 1185 | 寬正 | 1466 | 建治 | 1278 |
| Ho-gen | 1156 | Ka-ei | 1848 | Kan-toku | 1044 | Ken-kyū | 1190 |
| 保元 | 1159 | 嘉永 | 1854 | 寬德 | 1046 | 建久 | 1199 |
| Hō-ji | 1247 | Ka-gen | 1303 | Kan-wa | 985 | Ken-nin | 1201 |
| 寶治 | 1249 | 嘉元 | 1306 | 寬和 | 987 | 建仁 | 1204 |
| Hō-ki | 770 | Ka-hō | 1094 | Ka-ō | 1169 | Ken-ryaku | 1211 |
| 寶龜 | 781 | 嘉保 | 1096 | 嘉應 | 1171 | 建曆 | 1213 |
| Hō-reki | 1751 | Ka-kei | 1387 | Ka-reki | 1326 | Ken-toku | 1370 |
| 寶曆 | 1764 | 嘉慶 | 1389 | 嘉曆 | 1329 | 建德 | 1372 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kō-an | 1278 | Kō-wa | 1381 | Nin-na | 885 | Shō-gen | 1207 |
| 弘安 | 1238 | 弘和 | 1384 | 仁和 | 889 | 承元 | 1211 |
| Kō-an | 1361 | Kyō-ho | 1716 | Ō-an | 1368 | Shō-hei | 931 |
| 康安 | 1362 | 享保 | 1736 | 應安 | 1375 | 承平 | 938 |
| Kō-chō | 1261 | Kyō-toku | 1452 | Ō-chō | 1311 | Shō-hei | 1346 |
| 弘長 | 1264 | 享德 | 1455 | 應長 | 1312 | 正平 | 1370 |
| Kō-ei | 1342 | Kyō-wa | 1801 | Ō-ei | 1394 | Shō-hō | 1074 |
| 康永 | 1345 | 享和 | 1804 | 應永 | 1428 | 承保 | 1077 |
| Kō-gen | 1256 | Kyū-an | 1145 | Ō-hō | 1161 | Shō-hō | 1644 |
| 康元 | 1257 | 久安 | 1151 | 應保 | 1163 | 正保 | 1648 |
| Kō-hei | 1058 | Kyū-ju | 1154 | Ō-nin | 1467 | Shō-ji | 1199 |
| 康平 | 1065 | 久壽 | 1156 | 應仁 | 1469 | 正治 | 1201 |
| Kō-hō | 964 | Man-en | 1860 | Ō-toku | 1084 | Shō-ka | 1257 |
| 康保 | 968 | 萬延 | 1861 | 應德 | 1087 | 正嘉 | 1259 |
| Kō-ji | 1142 | Man-ji | 1658 | Ō-wa | 961 | Shō-kei | 1332 |
| 康治 | 1144 | 萬治 | 1661 | 應和 | 964 | 正慶 | 1333 |
| Kō-ji | 1555 | Man-ju | 1024 | Rei-ki | 715 | Shō-kyū | 1219 |
| 弘治 | 1558 | 萬壽 | 1028 | 靈龜 | 717 | 承久 | 1222 |
| Kō-koku | 1340 | Mei-ji | 1868 | Reki-nin | 1238 | Shō-ō | 1288 |
| 興國 | 1346 | 明治 | 1912 | 曆仁 | 1239 | 正應 | 1293 |
| Kō-ka | 1844 | Mei-ō | 1492 | Reki-ō | 1338 | Shō-ō | 1652 |
| 弘化 | 1848 | 明應 | 1501 | 曆應 | 1342 | 承應 | 1655 |
| Kō-nin | 810 | Mei-reki | 1655 | Sai-kō | 854 | Shō-reki | 990 |
| 弘仁 | 824 | 明曆 | 1658 | 齊衡 | 857 | 正曆 | 995 |
| Kō-ō | 1389 | Mei-toku | 1390 | Shi-toku | 1384 | Shō-reki | 1077 |
| 康應 | 1390 | 明德 | 1394 | 至德 | 1387 | 承曆 | 1081 |
| Kō-reki | 1379 | Mei-wa | 1764 | Shō-an | 1171 | Shō-tai | 898 |
| 康曆 | 1381 | 明和 | 1772 | 承安 | 1175 | 昌泰 | 904 |
| Kō-roku | 1528 | Nim-pei | 1151 | Shō-an | 1299 | Shō-toku | 1097 |
| 亨祿 | 1532 | 仁平 | 1154 | 正安 | 1302 | 承德 | 1099 |
| Kō-shō | 1455 | Nin-an | 1166 | Shō-chō | 1428 | Shō-toku | 1711 |
| 康正 | 1457 | 仁安 | 1169 | 正長 | 1429 | 正德 | 1716 |
| Kō-toku | 1452 | Nin-ji | 1240 | Shō-chū | 1324 | Shō-wa | 834 |
| 享德 | 1455 | 仁治 | 1243 | 正中 | 1326 | 承和 | 848 |
| Kō-wa | 1099 | Nin-ju | 851 | Shō-gen | 1259 | Shō-wa | 1312 |
| 康和 | 1104 | 仁壽 | 854 | 正元 | 1260 | 承和 | 1317 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shu-chō | 686 | Ten-ei | 1110 | Tem-pō | 1830 | Ten-wa | 1681 |
| 朱鳥 | 701 | 天永 | 1113 | 天保 | 1844 | 天和 | 1684 |
| Shu-jaku | 672 | Ten-en | 973 | Tem-puku | 1233 | Ten-yō | 1144 |
| 朱雀 | 672 | 天延 | 976 | 天福 | 1234 | 天養 | 1145 |
| Tai-hō | 701 | Ten-gen | 978 | Tem-pyō | 729 | Toku-ji | 1306 |
| 大寶 | 704 | 天元 | 983 | 天平 | 749 | 德治 | 1308 |
| Tai-ka | 645 | Ten-ji | 1124 | Ten-nin | 1108 | Wadō | 708 |
| 大化 | 650 | 天治 | 1126 | 天仁 | 1110 | 和銅 | 715 |
| Tai-ji | 1126 | Ten-ju | 1375 | Ten-ō | 781 | Yō-rō | 717 |
| 大治 | 1131 | 天授 | 1381 | 天應 | 782 | 養老 | 724 |
| Tai-shō | 1912 | Ten-ki | 1053 | Ten-roku | 970 | Yō-ryaku | 1160 |
| 大正 | | 天喜 | 1058 | 天祿 | 973 | 永曆 | 1161 |
| Tem-bun | 1532 | Tem-mei | 1781 | Ten-ryaku | 947 | Yo-wa | 1181 |
| 天文 | 1555 | 天明 | 1789 | 天曆 | 957 | 養和 | 1182 |
| Ten-kei | 938 | Tempei-hōji | 757 | Ten-shō | 1131 | | |
| 天慶 | 947 | 天平寶字 | 765 | 天承 | 1132 | | |
| Ten-an | 857 | Tempei-jingo | 765 | Ten-shō | 1573 | | |
| 天安 | 859 | 天平神護 | 767 | 天正 | 1592 | | |
| Ten-chō | 824 | Tempei-shōhō | 749 | Ten-toku | 957 | | |
| 天長 | 834 | 天平勝寶 | 757 | 天德 | 961 | | |

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# CHAPTER III

## EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

### A. EARTHQUAKES

#### The pacific coast and the Japan sea coast

It has been scientifically shown that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in the central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

#### 1,461 earthquakes in a year

During the 21 years ending 1905, Japan, exclusive of Formosa, had 30,680 earthquakes, not counting those minor vibrations which are left only by delicate instruments. The daily average of four earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and therefore prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

#### One severe shock in every six and a half years

During the period of 1489 years ending 1905, Japan according to authentic chronicles, were visited by 224 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, or at the rate of once in 6½ years.

**Frequency of Destructive Shocks.** Severe earthquakes are rarely periodic nor visit same places frequently. One such visit removes disturbing causes in the crust of the earth, so that it is generally followed by a period of repose of longer or shorter duration. Thus from the establishment of the Imperial Court at Kyoto in 794 A.D. to this day, the city had from that year till 976 one calamity every fifty years. During the next 209 years, i.e. till 1185 the city was left undisturbed, and this was also the case from that year till 1596, an interval of 411 years. Tokyo, though more frequently visited recently than the older capital, has not in reality suffered so much from seismic disasters. In fact since the

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founding of Yedo by Iyeyasu in 1590, the city has had only one such visit, and that was in 1855, for the one in 1703 had its centre near Odawara, extending the disastrous effect to all the surrounding districts. In the same way Shonai has had a visit once in a century, Takata in Echigo in 90 years, Odawara in 73 years, other places in the same province in 71 years. Of that number 114 have occurred since the advent of the Tokugawa Shogunate at the beginning of the 17th century, after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were :—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and were engulfed in the sea.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred afterward are :—

| Date | Place | Houses partly or wholly destroyed | No. of deaths |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1605, Jan. 31 | Pacific coast | — | 5,000 |
| 1611, Sept. 27 | Aizu | — | 3,700 |
| 1611, Dec. 2 | Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves) | — | 1,700 |
| 1662, Jun. 16 | Places about Kyoto | 5,500 | 500 |
| 1666, Feb. 2 | Takata, in Echigo | — | 1,500 |
| 1694, Jun. 19 | Noshiro, in Ugo | 2,760 | 390 |
| 1703, Dec. 30 | Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves) | 20,162 | 5,233 |
| 1707, Oct. 28 | Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves) | 29,000 | 4,900 |
| 1751, May 20 | Takata, Echigo | 9,100 | 1,700 |
| 1766, Mar. 8 | Hirosaki (with tidal waves) | 7,500 | 1,335 |
| 1792, Feb. 10 | Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves) | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| 1828, Dec. 18 | Nagaoka, in Echigo | 11,750 | 1,443 |
| 1844, May 8 | Shinano | 34,000 | 12,000 |
| 1854, Jul. 9 | Yamato, Iga, Ise | 5,000 | 2,400 |
| 1854, Dec. 23 | Tokaido, Shikoku | 60,000 | 3,000 |
| 1855, Nov. 11 | Yedo (Tokyo) | 50,000 | 6,700 |

| | | Houses destroyed | No. of deaths | No. of injured |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891, Oct. 28 | Mino, Owari | 222,501 | 7,273 | 17,175 |
| 1894, Oct. 22 | Shonai | 8,403 | 726 | 977 |
| 1896, Jun. 15 | Sanriku districts (with tidal waves) | 13,073 | 27,122 | 9,247 |
| 1896, Aug. 31 | O-u | 8,995 | 209 | 779 |
| 1906, Feb. 17 | Formosa | 8,941 | 1,228 | 2,329 |
| 1909, Aug. 14 | Mino-Omi | 9,544 | 37 | 441 |
| 1914, Mar. 15 | Akita | 770 | 93 | 210 |

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### Earthquakes in Tokyo

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 90, according to the result of observation extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1904, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

### Seismic investigations in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, his colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, a martyr of science who was killed on the occasion of the eruption of Azuma in 1903, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Koto, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled seismic observers to obtain accurate records of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Seismic Disaster Commission created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic side of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has already devised more than ten instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations, and they were awarded the most honorable prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Commission have reached some 60 in Japanese and 25 in European languages and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

### Relation between volcanoes and earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working beneath the earth crust, places situated near them have seldom been visited by seismic disturbances. The districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

### Earthquake in Akita-ken in 1914

The shock that visited Akita-ken on Mar. 15th 1914 was apparently caused by landslide. It was of local character and was confined within a radius of about 25 miles from the banks of the river Omono. The town of Omagari and neighborhood suffered most from the calamity.

### Specialist's hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic

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visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently, Japan now enjoying repose while the Pacific coast of the two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

## B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are more or less active. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number more than 1000. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (1,023 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shirane of Nikko range (2,143); Unzen in Hizen (1,385); Aso a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927); Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay; Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, always emitting smoke; Asama (2,101) always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

### SAKURAJIMA ERUPTION IN 1914

On the morning of 12th January 1914, after the continuous earthquakes lasting two preceding days, Sakurajima exploded. It had remained practically dormant for 136 years, the island having experienced another such disaster in 1779. Ashes fell over immense areas, while owing to the discharge of deluge of lava the Osumi strait that separated the Island and the opposite coast of Osumi has become filled up. The lava wall has a frontage of about 360 feet, and in some places it is piled up to a height of 2000 feet above sea-level. The casualties caused were, killed by eruption, 57, including 23 missing; killed by earthquake, 13 in Kagoshima city, 16 in Kagoshima district, total, 86. The calamity caused damage amounting to ¥ 37,161,458, classified as follows:—

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Fields 28,980,536
Roads, bridges, etc. 209,555
Houses, etc. 2,258,118
Agricultural products 2,217,041
Mulberry trees 318, 251
Forests 2,359,663
Domestic animals 754,487
Marine produce 63,733
Total 37,161,458

## C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office may prove interesting to the public.

| | Middle Japan | East Japan | West Japan | North Japan | Hokkai-do | Kyushu | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simple cold ... ... | 64 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 20 | 155 |
| Simple hot ... ... | 41 | 61 | 22 | 28 | 3 | 70 | 225 |
| Simple acid ... ... | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| "Earthy" acid ... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| Alkaline acid ... ... | 39 | 38 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 35 | 149 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... | 55 | 60 | 9 | 31 | 5 | 19 | 179 |
| Bitter... ... ... ... | 6 | 27 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 16 | 78 |
| Iron ... ... ... ... | 12 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 32 |
| Sulphur ... ... ... | 23 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 14 | 18 | 127 |
| Sulphuric acid ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Acid vitriol ... ... | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Alum vitriol ... ... | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Not yet ascertained | 19 | 42 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 99 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 268 | 344 | 75 | 163 | 51 | 205 | 11,106 |

### 1. Simple Hot Springs

which maintain constant, 37 or higher temperature, and are poor in free carbonic dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In 1 liter of the water is held less than 1 g. of free carbonic dioxide and that of solved solid ingredients is still less. The following come under this head :—

*Dogo*, *Kiga* ("Iwa-no-yu," Hakone), *Tonosawa* (Hakone), *Ubako* (Hakone).

Analysis of Dogo Spring. Sp. W.: 1,00026 at 17.5° : temp.: 43°

In 1 liter of the mineral spring is held :—

| Cations | gramm | milli-mol | mill.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$)... ... ... | .0046 | .1172 | .1172 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... | .0594 | 2.5770 | 2.5770 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0004 | .0072 | .0144 |
| | | | 2.7086 |

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| Anions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .0291 | .8209 | .8209 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .0061 | .0635 | .1270 |
| Hydro-carb.-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... ... | .1077 | 1.7653 | 1.7653 |
| | .2073 | 5.3511 | 2.7132 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .0413 | | |
| | .2486 | | |

2. Acid Alum-Vitriol Springs

which besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions hold in 1 kg. of the water more than .010 g. of ferro-ion, while the amount of aluminium-ion in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligramm equivalent. The following come under this head:—

*Akazawa* (Kai), *Azumasan* (Iwashiro), *Isobe* (Etshu), *Iwozan* (Bungo), *Johojimura* (Kozuke), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Nasu*, *Yumoto* (Shimozuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Suwa*, *Fukuzawa* (Shinano)

Analysis of "Jizo-no-yu," Kusatsu; Temperature 60°.6

In, liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol. | Mill.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen-Ion ($H'$) ... ... ... | .0470 | 46.5347 | 46.5347 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na'$) ... ... ... ... | .0664 | 2.8807 | 2.8807 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca''$) ... ... ... ... | .1814 | 4.5237 | 9.0474 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg''$) ... ... ... | .0437 | 1.7939 | 3.5878 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe''$) ... ... ... ... | .0990 | 1.7710 | 3.5420 |
| Aluminium-Ion ($Al''$) ... ... ... | .1137 | 4.1956 | 12.5868 |
| | | | 78.1794 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .8627 | 24.3357 | 24.3357 |
| Hydro-sulphate-Ion ($HSO'_4$) ... | 2.1305 | 21.9481 | 21.9481 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | 1.5232 | 15.8567 | 31.7134 |
| | 5.0676 | 123.8401 | 77.9972 |

3. Acid Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head:—

*Kowakidaki* (Hakone) *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Suwa* (Shinano) No. I

Analysis of Shiobara spring.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol. | Mill.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen-Ion ($H'$) ... ... ... ... | .0066 | 6.5347 | 6.5347 |
| Kalium-Ion ($K'$) ... ... ... ... | .0070 | .1788 | .1788 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na'$) ... ... ... | .0660 | 2.8633 | 2.8633 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca''$) ... ... ... ... | .0071 | .1771 | .3542 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1446 | 2.5868 | 5.1736 |
| Aluminium-Ion ($Al^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0176 | .6494 | 1.9482 |
| | | | 17.0528 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .1197 | 3.3766 | 3.3766 |
| Hydro-sulphate-Ion ($HSO'_4$) ... | .3037 | 3.1287 | 3.1287 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .5059 | 5.2665 | 10.5340 |
| | 1.1782 | 24.7619 | 17.0393 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .1444 | | |
| | 1.3226 | | |

4. Acid Alum Springs

which contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminium-ions in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligramm equivalent.

The following are some of the kind :—

*Kawaura-mura* (Kozuke), *Ogurayama* (Kozuke)

Analysis of Kawaura-mura hot spring. Sp. W.: 1,0006 when 15 c.

In 1 liter of the mineral water are contained :—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen-Ion ($H^{\cdot}$)... ... ... ... | .0003 | .2970 | .2970 |
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0013 | .0332 | .0332 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$)... ... ... ... | .0065 | .2820 | .2320 |
| Calcium-Ion($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0130 | .3242 | .6484 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0080 | .3284 | .6368 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0063 | .1127 | .2254 |
| Aluminium-Ionu ($Al^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$)... ... ... | .0300 | 1.1070 | 3.3210 |
| | | | 5.4438 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .0039 | .1100 | .1100 |
| Hydrosulphate-Ion ($HSO'_4$)... ... | .0170 | .1737 | .1737 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .2549 | 2.6535 | 5.3070 |
| | .3412 | 5.4217 | 5.5907 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_4$) ... ... | .0799 | | |
| | .4191 | | |

5. Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter. of the water. The following come under this head :

*Nasu*, Furuyashiki (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Sounzan* (Sagami)

Analysis of "Furuyashiki." Cold Spring Nasu.

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Mill.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0045 | .1145 | .1145 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$)... ... ... ... | .0302 | 1.3101 | 1.3101 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0368 | .9177 | 1.8354 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0015 | .0616 | .1232 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0107 | .1914 | .3828 |
| Aluminium-Ion ($Al^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0618 | 2.2804 | 6.8412 |
| | | | 10.6072 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .1067 | 3.0099 | 3.0099 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .3658 | 3.8080 | 7.6160 |
| | .6180 | 11.6936 | 10.6259 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .1908 | | |
| | .8088 | | |

### 6. Alum-Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-ions held in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligramm-equivalent. The following belong to this class:—

*Amidamine* (Yamashiro), *Magaki* (Iwaki), etc.

Analysis of Amidamine mineral springs. Sp. W. 1.012 at 16°.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen-Ion ($H^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0032 | .1388 | .1388 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1977 | 4.9302 | 9.8604 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0780 | 3.2020 | 6.4040 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | 1.8400 | 32.9159 | 65.8318 |
| Ferri-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .2044 | 3.6565 | 10.9695 |
| Aluminium-Ion ($Al^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .8816 | 32.5314 | 97.5942 |
| | | | 190.7987 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .0048 | .1354 | .1354 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | 9.1693 | 95.4435 | 190.8870 |
| | 12.3780 | 172.1537 | 191.0224 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .1428 | | |
| | 12.5208 | | |

### 7. Iron Carbonate Springs

which, besides hydro-carbonate ions, contain more than .010 g. of Ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this class:—

*Arimura* (Satsuma), *Beppu* (Bungo), *Futakoyama*, (Hakone)

Analysis of "Furo-sen Spring," Beppu. Temperature: 56°

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol. | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0023 | .0587 | .0587 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1059 | 4.5944 | 4.5944 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0168 | .4190 | .8380 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0354 | 1.4532 | 2.9064 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$)... ... ... ... ... | .0120 | .2147 | .4294 |
| | | | 8.8269 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .1371 | 3.8646 | 3.8646 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .0377 | .3925 | .7850 |
| Hydro-carbonate-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... | .2631 | 4.3124 | 4.3124 |
| | .6103 | 15.3095 | 8.9620 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .2548 | | |
| | .8651 | | |

### 8. Sulphur Springs

which contain hydro-sulphide ions, and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also.

The following belong to this spring :—

*Fiua-o* (Osumi), *Hisamoe* (Osumi), *Hiyanezaki* (Loochu), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Nikko*, *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Yamanaka* (Kaga), etc.

Analysis of Kowakidani No. II spring, Hakone.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained :—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0371 | .9476 | .9476 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | 1.5192 | 65.9088 | 65.9088 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1823 | 4.5461 | 9.0922 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0645 | 2.6478 | 55.2956 |
| | | | 81.2442 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .0059 | .1664 | .1664 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .9771 | 10.1718 | 20.3436 |
| Hydro-carbonate-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... | 3.7098 | 60.8057 | 60.8057 |
| | 6.4959 | 145.1942 | 81.3157 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... | .1965 | | |
| | 6.6924 | | |
| Free Sulphurette hydrogen ($H_2S$)... | .0038 | | |
| | 6.6962 | | |

### 9. Acid Sulphurette-Hydrogen Springs

which, besides hydrogen-ions contain free sulphurette-hydrogen.

The following come under this class :—

*Hoshimata* (Kozuke), *Niwasaka* (Iwashiro), *Myoban-dani* (Osumi), *Unzendake* (Hizen), *Yunohama-zawa* (Hakone, *Sagami*), etc.

Analysis of Unzendake spring. Sp. W. 1.0001 at 15.° Temp. 65°

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained :—

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| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen-Ion ($H^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0017 | 1.6831 | 1.6831 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0127 | .3167 | .6334 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0020 | .0821 | .1642 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0049 | .0875 | .1750 |
| Aluminium-Ion ($Al^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0016 | .0590 | 1.1770 |
| | | | 2.8327 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .0132 | .3721 | .3721 |
| Hydro-sulphate-Ion ($HSO'_4$) ... | .1493 | 1.5381 | 1.5381 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .0555 | .5775 | 1.1550 |
| | .2409 | 4.7161 | 3.0652 |
| Silicate ($H_2SiO_3$) ... ... ... ... | .0884 | | |
| | .3293 | | |
| Free Sulphurette hydrogen ($H_2S$) | .0136 | | |
| | .3429 | | |

## 10. Bitter Springs

which in liter of the water hold more than 1 g. solved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The following belong to this class:—

*Asamushi* (Mutsu), *Hakone* (Sagami), "Sengoku-Shinyu" *Suwa*, Yokomachi (Shinano), *Yamashiro* (Kaga), Sulphuric Bitter Spring, *Ikao* (Kozuke).

Analysis of Yamashiro spring No. 1. Sp. W. 1,0017 at 15.° temp. 64.7°

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .3802 | 9.7114 | 9.7114 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0425 | 1.8438 | 1.8438 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1522 | 3.7096 | 7.4192 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0333 | 1.3670 | 2.7340 |
| | | | 21.7084 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .2218 | 6.2567 | 6.2567 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .7474 | 7.7806 | 15.5612 |
| Hydrocarbonate-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... | .0047 | .0770 | .0770 |
| | 1.5821 | 30.7461 | 21.8949 |
| Silicate (meta) $H_2SiC_3$) ... ... ... | .1428 | | |
| | 1.7249 | | |
| Free Sulphurette hydrogen ($H_2S$) | .0010 | | |
| | 1.7259 | | |

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## 11. Alkaline Springs

which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. The following come under the class:—

*Akayisan* (Kozuke), *Ikao* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Yumura or Kinosaki* (Tajima), *Arima* (Settsu), *Yatsugatake* (Shinano). etc., etc. Analysis of Nashiki-kosen spring, Akagisan. Sp. W.: 1,0022 at 15°.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0525 | 1.3410 | 1.3410 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$)... ... ... ... | .4255 | 18.4599 | 18.4599 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .1280 | 3.1920 | 6.3840 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .1392 | 5.7143 | 11.4286 |
| | | | 37.6135 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | .9241 | 26.0677 | 26.0677 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO''_4$) ... ... ... | .0211 | .2197 | .4394 |
| Hydro-carbonate-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... | .6801 | 11.1474 | 11.1474 |
| | 2.3705 | 66.1420 | 37.6545 |
| Silicate (meta) ($HSiO_3$)... ... ... | .1298 | | |
| | 2.5003 | | |
| Free Carbonic-oxide ($CO_2$) ... ... | .7901 | .1957 | |
| | 3.2904 | | |

## 12. Salt Springs

which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissoved solid ingredients in which anions chlorine-ions and cations natrium-ions predominates to a great degree. The following belong to this class:—

*Dogashima* (Hakone), *Kiga* (Hakone), *Miyanoshita* (Sagami), *Shuzenji* (Izu), *Sokokura* (Hakone), *Atami*, *Arima* Nos. I II, etc. Analysis of Oyu Spring, Atami. Temp. 98.° 3

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

| Cations | Gramm | Milli-mol | Milli.-equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalium-Ion ($K^{\cdot}$)... ... ... ... | .1859 | 94.7484 | 4.7484 |
| Natrium-Ion ($Na^{\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | 2.1312 | 92.4599 | 92.4599 |
| Calcium-Ion ($Ca^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | 1.0831 | 27.0099 | 54.0198 |
| Magnesium-Ion ($Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... | .0037 | .1519 | .3038 |
| Ferro-Ion ($Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$) ... ... ... ... | .0006 | .0107 | .0214 |
| | | | 151.5533 |
| Anions | | | |
| Chlorine-Ion ($Cl'$) ... ... ... ... | 5.2053 | 149.6559 | 149.6559 |
| Sulphate-Ion ($SO'_4$) ... ... ... | .0926 | .9640 | 1.9280 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro-carbonate-Ion ($HCO'_3$) ... | .0014 | .0229 | .0229 |
| | 8.8033 | 275.0236 | 151.6068 |
| Silicate (meta) ($H_2SiO'_3$) ... .. | .6813 | | |
| | 9.4851 | | |

## Radio-Activity of the Mineral Springs in Japan

The following shows the results of testing carried out on some springs in Japan in order to ascertain their radio-activity :—

| Name | Vol. of radium emanation contained per l. of the waters. |
|---|---|
| | m. |
| Yugawara (*Hakoneya-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.0281 |
| do. gas ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.4250 |
| Izusan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.0334 |
| Atami (*Kawara-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.0209 |
| do. (*Fukushimaya-no-yu*) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.0210 |
| | c. |
| Kinosaki, (*Gosho-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $2670\times10^{-12}$ |
| do. (*Ko-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $1835\times10^{-12}$ |
| do. (*Mandara-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $203\times10^{-12}$ |
| Beppu, (*Jizo-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $271\times10^{-12}$ |
| do. (*Suna-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $191\times10^{-12}$ |
| do. (*Noda-no-yu*), ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $154\times10^{-12}$ |
| Eastern Spring of Wakihama, do. ... ... ... ... ... | $447\times10^{-12}$ |

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# CHAPTER IV

## POPULATION

### The Question of Surplus Population

The rate of increase is 1.2% a year in Japan, a rate that is nearly equal to that of Italy and inferior only to that of Russia, which is 1.5% and that of Germany which is 1.4%. The average density of population throughout the world is 29 inhabitants per sq. m., but if calculation is made of more populous regions only, the rate becomes about 57. Calculated on the basis of populous districts alone, Belgium and Holland stand at the head of the list of density, followed by Great Britain and Japan Proper and then by Italy, Germany, China, Austria-Hungary, France, Japanese dominions, and so on. The two first countries being practically one vast city may properly be left out in this comparative study. England is thus left to stand at the head of the list, and her density is 376 against 357 of Japan Proper, 317 of Italy, 310 of Germany, and so on. England, however, is the first trading and manufacturing country in the world, and the density of her population possesses a different significance as compared with that of Japan whose population chiefly consists of farmers, 70% of her population subsisting on farming. In England and Germany the question of insufficient food-supply is traceable not so much to over-population as to neglect of farming, owing to the migration of rural population to cities. In Japan, however, the question principally comes from the deficiency of arable land to give work to the growing farming population. True, there is still left some margin of reclamation, and by readjustment of farms, opening of wild land, improvement of cultivation the crop of rice, for instance, may admit of being increased by 50% or so, but scores of years must elaspe before this can be realized, and in the meanwhile our population will go on increasing at the rate of 500,000 or 600,000 a year. Even at present, Japan is importing roughly 53 million yen worth of food-stuffs, of which rice alone claims a little over 30 millions, so that if this state of things is suffered to continue Japan must purchase an immense amount of food-stuffs in ten years hence. Lastly the position of Japan and other countries as regards the relative density for the total areas of the homeland and the respective territories may be considered. The following figures per sq. m. sufficiently demonstrate the relative position;—Russia 20 persons, France 21, England 33, Italy 51, Holland 52, Germany 60, Japan 284. Even making full allowance for the presence among the dominions of some of those countries vast uninhabitable regions, Japan's position as regard the necessity of giving relief to her congested population may be said far more embarrassing than that of any other country. (From Mr. Seijiro Kawajima's "Japan as a Sea Power.")

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## CENSUS

After repeated prolongations the Government has at last decided to carry out on Oct. 1st 1915 the first regular census taking and appointed for the purpose a special commission with the Home Minister as President. The field to be covered by the census is necessarily limited, and will comprise number of population by profession, sexes, ages, marriage or non-marriage and a few other points.

## POPULATION

### Movement of Population

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '09 is 1.28 per cent.

| At the end of | Males | Females | Total | Increase | Inc. per. 100 pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903... ... ... ... | 23,601,640 | 23,131,236 | 46,732,876 | 716,400 | 1.54 |
| 1904... ... ... ... | 23,834,398 | 23,381,237 | 47,215,630 | 482,754 | 1.03 |
| 1905... ... ... ... | 24,047,953 | 23,626,518 | 47,674,400 | 458,830 | 0.96 |
| 1906... ... ... ... | 24,312,779 | 23,848,062 | 48,160,825 | 486,365 | 1.01 |
| 1907... ... ... ... | 24,643,017 | 24,172,702 | 48,715,694 | 654,869 | 1.36 |
| 1908... ... ... ... | 25,045,380 | 24,542,424 | 49,588,804 | 769,174 | 1.57 |
| 1909... ... ... ... | 25,387,023 | 24,867,454 | 50,254,471 | 665,667 | 1.34 |
| 1910... ... ... ... | 25,759,347 | 25,225,505 | 50,984,844 | 730,373 | 1.45 |

Note :—Population of Formosa, Saghalien and Korea is excluded.

In 1910 the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper amounted to 2,056. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below :—

| | 1908 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Per sq. *ri* | Per family |
| Honshu (Middle) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,302 | 5.55 |
| „ (North) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,430 | 6.65 |
| „ (West) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,347 | 5.14 |
| Shikoku ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,692 | 5.43 |
| Kyushu... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,782 | 5.80 |
| Okinawa ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,201 | 5.17 |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 239 | 5.26 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,087 | 5.59 |

### Distribution of Population in Rural and Urban Districts

| Year. | In cities of over 10,000 pop. | Ratio | In villages under 10,000 pop. | Ration | Total pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 ... ... ... | 6,732,808 | 15.6 | 36,309,817 | 84.4 | 43,042,625 |
| 1896 ... ... ... | 7,119,305 | 16.1 | 37,032,594 | 83.9 | 44,151,899 |
| 1898 ... ... ... | 8,043,234 | 17.6 | 37,359,807 | 82.4 | 45,403,041 |
| 1903 ... ... ... | 10,049,081 | 20.7 | 38,493,655 | 79.3 | 48,542,736 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 12,669,635 | 24.6 | 38,788,402 | 75.4 | 51,458,037 |

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## POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES

| | 1908 | | | Per 100 Population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | 1908 | 1903 | 1898 | 1893 | 1888 |
| 1- 5 | 3,165,103 | 3,076,883 | 6,241,986 | 12.59 | 12.81 | 12.30 | 11.71 | 11.83 |
| 5-10 | 2,881,951 | 2,791,646 | 5,673,597 | 11.44 | 10.94 | 10.52 | 10.72 | 11.26 |
| 10-15 | 2,556,742 | 2,490,109 | 5,052,851 | 10.19 | 9.73 | 10.01 | 10.67 | 10.64 |
| 15-20 | 2,251,943 | 2,180,369 | 4,432,312 | 8.94 | 9.16 | 9.92 | 10.01 | 8.58 |
| 20-25 | 2,089,453 | 2,042,114 | 4,131,567 | 8.33 | 9.01 | 9.18 | 7.92 | 8.53 |
| 25-30 | 2,003,650 | 1,984,566 | 3,988,216 | 8.04 | 8.29 | 7.17 | 7.81 | 6.82 |
| 30-35 | 1,875,258 | 1,812,818 | 3,688,076 | 7.44 | 6.48 | 7.09 | 6.20 | 7.40 |
| 35-40 | 1,473,866 | 1,406,845 | 2,880,711 | 5.81 | 6.34 | 5.55 | 6.72 | 6.86 |
| 40-45 | 1,445,064 | 1,362,932 | 2,807,996 | 5.66 | 4.95 | 6.01 | 6.17 | 6.14 |
| 45-50 | 1,114,485 | 1,061,447 | 2,175,932 | 4.39 | 5.31 | 4.48 | 5.47 | 5.14 |
| 50-55 | 1,176,711 | 1,121,511 | 2,298,222 | 4.63 | 4.75 | 4.76 | 4.49 | 4.03 |
| 55-60 | 1,008,039 | 987,939 | 1,995 978 | 4.02 | 4.01 | 3.79 | 3.39 | 3.96 |
| 60-65 | 801,658 | 812,596 | 1'614,254 | 3.25 | 3.05 | 2.71 | 3.19 | 3.31 |
| 65-70 | 550,655 | 593,043 | 1,143,698 | 2.31 | 2.03 | 2.38 | 2.47 | 2.46 |
| 75-115 | 649,763 | 810,321 | 1,460,084 | 2.96 | 3.15 | 3.12 | 3.05 | 3.03 |
| Unknown | 1,165 | 886 | 2,025 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Total | 25,045,506 | 24,542,025 | 49,587,531 | 100.000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 10.000 |

## MARRIED AND UNMARRIED

The census returns showing the rate of married people and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

| | Married | | Unmarried | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1888 | 7,419,953 | same | 12,587,369 | 12,178,769 |
| 1893 | 7,612,764 | as | 13,292,538 | 12,869,022 |
| 1898 | 7,979.858 | in | 14,093,234 | 13,709,665 |
| 1903 | 8,229,152 | "Male" | 15,371,779 | 14,902,055 |
| 1908 | 8,583,094 | column | 16,462,412 | 15,958,931 |

The percentage of married and unmarried per 100 people is as follows:—

| | Married | | | Unmarried | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 1888 | 18.94 | 18.94 | 37.48 | 31.78 | 30.74 | 62.52 |
| 1893 | 18.39 | 18.39 | 36.78 | 32.12 | 31.10 | 63.22 |
| 1898 | 18.23 | 18.23 | 36.46 | 32.21 | 31.34 | 63.54 |
| 1903 | 17.61 | 17.61 | 35.22 | 32.89 | 31.89 | 64.78 |
| 1908 | 17.31 | 17.31 | 34.62 | 33.20 | 32.18 | 65.38 |

### MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

| | Marriage | Divorces | Marriages. per 1,000 pop. | Divorces per. 1,000 pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 351,260 | 60,179 | 7.37 | 1.26 |
| 1906 | 353,274 | 65,510 | 7.34 | 1.36 |
| 1907 | 433,527 | 61,193 | 8.88 | 1.50 |
| 1908 | 461,940 | 60,376 | 9.32 | 1.22 |
| 1909 | 438,771 | 59,118 | 8.73 | 1.34 |

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## Age of Marriage

| Age | 1900 Males | 1900 Females | 1909 Males | 1909 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| —15 | 0 | 875 | 0 | 219 |
| 15—20 | 27,041 | 114,540 | 22,185 | 118,292 |
| 20—25 | 127,845 | 144,712 | 133,682 | 184,092 |
| 25—30 | 101,343 | 51,093 | 151,928 | 77,360 |
| 30—35 | 43,055 | 18,421 | 65,351 | 31,572 |
| 35—40 | 20,135 | 8,201 | 27,861 | 12,909 |

## BIRTH-RATES

(Excluding Still-Births)

| Year | Total | Males | Females | Births per 100 people | Males per 100 females born | Still-births per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 1,444,307 | 740,241 | 704,066 | 3.06 | 105.14 | 9.24 |
| 1905 | 1,457,039 | 738,171 | 718,868 | 3.06 | 102.68 | 8.89 |
| 1906 | 1,399,203 | 728,768 | 670,435 | 2.91 | 108.70 | 9.67 |
| 1907 | 1,621,973 | 822,032 | 799,941 | 3.32 | 102.76 | 8.92 |
| 1908 | 1,672,627 | 855,339 | 817,288 | 3.37 | 104.66 | 8.86 |
| 1909 | 1,705,877 | 870,013 | 835,864 | 3.37 | 104.10 | 8.90 |

| | Males per 100 females | | | Illegitimate per 100 Legitimate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Legitimate | Illegitimate | Males | Females | Total |
| 1904 | 105.14 | 105.27 | 103.87 | 10.25 | 10.18 | 10.32 |
| 1905 | 102.67 | 102.87 | 100.65 | 10.09 | 9.98 | 10.10 |
| 1906 | 108.68 | 109.02 | 105.35 | 9.96 | 9.78 | 10.14 |
| 1907 | 102.73 | 102.84 | 101.69 | 10.06 | 10.00 | 10.12 |
| 1908 | 104.63 | 104.94 | 101.58 | 10.24 | 10.08 | 10.41 |

## DEATH-RATES

| | Males | Females | Total | Deaths per 100 people | Mortality of males per 100 females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 524,670 | 474,946 | 999,621 | 2.12 | 110.47 |
| 1905 | 544,197 | 500,682 | 1,044,855 | 2.19 | 108.69 |
| 1906 | 484,675 | 476,672 | 961,550 | 1.98 | 108.63 |
| 1907 | 517,197 | 507,082 | 1,024,286 | 2.10 | 101.20 |
| 1908 | 523,533 | 514,572 | 1,038,110 | 2.09 | 101.74 |
| 1909 | 555,623 | 544,169 | 1,099,797 | 2.18 | 102.10 |

## AINUS IN HOKKAIDO

| At end of | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 8,528 | 8,914 | 17,442 |
| 1907 | 8,690 | 9,025 | 17,715 |
| 1908 | 8,744 | 9,273 | 18,017 |
| 1909 | 8,746 | 9,086 | 17,832 |
| 1910 | 8,528 | 9,026 | 17,554 |
| 1911 | 8,810 | 9,358 | 18,186 |
| 1912 | 8,861 | 9,358 | 18,219 |

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In 1910 the birthrates and deathrates of Ainus were as follows:—

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth ... ... ... ... ... | 356 | 351 | 707 |
| Death ... ... ... ... ... | 253 | 247 | 500 |

## POPULATION AND NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, WITH NAMES OF MAYORS

| Cities | Mayors | Population | Households |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akita | T. Okubo ... ... ... ... ... | 36,294 | 6,143 |
| Aomori | T. Kudo ... ... ... ... ... | 47,206 | 9,956 |
| Fukui | S. Yamashina ... ... ... ... | 50,396 | 10,099 |
| Fukuoka | H. Sato ... ... ... ... ... | 82,106 | 11,356 |
| Fukushima | T. Ninomiya ... ... ... ... | 33,493 | 5,538 |
| Gifu | T. Hattori .. ... ... ... | 41,438 | 8,864 |
| Hakodate | Y. Takenouchi ... ... ... | 88,888 | 20,463 |
| Hamamatsu | S. Konishi ... ... ... ... | 32,381 | 5,817 |
| Himeji | O. Hori ... ... ... ... ... | 41,028 | 9,714 |
| Hirosaki | K. Kikuchi ... ... ... ... | 37,487 | 6,918 |
| Hiroshima | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 142,763 | 40,952 |
| Kagoshima | S. Kodama ... ... ... ... | 63,640 | 11,221 |
| Kanazawa | T. Yamamori ... ... ... ... | 110,994 | 28,613 |
| Kobe | F. Kajima... ... ... ... ... | 378,197 | 96,539 |
| Kochi | T. Fujisaki ... ... ... ... | 38,279 | 8,014 |
| Kofu | H. Kato ... ... ... ... ... | 49,882 | 9,756 |
| Kokura | N. Tatsuoka ... ... ... ... | 31,615 | 4,682 |
| Kumamoto | S. Yamada ... ... ... ... | 61,233 | 14,722 |
| Kure | T. Sawahara ... ... ... ... | 100,679 | 21,678 |
| Kurume | T. Wakabayashi ... ... ... | 35,928 | 5,486 |
| Kyoto | H. Inouye... ... ... ... ... | 442,462 | 82,068 |
| Maebashi | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,184 | 7,832 |
| Marugame | K. Fujiyoshi ... ... ... ... | 27,019 | 7,285 |
| Matsumoto | Y. Ori ... ... ... ... ... | 35,011 | 6,873 |
| Matsuyama | M. Nagai ... ... ... ... ... | 44,166 | 9,072 |
| Matsuye | Y. Takahashi ... ... ... ... | 36,209 | 8,333 |
| Mito | M. Hara ... ... ... ... ... | 38,435 | 6,854 |
| Moji | T. Nagai ... ... ... ... ... | 55,682 | 17,443 |
| Morioka | C. Kitada ... ... ... ... ... | 36,012 | 6,210 |
| Nagano | G. Makino ... ... ... ... | 39,242 | 7,113 |
| Nagaoka | Y. Kawashima... ... ... ... | 35,376 | 6,638 |
| Nagasaki | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 176,480 | 23,816 |
| Nagoya | S. Sakamoto ... ... ... ... | 378,231 | 84,438 |
| Nara | H. Nishijo ... ... ... ... | 32,732 | 6,843 |
| Nawa | J. Toma ... ... ... ... ... | 47,562 | 9,022 |
| Niigata | R. Yoshida ... ... ... ... | 61,616 | 11,772 |
| Oita | K. Goto ... ... ... ... ... | 29,547 | 4,918 |
| Okayama | I. Okada ... ... ... ... ... | 93,421 | 16,114 |
| Onomichi | M. Nishimura ... ... ... ... | 30,367 | 5,458 |
| Otaru | H. Watanabe ... ... ... ... | 91,962 | 15,860 |
| Otsu | S. Ogawa ... ... ... ... ... | 42,869 | 6,107 |

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| Cities | Mayors | Population | Households |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osaka | S. Ikegami ... ... ... ... | 1,226,647 | 278,777 |
| Saga | Y. Noguchi ... ... ... ... | 36,051 | 5,346 |
| Sakai | H. Kumano ... ... ... ... | 61,103 | 11,340 |
| Sapporo | S. Aoki ... ... ... ... ... | 88,841 | 11,295 |
| Sasebo | M. Uchida... ... ... ... ... | 93,051 | 12,394 |
| Sendai | Y. Endo ... ... ... ... ... | 97,944 | 19,798 |
| Shidzuoka | H. Nagashima... ... ... ... | 53,614 | 10,987 |
| Shimonoseki | J. Kobayashi ... ... ... ... | 58,254 | 18,949 |
| Shuri | A. Chibana ... ... ... ... | 25,141 | 5,326 |
| Takamatsu | I. Suzuki ... ... ... ... ... | 42,578 | 8,700 |
| Takaoka | K. Matsushima ... ... ... | 33,603 | 7,588 |
| Takasaki | N. Uchida ... ... ... ... | 39,961 | 6,654 |
| Takata | G. Kuraishi ... ... ... ... | 28,021 | 5,099 |
| Tokushima | S. Ichisaka ... ... ... ... | 65,561 | 14,179 |
| Tokyo | Baron Y. Sakatani... ... ... | 2,186,079 | 542,090 |
| Tottori | N. Fujioka ... ... ... ... | 32,682 | 6,422 |
| Toyama | M. Inouye ... ... ... ... | 57,437 | 12,937 |
| Toyohashi | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 43,980 | 11,073 |
| Tsu | M. Uchida ... ... ... ... | 41,229 | 7,115 |
| Uji-Yamada | Y. Fukuchi ... ... ... ... | 37,539 | 7,089 |
| Utsunomiya | R. Honda ... ... ... ... ... | 47,114 | 9,691 |
| Wakamatsu | G. Onogi ... ... ... ... ... | 39,265 | 5,780 |
| Wakayama | K. Kato ... ... ... ... ... | 77,303 | 16,838 |
| Yamagata | T. Hayashi ... ... ... ... | 42,234 | 7,338 |
| Yokkaichi | S. Fukui ... ... ... ... ... | 30,704 | 5,689 |
| Yokohama | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 394,303 | 78,136 |
| Yokosuka | O. Tatabe ... ... ... ... ... | 70,954 | 11,736 |
| Yonezawa | K. Sakai ... ... ... ... ... | 35,380 | 6,187 |

## NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,981 | 2,396 | 27,377 |
| 1905 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,833 | 2,633 | 19,466 |
| 1906 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 53,471 | 5,380 | 58,851 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36,627 | 7,000 | 43,627 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,183 | 4,161 | 21,344 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,801 | 2,936 | 15,740 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,328 | 4,571 | 21,899 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,964 | 5,986 | 29,950 |

## JAPANESE ABROAD

(At the end of June 1913)

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 62,340 | 50,216 | 112,556 |
| Amoy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,099 | 444 | 1,539 |
| Antung ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,693 | 3,185 | 6,878 |

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| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mukden | 7,908 | 6,061 | 13,969 |
| Kwangtung | 26,188 | 20,974 | 47,162 |
| Newchang | 3,407 | 2,951 | 6,358 |
| Changchun | 3,430 | 2,778 | 6,208 |
| Kirin and Tsitihar | 288 | 702 | 990 |
| Harbin | 522 | 891 | 1,413 |
| Tientsin | 1,413 | 1,160 | 2,573 |
| Peking | 532 | 404 | 936 |
| Chefu | 714 | 475 | 1,189 |
| Shanghai | 5,368 | 4,226 | 9,594 |
| Nanking | 173 | 101 | 274 |
| Hongkong | 778 | 715 | 1,493 |
| Others | 6,827 | 5,149 | 11,976 |
| South Seas | 13,543 | 5,833 | 19,376 |
| Bangkok | 150 | 58 | 208 |
| Singapore | 2,017 | 2,804 | 4,821 |
| Batavia | 1,148 | 1,274 | 2,422 |
| Manila | 3,431 | 846 | 4,277 |
| Bombay | 127 | 182 | 309 |
| Calcutta | 216 | 356 | 572 |
| Sydney | 6,435 | 214 | 6,650 |
| Others | 19 | 99 | 118 |
| Asiatic Russia | 2,249 | 2,441 | 4,690 |
| Europe | 1,051 | 151 | 1,202 |
| Spain | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Portugal | 2 | — | 2 |
| France | 93 | 18 | 111 |
| England | 431 | 72 | 502 |
| Belgium | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Holland | 4 | — | 4 |
| Germany | 381 | 24 | 405 |
| Austria-Hungary | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| Switzerland | 7 | — | 7 |
| Italy | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Russia | 57 | 21 | 78 |
| Sweden | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| U. S. A. | 123,425 | 41,761 | 165,186 |
| New York | 1,962 | 183 | 2,145 |
| San Francisco | 44,816 | 6,716 | 51,522 |
| Seattle | 12,441 | 2,583 | 15,024 |
| Chicago | 2,088 | 186 | 2,274 |
| Portland | 5,862 | 788 | 6,650 |
| Honolulu | 56,256 | 31,305 | 87,561 |
| Canada | 9,615 | 2,637 | 12,252 |
| Central and South Americas | 12,519 | 3,481 | 16,000 |
| Mexico | 2,572 | 165 | 2,737 |
| Brazil | 4,292 | 3,075 | 7,367 |
| Chile | 253 | 16 | 289 |
| Argentine | 240 | 6 | 246 |
| Peru | 5,162 | 219 | 5,381 |
| Grand Total | 224,742 | 106,520 | 331,262 |

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| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 ... | 198,827 | 73,419 | 272,246 |
| | * 1,464 | 203 | 1,667 |
| 1907 ... | 157,028 | 75,192 | 232,220 |
| | * 1,620 | 284 | 1,904 |
| 1608 ... | 303,049 | 117,043 | 420,092 |
| | * 1,629 | 284 | 1,913 |
| 1909 ... | 186,642 | 114,389 | 301,031 |
| | * 1,316 | 269 | 1,585 |
| 1910 ... | 55,472 | 20,317 | 75,789 |
| 1911 ... | 212,551 | 96,916 | 309,467 |

N.B.—*=Formosans. Figures for 1910 are not actual number and exclude Japanese in Korea and Manchuria.

## JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

BY PROF. SHIGETAKA SHIGA

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad, exclusive of those in China and Hongkong, about 14,000, numbered 331,262 at the end of June 1913, but the actual number must have reached about 400,000 as no small number leave Japan as stowaways. The Japanese emigrants may be classified into five groups, i.e. 1. the South Seas, 2. Hawaiian Is., 3. North America, 4. Latin America, 5. Australasia.

1. The South Seas.—The term, called *nan-yo* in Japanese, has a different meaning from that understood by Europeans, and comprises Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and Philippines, etc. In these islands some 17,000 Japanese reside, mostly employed in rubber plantations, as they own or lease 30,000 *cho* of land, two-thirds of which being under rubber trees. Those who live in the vicinity of the Bay of Siam are carrying on pearl fishery.

2. Hawaiian Is.—The emigrants number nearly 90,000, which are about one half of the total population in the islands. 17,000 of the emigrants in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, but in other places the Japanese are generally employed in sugar plantation, though some in Kona district are cultivating coffee plants. Hawaiian sea abounds in fish, and fishery is claiming the attention of a section of the Japanese. In short, the Japanese in Hawaiian Is. are playing an important part in the economy of the place, which could hardly have attained the present condition of prosperity but for the activity of the Japanese residents. No wonder that the trouble of racial problem is absent in these islands.

3. North America.—Nearly 90,000 Japanese emigrants reside in the United States and 14,000 in the Dominion of Canada, most of them being engaged in farming, fishery or lumbering. More than one half of the Japanese in North America are found in the State of California, where their activity is shown in the domestic service of American families or in raising vegetables, fruits, and flowers or conducting hop plantation.

4. Latin America.—This group includes Mexico, Central America and South America. The emigrants number 4,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 10,000 in Brazil and 1,000 in other countries. In Mexico their activity is

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chiefly directed in business transactions and cultivation of coffee and cotton; in Peru they are cultivating coffee and sugar, and in Brazil coffee and "dry field" rice. The government of the State of San Paulo encourages the immigration of Japanese laborers, and offers some sorts of privileges to the Japanese companies which supply them to the state. Some Japanese in Peru are pursuing fishery, and in Chili a company for exploiting the marine wealth along the coast has just been established. (See Chap. Fishery.)

5. Australasia.—Including those employed at nickel mines in New Caledonia, the Japanese in this part of the Southern Hemisphere number nearly 10,000.

## FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN (1913)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 4,123 | Austro-Hungarian | 88 |
| American | 5,077 | Dutch | 86 |
| German | 1,184 | Spanish | 74 |
| French | 363 | Portuguese | 70 |
| Russian | 2,755 | Others | 219 |
| Chinese | 7,786 | Total | 21,886 |
| Italian | 59 | | |

In 1912 and 1911 the numbers were 16,964 and 16,728 respectively. Of the total visitors in 1913 those who landed in Yokohama numbered 7,005, those in Kobe 5,829, in Nagasaki 4,074, and in Tsuruga 1,384.

## FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan from the end of 1906 to 1910 as follows:—

| Districts | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 Males | 1910 Females | 1910 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | 5,555 | 4,977 | 3,867 | 2,922 | 1,277 | 343 | 1,620 |
| Kanagawa | 6,088 | 6,322 | 6,501 | 6,716 | 4,378 | 2,231 | 6,609 |
| Osaka | 719 | 665 | 723 | 781 | 649 | 107 | 756 |
| Hyogo | 3,727 | 3,881 | 3,775 | 3,754 | 2,248 | 902 | 3,150 |
| Nagasaki | 1,553 | 1,523 | 1,282 | 1,290 | 793 | 363 | 1,186 |
| Total (inc. others) | 18,974 | 18,908 | 17,893 | 17,335 | 10,406 | 4,491 | 14,897 |

### FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY NATIONALITY

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

| Nationality | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 Males | 1910 Females | 1910 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese | 12,425 | 12,273 | 10,847 | 9,858 | 6,511 | 1,909 | 8,420 |
| British | 2,155 | 2,293 | 2,401 | 2,468 | 1,440 | 990 | 2,430 |
| Americans | 1,650 | 1,624 | 1,684 | 1,627 | 891 | 742 | 1,633 |
| Germans | 670 | 665 | 757 | 775 | 556 | 226 | 782 |
| Frenchmen | 540 | 498 | 588 | 602 | 335 | 199 | 534 |
| Russians | 211 | 164 | 140 | 130 | 71 | 46 | 117 |
| Portuguese | — | 169 | 207 | 226 | 121 | 95 | 216 |
| Swiss | — | — | 109 | 114 | 69 | 44 | 113 |
| Total (inc. others) | — | 18,908 | 17,893 | 17,335 | 10,406 | 4,491 | 14,897 |

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## LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910, this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follows:—(1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who many leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within fine years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

### Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself: (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late Lafcadio Hearne who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicle in Japan for at least one year, and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

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| | Marrying into family | Adopted | Naturalized | Rehabilitated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 4 | 6 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | 5 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 15 | 1 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | 10 |

N.B. Cases of naturalization and rehabilitation include families of principal persons concerned.

## Land Held Under Perpetual Lease

The land held under perpetual lease by foreigners is a relic of the bygone days when the diplomacy of Japan was still in infancy. It constitutes a last blot in the escutcheon of Japanese juridical autonomy and is therefore regarded with much vexation by both the Government and general public. What makes this case especially galling is that the Municipal corporations of Yokohama and elsewhere, where the perpetual lease plots exist are powerless, in view of the Hague Arbitration Committee (vide chapter on Diplomacy) to which the matter was referred in 1905, to impose any tax whatever beyond the rent which the holders of the perpetual lease pay according to the contract made about four decades ago. The area of these holdings is stated to be as follows in round numbers:—

| Place | Entries | Area *Tsubo* | Rents *Yen* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | 19,324 | 5,746 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 38 | 3,764 | 2,817 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 650 | 335,907 | 60,406 |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | 154 | 50,644 | 13,821 |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | 237 | 88,248 | 17,092 |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5,510 | 1,113 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,129 | 528,400 | 100,995 |

The above figures work out at the following rate, namely, 29.70 *yen* per *tsubo* in Tokyo; 32.01 in Osaka; 16.09 in Yokohama; 27.03 in Kobe; 19.04 in Nagasaki, and 20.02 in Hakodate. Principal entries classified by nationalities, the areas held are as follows:—

| | *Tsubo* |
|---|---|
| British ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 216,713 |
| American ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 97,770 |
| German ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 53,014 |
| French ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 48,271 |
| Swiss ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,505 |

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# CHAPTER V

## IMPERIAL COURT

### (ALSO DECORATION, PEERS, ETC)

#### Imperial Rescripts

Several Rescripts were read by the new Emperor on the occasion of his accession to the Throne on July 31st 1912. The Rescript read at the first court held in the Palace ran as follows:—

#### RESCRIPT AT THE ACCESSION

"Our sorrow is fathomless, We being suddenly confronted by a great loss. Since, however, the Imperial Throne must not remain vacant a day nor must the administration of the State stop a moment, We have observed the ceremony of Accession.

"The late Emperor, endowed with superior sagacity, and coming at a time of great national rejuvenation, took upon himself the administration of the country, promoting internal peace and extending foreign relations, and won the heart of the people by enacting the Constitutional Laws, thereby illumining the precepts of the Imperial Ancestors, and disseminating a spirit of order and system. Thus has the nation become permeated with the light of moral and material civilization, with its armament brought up to a state of completion, its general affairs advanced in all directions, and with its prestige conspicuously enhanced, until his illustrious virtues and glorious achievements have come to be looked up in admiration by his millions of subjects, just as they have become a cynosure of the eyes of the nations of the world. The like has never before been seen.

"We have now ascended the Throne of eternal lineage and have succeeded to the power of Imperial Sovereignty. It is Our wish to exercise these powers of Sovereignty in conformity with the great policy of Our Imperial Ancestors and in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, so that the great work left by the late Emperor may not be undone.

"We command you, Our official servants, that you shall serve Us as you served the late Emperor; and you, all Our subjects, that you shall, in full concord and with one heart, strive to be loyal to Us. Let all of you bear in mind Our wishes and endeavor to promote them."

#### REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1887, third son of the late Emperor Meiji, was decorared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and succeeded to the Throne July 30th, 1912; married Princess Sadako, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo Michitaka, on May 10th, 1900; visited Chosen in Oct. 1907.

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**Sadako**, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884.

### Children

**Hirohito, Michinomiya,** first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince and appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Army and Second Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy on Sept. 9th, 1912.

**Yasuhito, Atsunomiya,** second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers School.

**Nobuhito, Terunomiya,** third son of the Emperor, born June 3rd, 1905 is pupil of the Peers School: assumed the title of Prince Takamatsu in 1913.

### Sisters of the Emperor

**Masako**, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda on 30th Apr., 1908.
**Fusako**, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa on Nov., 1907.
**Nobuko**, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka on 6th May, 1910.
**Toshiko**, Princess Yasu, 9th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, born May 11th, 1896, betrothed to Prince Higashi-Kuni.

## IMPERIAL FAMILIES

The first four princely Houses on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct male descendants of the Emperors. These four all bear the title of "Shin-no," while the others are simply "No," without the prefix "shin," which means consanguinity. Second and younger sons of a "Shin-nō" are all "No." By the supplementary provisions of the Imperial Household Law promulgated on Feb. 11th, 1907, it was provided that a "No" may be either by Imperial sanction or petition, be ranked among the Peers, or may succeed to the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

**Fushimi.**—The House is the oldest of all the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101th Emperor. Prince **Sadanaru,** head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral Apr. 14, '12; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dec. '12. Res. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858: married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiroyasu, Rear-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded to the house of Kwachō-no-miya Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the

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Naval Academy and in Germany, was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 1904; granted 4th class Golden Kite; studied in England 1909–10; Captain *Takachiho* 1910; Rear-Adm. '13. Res. as above.

**Princess Tsuneko,** consort of Prince Hiroyasu, a daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa was born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—four sons and three daughters.

Prince Kuniyoshi, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1880.

Princess Fumihide, 7th daughter of Prince Kuni-iye and sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1844, and in an abbess at the Enjo-ji temple, Nara-ken.

**Arisugawa.**—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603–'38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 without leaving a male issue, his only son having preceded him while a naval cadet at Edajima. With the death of the two widow Princesses, the House would become extinct in the ordinary course, but in view of the special relation in which the House stands to the Court, the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son to become a future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Yasuko,** 4th daughter of the late Marquis **Maeda,** born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the late Prince, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son who died April '08 and a daughter (Princess **Isa-ko**) who married in '08 to Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Dowager Princes **Tadako,** 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; married to the Prince **Nori-hito,** 9th of the line; widow in 1895.

**Kan-in.**—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703–'52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor whose 6th son ascended the Throne as Kokaku Tenno, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince **Koto-hito,** head, son of Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School '77–81 and at French mil. school, '82–91; Major at the time of the Japan-China War; Lieut.-Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '01; Lieut.-General (Cav.) '14, and took part in the recent War under Marshal Oyama; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and grand 2nd class Golden Kite; Full General, and Supreme Councillor of War, Nov. '12; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Res. Nagata-cho, Koj., T.

Princess **Chieko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, was May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

**Higashi-Fushimi.**—(formerly Komatsu) Prince **Yori-hito,** and younger brother to Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was b. Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France 84–90; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sank the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga,* Jan., 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear Adm. '09; vice-Adm. 13; attended coronation ceremony of King George, V. with his consort. Res. Tame-ike, Ak., Tokyo.

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Princess **Kaneko**, consort, 1st daughter of late Prince Tomosada Iwakura; was b. Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.
Issue:—none.

**Kwacho.**—Prince **Hirotada** 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, was b. Jan. 25th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had represented the House.
Res. Mita Dai-machi, T.

**Yamashina.**—Prince **Takehiko**, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro; was born Feb. 1898. He has four brothers and one sister. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko**, mother, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

**Kaya.**—Prince **Tsunenori**, 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, was b. Jan. 27th, 1902. The Prince has two sisters.
Res. Kyoto.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko**, eldest daughter of Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1892; widow 1910.

**Kuni.**—Prince **Kuniyoshi**, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; Col. of Art., was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub.-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granded 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel in '08, studied in Germany '07–10; Maj.-Gen. 13. Res. Kyoto.

Princess **Chikako**, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Takayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09–'10.
Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

**Kuni.**—Prince **Taka**, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise. Married in 1905 Lady **Shizuko**, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.
Issue:—a son and a daughter.

**Nashimoto.**—Prince **Morimasa**, 2nd of the line, head, Maj.-Gen. of Art., 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874: Sub.-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; granted 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel '00. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kitamachi, T.

Princess **Itsuko**, consort, and daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour in Europe '80–'89.
Issue:—2 daughters.

**Kitashirakawa.**—Prince **Narihisa**, 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; was b. April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess **Kane**, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, Jan. 1890. Is Captain of Artillery. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.
Issue:—a son and two daughters.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko**, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu: was b. Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

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Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

**Komatsu.**—Dowager Princess **Yoriko**, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 1852; and married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.
Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, T.

**Takeda.**—Prince **Tsunehisa**, Major, Cavalry, was b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created March 30th, '06. He married Princess Tsune, 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, Sept. 30th, 1888; was decoraten with 5th class Golden Kite. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.
Issue:—son.

**Asaka.**—Prince **Yasuhiko**, 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother to the present head of the House, was b. '87: Capt., Infantry; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06: married with Princess Fumi, 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, Aug. 7th, 1891.
Res. Takanawa Nishi-daimachi, T.
Issue:—a son and a daughter.

**Higashi-Kuni.**—Prince **Naruhiko**, Capt., Inf., 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother to the present head of the House, was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 3rd '06 to set up an independent house, has been betrothed to Princess Yasu, youngest sister to the Emperor.

## THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor are divided into Hereditary and Personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No Hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained to their majority.

## PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient date obtainable on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170,000 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan, 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550;

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Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690; Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet in 1895 transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the late war. The civil list that had remained stationary during the two decades at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥500 millions.

## IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausoulea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

## DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-16th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

### Holders of the Grand Order

Marshal Prince Yamagata, (with Collar); Marshal Prince Oyama, (with Collar); Marquis Matsukata; Marquis Inouye; Prince Tokudaiji; Admiral Count Togo; Count Okuma.

### Holders of the 1st Grand Golden Kite

General Visc. Hasegawa; Admiral Baron Ijuin; Admiral Kamimura; Admiral Baron Kataoka; General Visc. Kawamura; General Visc. Nishi; Marshal Prince Oyama; General Count Terauchi; Admiral Count Togo; Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral Count Yamamoto.

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### Decorations Granted each Year

| Kind | G.O. | | 1st class | | | | 2nd class | | | 3rd class | | | 4th class | | | 5th class | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | C.C. | G.C. | R. | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. |
| 1908... | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 1 | 8 | 88 | 3 | 21 | 111 | — |
| 1909... | — | — | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 12 | — | 2 | 47 | — | 36 | 177 | — | 67 | 276 | — |
| 1910... | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 35 | — | 5 | 82 | — | 2 | 109 | — | 4 | 278 | — |
| 1911... | — | — | 1 | 8 | 8 | — | 14 | 32 | 1 | 16 | 115 | — | 21 | 252 | — | 28 | 932 | — |
| 1912... | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 16 | — | 7 | 24 | — | 5 | 167 | — | 15 | 632 | — | 7 | 1,460 | 1 |

| | 6th class | | | 7th class | | | 8th class | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. | R.S. | S. | C. | Total |
| 1908..... | 90 | 590 | 7 | 10,245 | 553 | 1 | 12,230 | 52,230 | 8 | 29,368 |
| 1909..... | 106 | 626 | — | 644 | 2,411 | — | 1,120 | 5,751 | 1 | 11,292 |
| 1910..... | 5 | 567 | 1 | 33 | 410 | — | 53 | 378 | — | 1,979 |
| 1911..... | 40 | 473 | — | 8 | 849 | — | 187 | 1,011 | — | 3.996 |
| 1912..... | 8 | 514 | 3 | 127 | 2,494 | — | 385 | 1,010 | — | 6,880 |

Note:—G.O.—Grand Order. C.C.—Crysan'mum Collar. G.C.—Grand Cordon Cry'mum. R.—Rising Sun and Paulownia. R.S.—Rising Sun. S.—Sacred Treasure. C.—Crown.

### Holders of the Golden Kite (Military Honor)

| | 1st Merit | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907... ... ... ... | 5 | 16 | 26 | 5 | 16 | 52 | 1,037 | 1,160 |
| 1908... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 39 | 45 |
| 1909... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 17 | 21 |
| 1910... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| 1911... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Total (from beginning) | 17 | 76 | 437 | 1,858 | 3,569 | 3,739 | 95,481 | 105,207 |
| Annuities (at the end of 1911) Total | Y22,500 | 73,000 | 298,900 | 929,500 | 737,300 | 661,400 | 5,835,100 | 8,657,700 |

## THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers, *Kugé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

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| | Prince | Marquis | Count | Viscount | Baron | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904... ... ... | 12 | 35 | 90 | 363 | 289 | 789 |
| 1905... ... ... | 12 | 35 | 90 | 362 | 291 | 790 |
| 1906... ... ... | 12 | 35 | 89 | 363 | 304 | 804 |
| 1907... ... ... | 15 | 36 | 100 | 375 | 376 | 902 |
| 1908... ... ... | 15 | 36 | 100 | 374 | 379 | 904 |
| 1909... ... ... | 15 | 37 | 100 | 375 | 383 | 910 |
| 1910... ... ... | 15 | 38 | 100 | 375 | 384 | 912 |
| 1911... ... ... | 17 | 37 | 101 | 378 | 386 | 919 |
| 1912... ... ... | 17 | 37 | 99 | 374 | 386 | 913 |

Japan, as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of the 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of the 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of the 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday ball. A heir of a Peer receives as a matter of courtesy a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

## IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kuge* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. In 1894 *yen* 2,000,000 were granted on the *Kuge* courtiers, i.e. 5 princes (Princes Sanjo and Iwakura declining), 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Princes ... ... ... ... | (each *yen* 40,000) | 200,000 |
| 12 | Marquises ... ... ... | ( „ „ 40,000) | 390,000 |
| 31 | Counts ... ... ... ... | ( „ „ 30,000) | 620,000 |
| 82 | Viscounts ... ... ... | ( „ „ 10,000) | 820,000 |
| | | | 2,000,000 |

To provide against the Peers wasting the grant, it was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, and twice in a year ⅔ of the interests was handed, the remaining ⅓ put aside for 15 years ended Mar. '09.

At present an Imperial grant of money is confined only to Peers newly created for distinguished service, the amount being *yen* 15,000 for a Barony.

Peers of all classes are under obligation to set apart a certain portion of their property as heredity property. This cannot be sold, transferred,

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hypothecated or mortgaged; nor can it be seized for debt. Then for any pecuniary obligation a Peer is required to pay only within the limit of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the proceeds of his hereditary property. The restrictive provision being too inconvening to the Peers and still more to creditors, there is talk of amending the existing arrangement.

## PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

Holders of the Grand Order.
Prime Minister.
Ministers of State.
President of the Privy Council.
Marshals.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Full Generals.
Full Admirals.
Grand Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Privy Councillors.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Princes.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.
Grand Master of Ritualist.
Lord Steward to the Empress.
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade.
Marquises.
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade.
Lords in Waiting of the *Jako* Hall.
Lords in Waiting of the *Kinkei* Hall.
Counts.
Holders of 2nd class Order.
Viscounts.
Holders of 3rd class Order.
Barons.

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# CHAPTER VI

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Oka.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; in Tokyo,—F.=Fukagawa, Hg.=Hongo, Koi.=Koishikawa, Koj.=Kojimachi, Ky.=Kyobashi, Nih.=Nihombashi, S.=Shiba, U.=Ushigome.)

**Abe**, *Isoh*, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally engaged by the Waseda Univ., where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and wrote several books. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Abe**, *Ko*, Ex-Gov. of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in Meiji era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, mean while M.P. for his native place in '92; Governor of Chiba '99-'01. Governor of Niigata '01-'03, which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05-'08 to be transferred to the present post in February '08, and retired Dec. '12.

**Abe**, *Taizo*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi, Aichi-ken, entered Keiogijiku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Abe**, *Teijiro*, Maj.-Gen. Commander of Tsushima Garrison, was b 1861 in Niigata; Sub.-Lieut. of Engineering Corps '72, studied at Military Staff Col. '87-'89, then attached to the Staff Office, was Chief of staff of 2nd Depot Div. during the late Russo-Japan War, Com. of Japanese Garrison at Tientsin '07, then present post. Add. Tsushima.

**Adachi**, *Aizo*, Lt.-Gen. Commander of Third Field Artillery Brigade; was b. in '63 in Tokushima, artillery Sub.-Lieut. '83, student of the Staff Col. 88-91, was Com. 11th Reg. during the Russo-Japan War, Chief Staff of 12 Division, then Commander of Garrison of Pescadores, Formosa, present post '14.

**Adachi**, *Kenzo*, M.P., was b. '64 in Kumamoto; Went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; made great efforts in regard to the organization of Kokken-to (political party); elected M.P. for five times; granted 4th class Merit of Rising Sun. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Adachi**, *Kowan*, Surg-Gen. (ret.), was *b.* 42 in Shizuoka, put on retired list in about 1902. Add. Higashi Gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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**Adachi,** *Mine-ichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Minister to Mexico, was b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '93, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the War. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to Councillor of Paris Embassy '08, then the present post '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Mexico.

**Adachi,** *Taro,* Dir. Iwaki Coll. Co. *b.* '51, in Choshu, Dir. of former Nippon R'ly Co. '90-97, of former Seoul-Fuzan R'ly Co. 04-07. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Adachi,** *Tsunayuki,* ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several province; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '03 in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Aiba,** *Yosaburo,* novelist, *nom de plume Koson* b. '55; is a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shinbun,* and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi.* His chief works are *Muratake, Kasano-Yuki,* and some others. Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

**Akaboshi,** *Tenta,* Gov. of Kumamoto, b. '68 in Kumamoto, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, on duty at District Taxation Offices '97-8, Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '03; Judge Adm. Lit. Court '07; present post '13. Add. Kumamoto.

**Akashi,** *Motojiro,* Lieut.-Gen., Chief Police Commissioner and Com. of Gendarmes, Korean Residency-Gen, was b. at Fukuoka 1865, Sub.-Lieut. of Art. '83, studied at the Staff Coll. '87 and then in Germany '94-'95, staff officer of the Guards '95, was military attache to the French and the Russian Legations, held similar post at Berlin, '04-'05, Maj.-Gen. '07, Chief Staff to Korean Garrison '08, then transferred to the present post. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Akashi,** *Yoichiro,* Dir. of Department of Education, was b. in Tokyo 1876; Grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany '02-'04, Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05, promoted to present post '10. Add. Haruki-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Akimoto,** *Okitomo,* Viscount (cr.' 84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to 92; is a leader of the Viscount coterie in the House of Peers, he being identified with the Seiyu-kai; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Akita,** *Kiyoshi,* Prop. of the *Niroku* (daily paper), M.P., Barrister; b. '81 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ.; passed the examination for the judicial service and appointed judge; gave up the profession and entered the *Niroku.* Add. Nirokusha, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Akitsuki,** *Satsuo,* Amba'dor at Vienna since Dec. '09, b. '58 in Hyuga, graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; attaché in '91, Councillor

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in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor, Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; 3rd class Rising Sun in '07. Add. Japanese Embassy, Vienna.

**Akiyama,** *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. in Kakegawa, '59; graduated Law from the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Akiyama,** *Kōko*, Lieut.-Gen. Com. of the 13th Army Div., was b. '56 in Ehime-ken, Sub-Lieut. in '79; Major-General in '99; Lieut.-General in '09; 2nd class Golden Kite in '09; Superintendent of Cavalry, the Military Education Board then present post '13. Add. Takata, Niigata.

**Akiyama,** *Masanosuke*, D. C. L. (Japan), b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Unv., of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy; removed to Seoul in '13. Add. Seoul.

**Akiyama,** *Shinshi*, Rear-Adm., staff officer at the Naval Headquarter Staff and instructor at the Naval Staff Coll., was *b.* in 1869 in Iyo, being brother to Lieut.-Gen. Akiyama. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1886; is said to have been the most trusted adviser of Adm. Tōgo in the late war, when he was a Commander on board the Admiral's flagship *Mikasa*. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

**Akiyama,** *Teisuke*, former prop. of the *Niroku*, and ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '09, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about 1892 junior auditor of the Board of Audit; started the *Niroku* in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Amano,** *Tameyuki*, Dr., D. C. L. (Japan), economist, Professor in Waseda University, b. in Sagaken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; was edti. and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ando,** *Jinsuke*, Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co.; b. '54 in Shimane; entered early the Colonization Dept., Hokkaido, and studied mineralogy under an American expert; went to U. S. A. in '82; returning home he entered N. Y. K. and then the present Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Ando,** *Kenkichi*, Mg. Dir. of the Nippon Elec. Light Co., mem. of the Tokyo City Assembly; b. '62 in Gifu-ken; studied in the Keio Univ.; passed examination Higher Civil service and for the Bar.; in '12 giving up the practice, entered business. Add. Nakaokachimachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

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**Ando,** *Kensuke,* ex-Gov. of Niigata *b.* '54 in Tosa; entered the diplomatic service; studied law in a Russian Univ., and was appointed Judge; in '96 appointed Gov. of Niigata, next transferred to Chiba and Nagasaki; once elected M.P. for Aichi-ken. Add. Niigata.

**Ando,** *Taro,* Pres. of Temperance Society, b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in Meiji era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General, '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ando,** *Teibi,* Baron (cr. '05) Commander of the Korean Garrison since 1912; was b. at Iida, Nagano-ken, in 1853; was educated at the now defunct Osaka Military School and was appointed Sub.-Lieut. '73; Maj. '83; Colonel '94; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. '05. In the Russo-Japanese war he at first commanded the 19th Brigade of Infantry and was soon made to lead the 10th Division. He assaulted the enemy's position at Wan-pao-shan in the memorable battle of Mukden. Add. Seoul Korea.

**Ando,** *Yasutaro,* Chief of the Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway and is Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Morigasaki, Ōmori, nr. T.

**Anezaki,** *Masaji,* Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '72 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '95, studied in Germany for a few years; exchange prof. in Yale in 13. Add. Sasugayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Anraku,** *Kanemichi,* ex-Chief Police Commissioner Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc., resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Chief Police Commissioner '11-'14. Retired the post at the fall of Saionji cabinet but reappointed in Feb. '13. Add. Yurakucho, Tokyo.

**Aoki,** *Nobuzumi,* Lieut.-Gen., and Com. of Port Arthur, was b. in 1859 in Hyuga; Sub.-Lieut. of Cavalry in 1879; studied in Belgium 1890-'93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking, and is a noted Chinese expert. Add. Port Arthur.

**Aoki,** *Tetsuji,* Ph. D, Lawyer and patent attorney, was b. in 1875 in Mino, and was grad. from the Keio-gijuku '97 and further studied Law at Berlin and Gettingen 1899-'02; passed the Examination for the Bench in '98, and was a probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Despatched by the Alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law '99-'02; Prof. at the Keio; left it in '08, and opened law office. Add. Minami-Nabe-cho, Ky., T.

**Aoki,** *Tetsutaro,* Gov. Commercial Agent in London since '10-'12,

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was b. Okayama 1867; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent for many years still about 1904. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

**Aoyama,** *Tanemichi,* M.D. (Japan), Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of most distinguished experts in internal diseases, and is physician-in-ordinary to the Court. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Aoyama,** *Yukinobu,* Visc. Mem. House of Peers, Dir. of Tamagawa Tramway Co. etc., former daimyo of Yawata, Mino; *b.* '54. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Arai,** *Kentaro,* Dir. of Korean Residency-Gen., Finance Dept.; b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of the Vice-Minister in '06; removed to the present position in '07. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

**Arai,** *Taiji,* Mem. House of Peers, director of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. '61 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, the Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then presidents of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. etc.; elected representative of the Highest Tax Payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Arakawa,** *Gitaro,* Mayor of Yokohama 10-13, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori, '97, Miye '99, Kagawa, 1900, and Nagasaki '03-10. Add.

**Arakawa,** *Minoji,* Minister to Madrid (app. 1909), b. '57 in Kagoshima, grad. Eng'ing Col., Tokyo, in '80, clerk at the Legation, London, in '86, attaché in '87, èléve Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen, '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96 Consul at London in '96 where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

**Araki,** *Kwampo,* Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Kochi-ken, one of the most distinguished painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he tanght painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household. Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

**Arichi,** *Shinanosuke,* Baron, (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c.. is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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**Ariga,** *Nagabumi,* Manager of the Mitsui family affairs, b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ariga,** *Nagao,* Dr., D.C.L. & D. Lit. (Japan), b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '81; Private Secretary to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95; and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the late in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law; 2nd Class Rising Sun, and was a recipient of the Imp. Japanese Academy prize in '12. Adviser to China to draw up Constitution in '13. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Arima,** *Ryokitsu,* Vice-Adm., Pres. of the Naval Academy since '14 and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in the late war, was b. at Wakayama 1862; midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasagi,* chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Captain of cr. *Iwate,* Dir. Naval Artillery School etc., appointed Vice-Adm. '13 and member of the Adm. Council: Dec. '10, having been promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12. Add. Etajima, Hiroshima.

**Arima,** *Sumibumi,* Viscount, Sub.-Lieut. Cavalry (ret.), aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, formerly of the fief of Maruoka, Echizen; was b. 1868, eldest son of the former Lord of the fief; Grad. Agr. Chemistry, Agr. Col., Tokyo, '92; one-year volunteer in '97, appointed the aid-de-camp '10, Lord Steward to Prince Kuni '10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Y., Tokyo.

**Arima,** *Yorikazu,* Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor, b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Arimatsu,** *Hideyoshi,* Chief Sec. to the Privy Council, was born at Okayama, '63; Director of Police Bureau of Home Dep't., '98; Gov. of Miye Prefec., '04; Director of Police Bureau, '08; Dir. of Imp. Foresty Bureau, '11-'14; present post, April '14. Add. 2, Nakasatocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ario,** *Keiju,* Man. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, was b. in Mino in '49, was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post since its foundations. Add. Kami-fujimai, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Arisaka,** *Nariaki,* Lieut.-General, Baron (cr. '07), inventor of the Arisaka-gun, b. '52 in Choshu; was first a teacher in foreign languages, connected with a military cadet school; transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery head-quarter and finally appointed Captain (art.), '81; sent abroad about '92; Col. '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistent effort, meanwhile again sent abroad '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of *yen* 5,000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen., '01. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Placed on the reserve list, Jan. '13. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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**Arisaka,** *Shozo*, Inspector of Naval Ordinance and Prof. at the Imperial University Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and other works from '91 to '93; appointed expert to the Navy on his return and was steadily promoted, mean-while devising a new plug for 12th quickfiers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

**Arishima,** *Takeshi*, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the War of Restoration; Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent to Europe and America, '78; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau, '91 which he resigned '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo

**Ariyoshi,** *Tadaichi* Gov. of Miyazaki was b. '70 in Tango, grad. Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in 96, Sec. Home Office till '08, Governor of Chiba-ken '08-'10, transferred to Dir. General Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10, transferred to the present post in '11. Add. Miyazaki Prefectural Office.

**Ariyoshi,** *Eigi*, Director of the Forest Bureau, Household; was b. '93 in Okayama, grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and passed the higher civil service examination the following year, was in the Justice Dep't till 1893; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau from '94 to '08, attended Inter'nal Sen'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for ex-convicts at Antwerps in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau the same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08, then to the present post '11. Add. Nakazato, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Asabuki,** *Yeiji*, Ex-Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken, was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioner advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Asada,** *Eiji*, Ph. D., Prof. Foreign Language School, was b. in Tokyo in 1865, graduated from Northwestern Univ. and next Chicago Univ., returning home in '97; is also a text-book commissioner, Department of Education. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Asada,** *Nobuoki*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Gen., Superintendent of Education Board since '12; b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84, Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. 94; Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division; promoted to full Gen. 12. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Asada,** *Yasunori*, Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, 48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of

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the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

**Asahina**, *Chisen* journalist b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprieter, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Asakawa**, *Toshiyasu*, Maj.-Gen., Superintendent of the Horse Adm. Bureau, b. 1860 in Yamanashi, grad. Mil. Colleage '86, Capt. '98; Col. '04 and present rank '09; was awarded 3rd Class Golden Kite in connection with the late war. Add. Okubo nr. Tokyo.

**Asano**, *Nagakoto*, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Asano**, *O-suké* Dr. E., chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; graduate electricity at the Government Engineering College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Asano**, *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co, and Dr. of many other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he brought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co, '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

**Atomi**, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagi-cho, Koi., T.

**Awazu**, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert, was b. at Kyoto in '71, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos., besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Ayai**, *Tadahiko*, Business Manager of the Murai Bank; b. '71 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegram School in Tokyo; served Communication Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Bros. & Co. and then rose to the present post. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Baba**, *Genji*, Judge of Court of Cassation, b. '60; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to the present post in Apr. '13. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

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**Baba**, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan. Add. Tori-nichome, Nih., T.

**Banno**, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank. was born '67 in Tokyo; graduated in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the present bank on its establishment. Add. Kaga-cho, U., T.

**Chikami**, *Kiyo-omi*, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '56 in Kochi-ken and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoskima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, Governor of Niigata, then of Kagoshima till '09 Add. Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Chinda**, *Sutemi*, Viscount (Baron '07, Viscount '11), Ambassador to Washington; b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95 Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage. Amb. to Court of Berlin '08 then present post in Nov. 1911. Add. Japanese Embassy, Washington.

**Chisaka**, *Chijiro* Rear. Adm. and Chief of Staff of the Sasebo Admiralty, was b. 1864 in Yonezawa; midshipman '85; Commander and Adjutant of Fleet Adm. Ito, '95-'98; Capt. and Com. of the Sasebo Torpedo Corps 1910; present post 14. Add. Sasebo.

**Date**, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '60, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima, Iyo. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Dan**, *Takuma*, Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c.; b. '58 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in Meiji era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Den**, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P

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for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles. Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Dewa**, *Shigeto*, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cru. *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1896-'95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm., 1900 and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; commanded a Squadron in the late war. Com. of 1st Squadron since Feb. '11. Add. Sasebo.

**Dohi**, *Keizo*, Dr., Prof. of the Dermatological Dept. of Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Dermatological Society; grad. the Med. Col. '91; assist. in the surgical clinic and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-'98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home '98; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Vienese ('02), Berliner ('03,) and Parisian Dermatological Society ('11,) recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Dermatological Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Dermatology & urlogy. Add. Shimo Nibancho, K., T.

**Doi**, *Michio* Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of the Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser. Visited U.S.A. in '09 as one of the Business men's party invited by American Chamber of Commerce. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

**Ebara**, *Soroku*, ex.-M.P., educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, Member of the House of Peers '12; b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career: has sat several time in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ebina**, *Danjo*, Pres. of Aoyama Gakuin; b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha. He has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational word, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongō Church, Tokyo. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Egi**, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother to Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuô Univ. all the while; an Official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Egi**, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dep't. '72-'77, transferred to Home Office in which he

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Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-'96, was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yocho-machi, Okubo, Tokyo.

**Egi**, *Yoku*, Chief-Sec. of the Cabinet was b. '73; adopted son and heir of the above; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau, 1910-'13, it was abolished; appointed Sec. Chief of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, 1914. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Eitaki**, *Hisakichi*, Consul-Gen. at Honolulu since '12, was b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service examination in '90 appointed Junior Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, first appointed Secretary at Consulate, Fusan, in '93 to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05, Consul-General at Shanghai between '05, and '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Japanese Con.-Gen. Honolulu.

**Ema**, *Shunichi*, Barrister, ex-M.P., a Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality, b. in '61, in Totomi, 3rd son of Nanyo Yamamoto, and adopted by Ema Togoro. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromon-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Eto**, *Yasutaro*, Rear.-Adm., Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, b. '95 in Saga-ken; early grad. Naval Academy and appointed Sub.-Lieut. of the Navy; Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was granted 3rd class of Golden Kite; Com. of the newly built *Ikoma*, for a while; Rear-Adm. '07 then at Port Arthur Adm. Add. Sasebo.

**Fujii**, *Ko-ichi*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Sasebo Admiralty since '14 and ex-Deputy Chief of the General Staff; b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank, filling during the interval posts of Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en*, Staff of the Sasebo and Yokosuka Adm'tries, Com. of the *Suma* and of *Akitsushima*, Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin, etc. Vice-Adm. in '09 with transper to present post. Add. Sasebo.

**Fujii**, *Shigeta*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Kokura Division; b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and Dir. Military Staff College, Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army the late war, Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, '06, Com. of Tokyo Bay Forts 09-11; transferred to the present position in '11. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Fujimura**, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Bar, of Mid. Tem. was b. in Kumamoto in '70, proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03 when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Fijimuro**, *Matsujiro*, Maj.-Gen. of Artillery (ret.), was b. in 1863 Hiroshima, grad. from the Staff College in '96 studied in Russia '97-'00, was attached to the Central Staff then a Reg. Commander, and Chief Staff of the Guards Division till '08, Maj.-Gen. '10. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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**Fujinami**, *Kototada* Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto '53; Chamberlain to late Emperor from childhood, and since '80 Superintedent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Fujioka**, *Ichisuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan) was b. in Choshu, '56; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Fujisawa**, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Sc. (Japan) Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics. Add. Suwa-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Fujita**, *Heitaro*, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Osaka, '69; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Fujita**, *Koriki*, Dir. of South Manchuria Rly since 1914, ex-Administration Dept. Imp. R'ly Board 13-14, was b. '66 in Tottori, grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '99; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '03, and finally to the present post in May '14. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Dairen.

**Fujita**, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Fujita**, *Takaaburo*, ex-President and Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the post from '98; relieved of the post in Apr. '13. Add.

**Fujiyama**, *Raita*, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the Mitsui after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of the former president. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Fukai**, *Eigo*, Bureau Dir. the Nippon Ginko, b. 71 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* 1898-'05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank 06-12. Add. Aoyama, Rokuchome, Tokyo.

**Fukuda**, *Tokuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't. to Germiany, France, and Italy to make furthur study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '06; wrote several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

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**Fukuda**, *Umanosuke*, Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sectional Chief of the Naval Dep't. of Materials and Yokosuka Naval Yard, was b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty. Is the Holder of 4th class of Golden Kite (War honour). Add. Nakano, nr. Tokyo.

**Fukuhara**, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Aikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Fukuhara**, *Ryojiro*, Vice-Minister, Education and Commissioner of the Imp. Household since '07, b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't., '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department; the Director in '04, and the Vice-Minister in '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Fukui**, *Kikusaburo*, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1866 in Tokyo, grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

**Fukuoka**, *Takayoshi*, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '97 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed in '88 to the present post. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Fukushima**, *Namizo*, head of Fukushima & Co., a leading firm in the line of Bonds, Shares, etc., Trust & Financial Agents, was born in 1860. He started as a Stock Exchange Broker in 1887, and after a stormy life for twenty years, has risen to the point. He had retired from the membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, to devote himself to negotiable securities business both as home and foreign markets. This kind of business had been formerly in the hand of foreign firm in Japan, but he is now a foremost Japanese in this special line, pushing it with unusual vigor and activity. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**Fukushima**, *Yasumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Governor-General of Kwantung, was born in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken, 53; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; relieved and thence he returned home in June 1893 via Siberia on horseback; Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by the late King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son. Appointed the Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office in '06, then to the present post in '12. Add. Port Arthur.

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**Fukuzawa,** *Ichitaro,* Prof. at the Keio-gijuku, *b.* Dec. '63, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

**Fukuzawa,** *Momosuke,* M.P., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio-gijuku; and proceeded to U. S. A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

**Fukuzawa,** *Sutejiro,* born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; was together with his eldest brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji,* the latter started '05. Married in '90 Kiku, eldest daughter of Count Hayashi, ex-Min. of Foreign Affairs; 2 sons and 3 daughters. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Funakoshi,** *Mitsunojo,* Councillor of Embassy at Berlin; b. '67 in Hiroshima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. at Berlin '06-'09, Chief of Cor. Sec., For. Office and then present post in '12. Studied in Germany '86-'93. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

**Furuichi,** *Koi,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur *no* singer and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Furukawa,** *Sakujiro,* Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'ly since '14, b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated Engineering in the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the late war, transferred to the old post in '08; Chief of Central District in '09, Eng.-in-Chief in '13. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Furukawa,** *Toranosuke,* President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated mine-owner Ichibei Furukawa who adopted *Jyunkichi,* 2nd son of late Count Mutsu, as his heir, but the latter dying in '07, Toranosuke become the head of the family so that he inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Treasure, 1911, for his munificient gifts to various schools. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Furuya,** *Hisatsuna,* Master of Ceremonies & Steward to Prince Yi-kong of Chosen; b. '74 in Iyo; studied at Brussels after he finished Doshisha College; Priv. Sec. to late Prince Ito 1900, Sec. Imp. Household '02; Priv.

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Sec. to late Prince Ito '01-'09 and accompanied him to Harbin on the fatal tour; then the present post. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ga**, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since 1891, b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Gejo**, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, was b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as jun.-clerk '73 then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sasebo Adm. and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and a connoisseur. Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Go**, *Seinosuke*, Baron. Mem. of House of Peers, President of Teikoku Shyogo Ginko, Tokyo Stock Exchange and others; *b.* '65 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; learned in Europe; after several Govt. services he entered business circle. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Goto**, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), ex-Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was prosecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the Presidency of South Manchuria Railway in '06, and then the Ministerial chair in '08. Once combined the office of Deputy-Pre. of the Colonial Bureau, Cabinet, cr. '10. Retired from the posts in Aug. '11 and again held them in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in 1913.
Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Gwassan**, *Yagoro*, master sword-smith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the late Emperor and the Crown Prince. Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

**Hachisuka**, *Shigeakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post following year. Add. Mita-tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Haga**, *Yaichi*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis. Prof. in his alma master in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the

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Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02.
Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hama,** *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit, was b. in '48 entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't. to be afterwards promoted to the present post.
Add. Otsuka Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hamada,** *Centaisu*, Dr. M. (Japan) b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases, a physician-in-waiting to Court. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Hamakuchi,** *Takayuki*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14; b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-'12; ex-Vice-Min. of Communications '12-'13. Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hamao,** *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), Lord Steward to the Crown Prince Privy Councillor; ex-Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. Dec. '05-'13 in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hanabusa,** *Nuosaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the below; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Hanabusa,** *Yoshikata*, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), ex-Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident '80-'81, and narrowly escaped from being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and promoted to the other post, which he resigned in '09. Appointed to the present post in Jan. '13. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Hanai,** *Takuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P. since '98, b. '68 in Bingo, grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogakuin with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hara,** *Rokuro*, a prominent business-man, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-'77.

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Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

**Hara**, *Takashi*, M.P., b. '54 at Morioka, entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't., but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Marquis Inouye as newspapers correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as Special Envoy, and was soon appointed afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, '86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-'92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec., '00 to May the following year. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08-'09, re-entered the Cabinet as Min. of Home Affairs '13-'14. Add. 4, Shiba Park; Tokyo.

**Hara**, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama, b. in Shinano '70; studied at Waseda, Uni., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man; reputed for his fine collection of art objects. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

**Hara**, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer, Dr., D. C. L. (Japan) b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

**Harada**, *Tasuku*, Pres. Doshisha in Kyoto, since '07, b. '63, in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres., of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amerhest College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

**Harada**, *Yutaka*, ex-Commercial Agent in London, was b. in '70 in Hyogo-ken, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '96, then entered the service of the Mitsubishi and was its agent in London, Hongkong and Shanghai, and lately the chief of the Kobe Branch; occupied the London post in '10-'13. Add.

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**Haraguchi**, *Kaname*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), R'ly Eng., ex-Adv. to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy '06-'10. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

**Haraguchi**, *Kensai*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Mem. House of Peers, b. '47 in Bungo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.,) Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany, '90 to investigate military affairs. Add. Sanaizaka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Haruta**, *Gennojyo*, Chief of the Tokyo Branch of the N.Y.K., 4th son of Shogoro Hori, a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post in '79, having once had charge of the Kobe and Osaka Branches. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Hasebe**, *Tatsutsura*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall, was b. in 1844 in Fukui; official of the Audit Office in '68; the Director of the Industrial Bureau, Director of the Hokkaido Colonial Board, Gov. of Yamagata, etc. Add. Mita, Sh., T.

**Haruki**, *Ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Kyoto, was b. in 1870 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in 1894, and further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04, and has been holding the present chair since his return in 1905. Add. Imp. Univ. Kyoto.

**Hasegawa**, *Kinsuke*, Chief of Kobe District of the Imp. Railway Board, b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to the present post in '09. Add. Kobe District R'ly. Office, Kobe.

**Hasegawa**, *Seiya, non de plume* "Tenkei," author, and managing edit. of the Hakubun-kan, largest publishing house in Japan, was b. in 1877 in Echigo; graduated from the Waseda Univ. in '93; travelled in Europe and America in '09-'10. Has written a number of literary work. Add. Hakubun-kan, Tokyo.

**Hasegawa**, *Tameji*, ex-Dir. of Osaka Mint; b. 1848 in Yamaguchi; entered Financial Office '69 and transferred to the Mint; travelled through Europe and America '86-7. Had charge of the Mint 1909-'13.

**Hasegawa**, *Yoshimitsu*, Chief of the General Staff, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), General, Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '72; Major-General, '86; Lieut.-General, '87; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wai. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the important post in Korea and transferred to the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and finally to the present post in '12. Add. Waseda Tokyo.

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**Hashimoto**, *Katsutaro*, Pre. of the Military Coll., b. in 1862 in Gifu; grad. from the Military Coll. '86; Capt. '94; Col. '06; Maj.-Gen. 11. Add. Military Coll., Tokyo.

**Hashimoto**, *Keizaburo*, b. 1865 in Niigata, grad. Collage of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-'12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-'14. Add. Awoyama, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto**, *Masa-aki*, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur, was b. '53, Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieutenant in '83; in 94 he commanded the gun-boat *Maya*; Captain in '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, promoted '02 to Rear-Ad. with post of Chief of Personnel; Vice-Adm. 06; placed on retired list '09. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto**, *Saburo*, Maj.-Gen., Com. of the 4th Brigade, Infantry; was b. in 1864 in Tokyo; Sub-Lieut. in '87, Major '98, Colonel 05, Maj.-Gen. '11. Add. Hirosaki.

**Hata**, *Ryotaro*, Minister to Brazil, b. 1867 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Counciller to Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and finally to the present post. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

**Hata**, *Sahachiro*, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarbarsam, was b. '72 in Iwami; graduated with honor '95 Medical Dep't. of Okayama High School; became Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Epidemic Laboratory, Tokyo.

**Hatano**, *Shogoro*, Dir. of the Mitsui Ginko, Auditor for the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., etc., b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. from the Keio Gijiku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of the Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hatano**, *Yoshinao*, Baron (cr. '07), Min. of Imp. Household, was b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan., '06; nominated Mem. House of Peers; Lord steward to the Crown Prince '11-'14. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya. Tokyo.

**Hattori**, *Bunshiro*, Ph. D. (Princeton) Prof. at Waseda University, was b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in 1902, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin 1902-'08. Works: Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. Add. Waseda University.

**Hattori**, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo; manager of the University; Dean of the Law Course; Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office.

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Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred as Gov. of Iwate-ken, '91; of Hiroshima, '93, then of Nagasaki-ken, and lately the present post. Add. Hyogo-kencho, Kobe.

**Hattori,** *Kintaro,* Prop. of Seikosha Clock Factory, Auditor of Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

**Hayakawa,** *Senkichiro,* General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-00, holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Minister of the time; Secretary of the Currency Reform Com. '93; was depatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special service he was duly rewarded; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui. Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hayakawa,** *Tetsuya,* M.P., Patent attorney and Director of several Companies; b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., 84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attache to the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-'92: Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; secretary of the Cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaidō Tanko in '06; is a prominent patent attorney in international patent affairs. Add. Onden, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Hayashi,** *Aisaku,* Manager of the Imperial Hotel, b. 1873 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; manager of the hotel since '07. Add. Imp. Hotel, T.

**Hayashi,** *Gonsuke,* Baron (cr. '07) Ambassador to Rome, b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attache at Foreign Office. Eleve Consul at Cheefoo, '87, at Ninsen '88; promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93, to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June, '08. Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

**Hayashi,** *Kiriku,* M.P. (Chuo Club) and Prof. at Keiogijuku was b. 1872 at Karatsu. Educ. Keiogijuku, Literature Course class 1895, and further Diplomacy at Paris 1901-4. Has written "Russian Empire," "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo Shibuya, nr. Tokyo.

**Hayashi,** *Taichiro,* Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the Asahigawa Division, was b. in 1856 at Kaga; Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry 1881; commanded the 19th and the 1st Brigade; Lieut.-Gen. in 1911. Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

**Hayashi,** *Tamio,* Chief of the Passenger's Section of the N.Y.K., b. '65 in Tokyo, entered the Company soon after finishing his education; once had charge of the Hongkong and afterward Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to the present position about'03. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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**Hayashi,** *Yozo*, Chief Official of the Bank of Japan, was b. in 1868 in Yamaguchi-ken, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93, Per. Sec. to Minister or Finance '95, entered the Bank '96. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hayashi,** *Yuzo*, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyu-kwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hayashida,** *Kametaro*, Chief Sec'y. of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Promoted in '97 to the present post in which he has effected various improvements in the administrative routine and the electoral law of the House. Add. House of Rep. Office.

**Hibi,** *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't. a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Hibiya,** *Heisaemon*, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '54 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77, as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy services for other tottering establishments. Add. Hibiya Firm, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Hidaka,** *Sōnojō*, Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (retired), b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Tōemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late War. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Naval Admiralty, Tokyo.

**Hidehara,** *Kijuro*, ex-Dir. Investigation Bureau, Foreign Office, was b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class 1895; passed Diplomatic Service Examination '96 and appointed Deputy Consul at Ninsen the same year; Consul 1900; appointed Chief of the Telegraphic Section at head office '01; Dir. in '11; *m.* Masako, sister of Baron H. Iwasaki, in '02; 3 boys. Add. Foreign Office.

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**Higashizono,** *Motoyoshi,* Viscount, Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; was b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier; created Viscount in '84. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hijikata,** *Hisamoto,* Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief Secretary in Count Ito's (late Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '78—Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hijikata,** *Kyuchi,* Chief of Domestic Loan Bureau in the Bank of Japan, b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93, and then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since. Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**Hijikata,** *Yasushi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dean of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has ever been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hinata,** *Terutake,* M.P., Dir. of Japan Telegraph News Agency; b. 1870 in Gumma; went to U.S.A. for study after graduating from a private law college; returned home '96; married Miss *Kin,* daughter of a noted restaurant house in Tokyo, well known for partiality to Snakes. Add. Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, T.

**Hioki,** *Eki,* Minister to Chile, since '08, b. in Ise, graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché the same year, at New York in '89 Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Chile.

**Hirai,** *Masamichi,* Surg. Gen., President of Red Cross Hospital, was b. in Wakasa in '63, grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89, attached to Otsu Regiment '90 took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97-'00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; was installed in the present post in '09, on the death of the President, late Vis. Hashimoto. Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

**Hirai,** *Seijiro,* D.E. (Japan), ex-Vice-Pres. of Gov. R'lys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., 1875-1877. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as R'ly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko R'ly., '94 when he entered Gov. R'lys. in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency and then to the present post on the creation of the R'ly Board. Travelled through Europe '10. Adviser to Chinese Govt. 1913. Add. Communication Dept., Peking, China.

**Hiranuma,** *Kiichiro,* Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court since '12, ex-Vice-Minister of Justice, ('11-'12), b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, was then appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to be head of a Bureau '06-'11. Add. Ōkubo, Tokyo.

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**Hiraoka,** *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works, b. '55 in Tokyo, went over U.S.A. in '71, and entered a Rolling Stock shop, N. Y., returning home about '80, appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hiraoka,** *Teitaro*, Gov. of Karafuto, b. '63 at Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06-'09, transferred to the present post in '09. Add. Karafuto-cho, Karafuto.

**Hirata,** *Tosuke*, Viscount, (Baron '02, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young official of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '77, Sec. of Cabinet and Treasury '78, Sen. Sec. of Cabinet '84 Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88, Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-'91, Member of House of Peers '91-'97, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '01-July '03; was made Mem. House of Peers on resigning the chair, to be given the Cabinet chair by Premier Katsura in '08 and resigned the post with the fall of the cabinet '11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hirayama,** *Narinobu*, ex-Chief Commissioner of the Great Exh. of Japan, Steward to Prince Arisugawa, Mgr. of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Member of the House of Peers, b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

**Hirayama,** *Shin*, Dr. S. (Japan) Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hiroi,** *Isamu*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employee of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E. returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hiromi,** *Jisaburo*, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and one of the largest shipowners in Japan once. Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

**Hirosawa,** *Kinjiro*, Count, Mem. of House of Peers, b. '71 at Yamaguchi, proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier on the time; is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the

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work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

**Hirotsu**, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hodzumi**, *Chincho*, Jurist, Emeritus Imp. University of Tokyo, b in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality from 1879 to '81; appointed Prof at the alma mater., and a Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00. Resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Haraikatamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hojo**, *Tokiyuki*, Pres. of the Imp. Northeastern Univ., Sendai, was b. 1859 in Kaga; grad. from the Science Col. (Mathematics), Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '85; next sent to Hall, Germany, for further studies: Prof. of the 4th High School '88; the 1st High School '91; Yamaguchi High School '94; Principal of the same '96; Principal of the 4th High School '98; Principal of the Hiroshima High Normal School '02-'13; then to the present post. Add. Sendai.

**Hojo**, *Ujiyasu*, Viscount, Chamberlain and Court Councillor, b. 1845, 7th s. of Masahira Hotta, then of the Sakura daimiote; adopted by the family of Hojo, then daimyo of Sayama. Add, Shimo-Nibancho, K., T.

**Honda**, *Kosuke*, Dr. Agr. (Japan), President of the Model Industry Laboratory at Chosen, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Agri. Col. in '85, sent to Germany for study '01-'04; Prof. Agr. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. since '64. Add. Suigen, Korea.

**Honda**, *Seii*, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. of the House of Peers, was b. in '64 in Kaga, in one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Maeda; studied English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in Meiji, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Local Hypothec Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Higashi Goken-cho, U., T.

**Honda**, *Seiroku*, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. Col. '86; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

**Hongo**, *Fusajiro*, Lieut.-Gen., b. 1860 in Tamba; graduated from the Mil. Cadet School '79; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '79; Maj.-Gen. '05; was attached to the Berlin Legation during the late war, was commissioned with exchange of prisoners, Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief, Mil'ry Education Board. '10, and Vice-Min. of Army Dept., '13-'14. Add. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

**Hori**, *Etsunojo*, Prof. of Chemistry at the First High School in Tokyo since '97, was b. in 1862 in Nagoya, grad. Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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'85, studied in Germany and England '85-'90 and was elected F.C.S., London; Director of Sanitary Laboratory at Yokohama, '96-'97. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Hori**, *Shotaro*, Phyto-pathologist to the Govt. Agric. Exp. Station at Nishigahara, was b. '65 in Matsue, grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '87 and Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90. Add. Nishigahara Ag. Ex. Station, T.

**Hori**, *Tohru*, Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Kaga, was edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Horikoshi**, *Zenjuro*, President of the Horikoshi Firm; b. in '68 at Ashikaga, crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Maison in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc. Add. Horikoshi Shokwai, Yokohama.

**Hoshino**, *Kingo*, Chief Staff of the Headquarter, Army Dept., Major-Gen. of Art., b. '63 in Niigata, was chief of staff of the 1st Div. in the late war; promoted to Chief Staff of the Gov. Gen., Kwantung in '07, present post '12, and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. The Office.

**Hoshino**, *Ko*, D. Litt. (Japan) Prof. of Literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in Niigata in 1839, appointed compiler of the Histographical Bureau in '81, Prof. at the Univ., '88, where he fills chairs of Chinese history and literature. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hoshino**, *Seki*, Deputy Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng. Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns, was b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74, went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill., Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Hosokawa**, *Junjiro*, Baron, (cr. '00) D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since '93, b. Tosa, '34; Vice-President of the House of Peers, '91-'93; once held posts of President of the Peer's Girls' School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hosokawa**, *Morinari*, Marquis, Member of the House of Peers; formerly *daimyo* of Kumamoto, of the fief of 540,000 *koku*; was born in '68, son and heir to the late Marquis Morihisa; pursued studies in England and next in France; succeeded to his farther's estate and was nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93; is now connected with the Tō-a Dōbun Shoin (the Oriental Identical Literature Society) since its foundation. Add. Takata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hyodo**, *Masataka*, Lieut.-Gen. Dir. of Artillery Depot, b. 1858 in Ehime; grad. from Mil. Academy in '79; took active parts in Japan-China and Japan-Russian wars, and awarded 3rd class of Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '07. Add. Naka-machi, Ushigome, T.

**Ibuka**, *Kajinosuke*, M.A., D.D., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defence of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '68 was released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; took the graduate course of Theology at the Union Theological, New York, Seminary, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conferences held in U.S.A. and

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Zeist, Holland, and also the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh, '10. He received the degree of M.A. from Princeton University and the Honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, U.S.A. He is the Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. Mount Holyyork, Mass. Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichihara, *Morihiro*, President, Bank of Chosen; b. at Kumamoto, '58, graduated the late Dr. Niijima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years was Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about '98 and then the service of the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch; resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; Korean Agent of the 1st Bank '06; President of Bank of Chosen '09.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

Ichijo, *Saneteru*, Prince, Chief Chamberlain to the Emperor, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekê* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Army and was attaché to the Embassy 1902-'06.
Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Minister of Education, b. '55 Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93. Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University. '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08-'11, Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-'13 in 3rd Katsura ministry; Minister of Education in 2nd Okuma Ministry. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata*, 1st secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05, b. '59 in Kagoshima, chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97. Add. Japanese Legation Spain.

Ichinohe, *Hyoé*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 1st Army Division, noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub.-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Com. of 4th Army Div., '07. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Dec. '12. Add. Tokyo.

Ide, *Rinroku*, Rear-Adm. (reserved Dec. '12) was born in Saga '56, Lieut. in '87; Vice-Com. of *Shikishima* when completed its construction in England; Captain and Commander of the cruiser *Kasagi* in '04; Rear-Adm. in '83. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Igarashi, *Shusuke*, electrician and technical official of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service since '94; was b. '58 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-electrician at the then Public Works Dep't; teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business

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in '89-'90; electrician at the Communication Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; is also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iguchi, *Seigo*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 15th Army Division, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office, '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the Pres.; Mil. Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. in '09; promoted to the present post in Dec. '12. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

Iida, *Eizo*, Mag.-Gen., Com. 1st Brigade (Inf.) of the Guard Div., was b. in 1858 in Tochigi; grad. from the Military Academy in '81 and then the Staff Coll. in '87; Sub.-Lieut. in '82; Maj. '97; Colonel '05; Maj.-Gen. '08. Add. Akita.

Iida, *Giichi*, ex-Mg. Dir. Mitsui Bussan, was b. 1851 in Yamaguchi; early entered the service of the establishment in which he rose to the high position; was involved in the Naval scandal. Add. Shin-ryudo, Azabu, T.

Iida, *Shinshichi*, head of the Iida Firm, (see Business Dir.), was b. 1859; has been granted medals and decorations for his service in the cause of public utility. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Iida, *Tatsumi*, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; and of the N.Y.K. and Japan Brick Co., Ltd., was b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '76, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury for some years, but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Iijima, *Kametaro*, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06, b. '65 in Tokyo, clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96 transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. *Edu.* graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '93. Add. Jap. Consulate, Calcutta.

Ijichi, *Kosuke*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '11); b. 1854 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mil. Academy, '79; studied in France '80-2; Maj.-Gen. in 1900; took active part in late war as chief general staff of 3rd Army; Lieut.-Gen. in '06; Com. of Tokyo Bay Defence, '06; Com. 11th Army Div., '09-11; holder of 2nd class Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Kamakura.

Ijichi, *Suyetake*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Naval Adm., Yokosuka, was b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. in '83, Captain in '01, serving all that while as Staff-Officer of the Sasebo Naval Station and Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musashi*, Captain of the *Idzumo*, then the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron, in the late war, and Captain of *Kashima* during and after she was built in England; Rear-Adm. as chief of the Staff of the Maizuru Naval Station '07; Vice-Adm. '12 and transferred to Kure; present post in '14. Add. Kure Navy Yard.

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Ijuin, *Goro*, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and ex-Chief of Naval Staff Board b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '89-'82, returning home '86; Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded, represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of the late King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, Chief of Naval Staff '09-'14, Mem. of Admirals' Council in 1914.
Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ijuin, *Hikoichi*, ex-Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08-'13, b. '64 in Kagoshima, grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan War. Add. Foreign Office, T.

Ikebukuro, *Hidetaro*, Pres. of the Imp. Mint, b. 1872 in Kagoshima, grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '97; entered to the service of Finance Dept., and promoted Sec., Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and then to present post in '13. Add. Mint, Osaka.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99); b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, Chemist, Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86: Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary power for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Koike, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness; travelled abroad '08-'9. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Narimasa*, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 *koku*, the house having been founded by one of the

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sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. O-saki, near Tokyo.

**Ikeda,** *Seihin,* **Mg. Der. Mitsui Bank,** was b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-'00; tour through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern was converted into the joint stock system in '09. M. Miss Tsuya, s. of Mr. J. Wakamigawa, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Add. Shin Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ikeda,** *Ryûichi,* **Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University,** b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Tenjin-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ikuta,** *Sadayuki,* Dir. of National Debt Bureau, Bank of Japan, was b. at Tosa in 1870. Add. Ichigaya, Takajo-machi, T.

**Imamura,** *Shigezo,* **Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura;** b. in Tokyo in '77 inherited father's estate in Sept. '02 and become the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Imanishi,** *Kenji,* **Mag. Dir. of Chûya Savings Bank,** b. 1867 in Mito and early entered the Yokohama Specie Bank of which he served as manager of Branches in New York etc. retired from the service in '12 and established the bank under his management. Add. Ikegami nr. Tokyo.

**Inokuty,** *Ariya,* M.E. D., Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanazawa in '56; graduated in '82 from the former Eng. College, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to England, France, etc. staying abroad for two years; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, forced vortex pump, steam boiler, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishi Hara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Jukichi,* Secretary, Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '82; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette;* Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, was at one time Prof. at the Higher Normal School. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Junnosuke,* President Yokohama Specie Bank, since '13, was b. in Oita, 1869; grad. Law. Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-'11, Vice.-Pres. '11-'13. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Kakugoro,* **M.P., ex-Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works** at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works,

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England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; stated a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he was represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; Pres. post of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. in '10; was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Kaoru,* Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in the clan trouble of '63; secretly visited England with his bosom friend the late Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki; was waylaid by fanatical men, and terribly wounded; appointed soon after the consummation of the Restoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary to Korea to negotiate with that Government in connection with the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort Subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Finance, and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court soon after the close of the Japan-China War; during the Russo-Japanese war and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuoso in arts. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, ex-Japanese Amb., Berlin, is his nephew (Vide the following) Add. Uchida-yama, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Katsunosuke,* Ambassador to St. Jame's Court since 1913, is an adopted son and heir of Marquis Inouye who is his uncle, and was b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-'07; Envoy to Chile in '10. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

**Inouye,** *Keijiro,* Director of the Electric Dep't of Tokyo Municipality, b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

**Inouye,** *Kinosuke,* Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96. Add. Gazembo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Kyoshiro,* 2nd Viscount, adopted son of late Viscount Ki, Member, House of Peers, b. in Kumamoto, Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., 2nd son of Kameya Okamatsu and brother of Santaro Okamatsu, grad. Mining in '99 at Tokyo, Imp. University. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

**Inouye,** *Michiyasu,* Dr. Oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital, b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '99 and appointed Assist.-Prof. at that College: Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '85, which

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he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet of the old school and is attached to the National Verse Office of the Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Ninro* Maj.-Gen., Commander of Communication Brigade, was b. 1864 in Iyo; Sub.-Lieut. of Eng. 1885; sent to Germany for study; was at one time the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau and of Engineering Affairs, was Office. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Ryokei*, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07), b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-'81; Commander '87; Korean attaché '96; his Majesty's aide-de-camp '98-'07; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '05; member of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05; Admiral '08 Fleet Adm. in '11. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Tatsukuro*, D.C.L. (Japan) Dir. and Agent in New York of the Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09-'11. Add. Suido-cho, Waseda, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Tetsujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Tomoichi*, D.C.L (Japan), Director of the Bureau of Shrine Affairs, Home Office, was b. in Kushiro, '71; grad. law col. the Tokyo Imperial University in '93, and then entered the above Dep't as secretary and Councillor. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye,** *Toyotaro*, Oculist, b. '61 in Matsuye, when he finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and Germany ('91-'95), and established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Inukai,** *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the National Party, and an M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. He is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. Add. Waseda, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Inuzuka,** *Kaisutaro*, ex-Vice-Min. of Com. '13-'14, b. in Tokyo in '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, per, sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki-ken '91, of Communication Dept. 62. dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95. Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori, '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and of Osaka '11-'12. Add. Iidamachi Gochōme, T.

**Irisawa,** *Tatsukichi*, D.M. (Japan), was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin

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Univ. in '94; Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary at the Court. Add. Hisamatsu-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Iriye**, *Tamemori*, Viscount, M. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, amateaur painter of "Tosa" style picture, was b. '68 in Kyoto. App., present post, '14. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Iseji**, *Kōsei*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Army Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-General '00 and Com. 6th Army Division; to be placed on retired list, '02; he filled post of Com. of Depot, Body Guards Div. during the late war and was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Ishiguro**, *Isoji*, D. Eng. (Japan) b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England, '79-'83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the water works of Tokyo; had charge of the Ship-building Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

**Ishiguro**, *Tadanori*, Baron (cr. '95). Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77, promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the internal conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked notables of the time. Add. Ageba-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ishii**, *Kikujiro*, Ambassador to Paris, was b. in '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation, '97 to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year and was one of those who sustained the siege in the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section, 1900; Director of Commerce in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08 and then present post, '12. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

**Ishikawa**, *Chiyomatsu*, zoologist and Prof. at the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy Japan, April, '11. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Ishikawa**, *Kômei*, master carver and Prof. at the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., Art Commissioner to the Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, and is the eldest son of Tōkichi Ishikawa, a prominent sculptor; studied painting

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under Sosen Kano for four years, then ivory-carving under Masamitsu Kikugawa, and is regarded as master in ivory-work. Add. Majima-cho, Yanaka, Tokyo.

**Ishikawa,** *Shokin*, chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji Temple, head-quarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita, b. '69 in Sakato, Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; studied at various schools and graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

**Ishiwata,** *Bin-ichi*, D.C.L. (Japan) ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan. '06 but from which he was relieved in April, '08. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ishizuka,** *Yeizo*, Chief Councillor of the Residency-General at Seoul, b. at Aizu, '65 appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to the post of the Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to present post in Sept. '07. Add. Seoul.

**Isobe,** *Masaharu*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept., b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureru, and lastly the present position. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Isobe,** *Shiro*, Crown men. of House of Peers, (nom. 1914) ex-M.P., ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, than Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Isobe,** *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo, b. '61 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijiku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Samban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Isomura,** *Toyotaro*, London Agent of the Mitsui Bussan, b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. the Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't. of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sectional chief and finally promoted to the present position. Add. The Mitsui Bussan, London.

**Itagaki,** *Taisuke*, Count, (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty.

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Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo advocated the warlike policy. After several years' retired life in his native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '83, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00. Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Itakura**, *Matsutaro*, Judge of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in, '90; Divisional chief of Chiba Loc. Court, '94; judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next of transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the present position in '03. Add. Osaki-mura, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

**Ito**, *Chojiro*, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture whom he represents in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Osaka and Kobe. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ito**, *Chuta*, Architect and Prof. at Col. Eng, Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-'05 to study his special subject. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Ito**, *Eizaburo*, Prof. of Applied Chemistry since '02 at Col. Eng., Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honour '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

**Ito**, *Hayazo*, M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto, was b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '90, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-'00, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; Prof. in '00. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

**Ito**, *Hirokuni*, (former name *Yukichi*) 2nd Prince, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, was born '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted a son and heir by the late Prince Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon, Takashima in '86. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Ito**, *Jirozaemon*, Banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichi-ken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and heir *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the Business-men's party that visited U. S. in 1909. Add. Chayamachi, Nishiku, Nagoya.

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Ito, *Jisaburo*, Lighthouse Eng. to the Department of Communications was b. in 1857 in Tokyo; clerk in the Post Office in '80, Prof. of the Nautical Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed chief of the Ship Inspection Office, etc. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Ito, *Jujiro*, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), Prof. Waseda Univ., b. 1878 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class 1903; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-'06; same '06-'08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., 06-07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same u., '07-'08). Has written "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," 1911, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Ito, *Kinsuke*, editor of the *Nippon*, born '65 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; served at the Nippon Ginko from 1898 to 1906 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon* '06. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-'95; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministrial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the foremost politician of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young age. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Otojiro*, Com. of the Naval Station at Chinkai, Korea since 1914, was b. in Nagova in '06; graduated from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval Academy '90-'91, chief navigating officer of the cr. *Hiyei*, '94, Lieut.-Commander '97, Commander '00 Naval Attache at the Japanese Legation at Berlin '02-'04, commanded the *Taichu-maru* in the late War and Captain '05, Chief of Hydrographical Bureau 1908-11. Add. Chinkai, Korea.

Ito, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was born at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '99; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '88; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukehiro*, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki 11th chief of the family; was born in 1880 and was ordered to succeed to the family title in 1894; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and is now studying in England. Married Lady Tsune, 4th daughter of Viscount Matsudaira; one son and daughter. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Teiji*, Judge of the Supreme Court was b. in Niigata-ken in 1854; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '83, and has since sat on the Bench until transferred to the present Court in '94. Add. Mami-ana, Azabu, Tokyo.

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**Ito,** *Tokuaro,* D. Sc. (Japan), M.L.S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, a Lineaus of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya, studied in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

**Ito,** *Yuchu,* Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was b. in Miye '70, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Ito,** *Yukei,* Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Iwade,** *Sobei,* Mg. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**Iwahara,** *Kenzo,* ex-Mg.-Dir of the Mitsui Bussan, was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83, private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-'90, Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-'95, manager of the newly established branch Office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Was involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Iwai,** *Jutaro,* Pres. Tokyo Shogyo Bank, was b. in 1871 at Kyoto. Edu. at Keiogijuku and Yale. Add. Shimmachi, Ak., T.

**Iwai,** *Teizo,* Physician in attendance to the Prince Heir of Chosen, ex-Deputy Chief Doctor of the Red Cross Society's Hospital, was born in Aichi-ken in 1858 and grad. from the Special Course, Col. Med. of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., in '80; chief doctor for Japanese Emigrants in Hawaii '86-'88; joined the Staff of the Red Cross Hospital in '89; had charge of the prisoners in the Japan-China War, while he had charge of medical affairs of the Hospital Steamer *Hakuai Maru* at the time of the Boxer trouble. Resigned the Hospital soon after the death of its chief late Surgeon-Gen. Hashimoto in '08. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Iwakura,** *Tomoharu,* 3rd Prince, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and who was granted Prince. The 2nd Prince *Tomosada* was Minister of Imperial Household at the time of his demise in Mar. 10; the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo. Add. Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

**Iwakura,** *Tomotsuna,* Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was born in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran Statesmen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Iwamura,** *Toru,* Baron, Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Arts; b. in 1870 in Tokyo; eldest son of late Baron Takatoshi Iwamura; studied at

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Paris and New York. Appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Acad. of Arts in '02; was dispatched to Foreign Exhibition as Inspector several times; married Eso. 2nd daughter of Baron Michitoshi Iwakura. Add. Shimo-shibuya, nr. Tokyo.

**Iwamura, *Yurin*,** a French scholar who was granted *Officier d'Academie*, and Pres. of the 1st High School for many years, was b. in Kaga in 1845; studied French at Yokohama and elsewhere early at the beginning of Meiji era, and subsequently taught French at the various Gov. institutions in Tokyo, before he retired from active life in 1906. Add. Akebono-cho, Hg., T.

**Iwanaga, *Sho-ichi*,** Mg. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, born in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keiogijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col., London, at Government expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '98 and then entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment. Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.

**Iwano, *Shimpei*,** Judge of the Supreme Court of Chosen, was b. in Tokushima-ken in '55; entered the Dep't of Justice in '75; judge of the above Dep't and then its Councillor; ordered to visit France and Germany in '89; Chief public procurator of the Nagasaki Local Court, '92; Proculator of the Count of Cassation '95; Judge of the same Court '05; and then to the a present post in 1909. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Iwasa, *Shin*,** Doctor and Director of the Kissei-do Hospital; was b. in Tokyo in '65 eldest son of the above; studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Iwasaki, *Hajime*,** Director of the Tamagawa Electric-Car Joint-Stock Co. was b. in Tokyo in '41; once held a position in the Mitsui Bank; elected a member of a municipal assembly; is now a director of the Trust Co. and of the Meiji Flour Co. Add. Tak'wa Minami-cho, S., T.

**Iwasaki, *Hisaya*,** Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '65. eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LLB., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiards and hand-net finishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima, Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

**Iwasaki, *Koyata*,** 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Iwashita, *Seishu*,** M.P. for Osaka since 1908, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyons, left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent

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at Osaka; entered the present bank '96. He is a leader of the Doshi-kai. Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

**Iwatare,** *Kunihiko*, Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co. (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S., are prominent) was b. '54 in Fukuoka, and entered the present Co. on its formtion about '93. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Iwaya,** *Suyeo*, author, novelist, and an Anderson of Japan, b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkan, Publishers, and also the Waseda University. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Izawa,** *Shimpei*, Dentist was b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital of Kyobashi; has been appointed dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Toriizaka-cho, Azabu, T.

**Izawa,** *Shuji*, Mem. House of Peers, was b. 1851 at Takato, Shinano; was in the Department of Education almost without a break '72-'97, as Secretary, Dir. of the Deaf, Dumb and School, Music School, Higher Normal School, etc., also Bureau Dir. Has rendered distinguished services for curing stammering, and was rewarded in 1911 with 3rd class Rising Sun for it. Add. Dairoku-ten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Izawa,** *Takio*, Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner, was b. '69, in Nagano Pref.; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. Metropolitan Police Inspector '06; Governor of Wakayama '07, of Ehime '08-'12, of Niigata '12-14; present post '14. Add. Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo.

**Jimbo,** *Kotaro*, Geologist, Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Jo,** *Kazuma*, Pres. of Appeal Court, Seoul, was b. in 1864 in Tokyo, grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo University in '88, and at once began practice in which he has risen to the front. Has repeatedly been M.P. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Kabayama,** *Aisuke*, Dir. of the Hakodate Dockyard Company, son and heir of Admiral Count Kabayama, was born '65 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A.; and has lately been associated with some Anglo-Japanese business enterprises. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kabayama,** *Sukenori*, Full Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '87 and Minister of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyo-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the

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first Governor-General of Formosa: then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04, Chairman of the Education Investigation Committee in '13. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kadono,** *Chokuro,* Mg. Dir., Okura Firm was b. '68 in Ise; and is brother of I. Kadono, grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00-'07, m. Miss Riyo, d. of Baron Megata; 2 S. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kadono,** *Rempachiro,* Chief of the Trade Section of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68 entered the service of the bank in its early days and was promoted to the present post. Add. Kanasugihama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kadono,** *Ikunoshin,* Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio-Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kadono,** *Tominosuke,* Mg. Director of the Meiji Bank; was b. in Akita-ken in '97; studied in the former Tokyo Semmon Gakko, and grad. its Political and Economical Dep't., joined the staff of the *Hochi Shimbun*; was once Chairman of Nagoya Municipal Assembly; Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the same City; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya. Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

**Kagawa,** *Keizo,* (cr. Viscount '87 and Count '07), b. '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imp. Household in '70, to fill posts of Secretary, Dir. of the Peerage Bureau etc. and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80. Add. Kioi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kaino,** *Kozo,* M.P. and Director of South Man. Rly, was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoys great influence. Add. Toyo-oka-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kaijima,** *Tasuke,* a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura and other collieries, and is a self-made man who has risen from a miner. Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

**Kakami,** *Kenkichi,* Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in '68 and is brother of Koichiro Kakami, as below. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kakami,** *Koichiro,* Sectional Chief of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Company.

**Kakehi,** *Mototada,* Inspector of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; was born in '43 at Takasu: was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kakeshita,** *Jujiro,* Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Saga-ken in '57; Judge in '85; Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court '94, the sectional chief of the Osaka Appeal Court; transferred to the present position in '98. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Kakigami,** *Junshiro,* Auditor of the Yokohama Fire Marine, Trans-

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portation, Trust. Ins. Co.; was b. in Gumma-ken in '47; engaged in business since early age and is a prominent businessman in Yokohama. Add. Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

Kakinuma, *Tanizo*, Dir., Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, etc.; was b. in Joshu, '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city. Add. Ko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Kakizaki, *Tomisaburo*, Major-General, Commander of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; was b. in Fukushima-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '83; Capt. in '93; Lieut-Col. in '03; Maj.-Gen. in '09; holder of the order of the Sacred Treasure and of the Rising Sun. Add. Utsunomiya Brigade.

Kako, *Kakusho*, Physician, was b. in Chiba-ken in '55; grad. medical Col. of the Imp. University, Tokyo, in '81; has since been engaged in the line of ear-diseases. Add. Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kamada, *Katsutaro*, Member of the House of Peers as highest tax payer; was b. in Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of director or Chairman of various Cos. and assembly in his locality. Add. Kami-niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kamada, *Yeikichi*, Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita-Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home, is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kamei, *Ijo*, Count and descendant of the house of the daimyo who formerly held the fief of Tsuwano; b. '84 in Tokyo. Add. Maruyama, Koi., Tokyo.

Kameoka, *Taishin*, Maj.-General (ret.) was b. in '52 at Utsunomiya, Sub-Lieutenant in '78; entered the Staff College in '83, Lieut.-Colonel in '01, Colonel in '03, Commander of 50th Regiment in the late War, Major-General in '08 and placed on retired service. Add. 6-chome, Minami-cho, Ak., T.

Kamiki, *Jisaburo*, Director of the Kamiki Branch established by this family, was b. in '70 in Tokyo. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Hikonojo*, Admiral, Mil. Supreme Councillor, Baron ('07) 1st class Golden Kite; b. in Satsuma; entered the Imp. Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromboi* and the *Rossia* in the engagement fought off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty in Dec. '05; Adm. '10, to the Commander of 1st Squadron in '08 and in '11 to the present post. Add. Kami-Meguro, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Keikichi*, Rear-Adm., Commander of Ōminato Naval Station; was b. 1869; midshipman in '87. Add. Ōminato, Aomori-ken.

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**Kamio,** *Koshin,* **Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 18th Division in Kurume,** was b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Army and 10th Army Div., besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and of Marshal Oyama in the late war commanded for a while the Japanese Garrison in China. Add. Kurume.

**Kamiya,** *Dembei,* President of the Japan Transport Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Rly; and well-known as wine-brewer, was b. in '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Mito. Add. Hanakawa-do, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Kamiyama,** *Mitsunoshin,* Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce, was born in Yamaguchi in 1870, graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University class '95, was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court; Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce before his transfer to the Gov. of Kumamoto ('12-13) app. to present post April '14. Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kanai,** *En,* Doctor of Law (Japan); was b. in Shizuoka-ken, in '65; graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

**Kanda,** *Naibu,* Baron, b. Tokyo in '57, adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. at the Higher Com. School; is a Mem. House of Peers. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Kaneko,** *Kentaro,* Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07) 1st class Rising Sun, Privy Councillor, hon. LLD. (Harvard) President of the America's Friends Society, was b. at Fukuoka '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78: Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-'86, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct, 1900—May '01. On the outkreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the conclusion of peace. He was chairman of the Japan Grand Exhibition to be held in '12, but with its postponement to '17 by the Katsura Cabinet, he resigned the post. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kanno,** *Katsunosuke,* Dir. of the Gov. Printing Bureau; was b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't. of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to the present post. Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kano,** *Hisanobu,* Viscount, mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily

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held the fief of Ichinomiya Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Kano,** *Jigoro,* President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, was b. at Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of the sketch. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

**Kano,** *Kyokichi,* D. Litt. (Japan), Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. 1866 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the present post '07. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

**Kano,** *Tomonosuke,* Man. Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Ag. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

**Kano,** *Yunoshin,* Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. and ex-Commander of Mekong Naval Station, Formosa, was b. '54 at Matsuyoda, Shinshu; midshipman in '77; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '03 and Vice-Adm. in '08; was a commissioner charged to bring home the *Matsushima* from France '91 commanded the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea in '94. Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.

**Katakura,** *Kentaro,* greatest silk manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 bales of raw silk per annum. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kataoka,** *Shichiro,* Baron, Mil. Sup. Councillor, Adm. b. '53, 2nd son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruiser, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late war; Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06; Commander of Maizuru, Adm. '10. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

**Katayama,** *Kuniyoshi,* D.M., b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Katayama,** *Toguma,* Chief of Architectural Bureau, Imperial Household, b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence, '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken

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the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality. Add. Omiden, near Tokyo.

Kato, *Hiroyuki*, Baron, (cr. 1900). D. Litt. and D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation of original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization into this country; has written various works on evolution and against Christianity. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kato, *Masuo*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to be Chanceller of the Legation at Rome '84, next to the Legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Was for a long while adviser of the Korean Government; has lately organized a company to exploit Korea. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Hunan S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kato, *Motoshiro*, ex-Consul-General at Mukden till 1909, b. '70 in Bungo, passed Consular and Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '95, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China, in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Ninsen '01, Consul-General at Tientsin in '06. Add. Foreign Office.

Kato, *Sadakichi*, Vice-Admiral, Chief of the Naval Arsenal, Yokosuka; was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '86; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Staff Officer of the Standing Squadron, Adjutant to Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Com. of the *Akitsushima*, *Kasagi* and *Yakumo* etc. Add. Yokosuka.

Kato, *Taka-akira*, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron (cr. '11), was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-'01; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister, but to resign in Mar., being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min., Dec. '12–Feb. '13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. He leads the Doshikai formed by late Prince Katsura. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, T.

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**Kato,** *Terumaro*, physician-in-ordinary to Court, eldest son of Baron H. Kato, was b. '63, studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Honmura, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kato,** *Tomosaburo*, Vice-Adm., Com'der of Kure Adm'ity, b. 59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Superviser and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief of Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the late war; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; to present office '09. Add. Kure.

**Kato,** *Tsunetada*, M.P. ex-Minister at Brussel, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, 86; secretary, For. Officer '91, and was again transferred as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs, promoted to be Minister Resident 3 year later, and to full Minister-Plenitentiary accredited to Belgium, '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*. Holds 3rd Sacred Treasure. Add. Osaka Shimpo, Osaka.

**Katsura,** *Jiro*, Dir. of various Cos., was b. 1856 in Yamaguchi, brother of Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa. Nishikubo, Tokyo.

**Kawada,** *Takashi*, Mg. Dir. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c., eldest son of Takeshi Kawada, learned scholar of Chinese classics, b. '70 and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kawai,** *Misao*, Maj. Gen., Dir. of Personnel Bureau, War Office; was b. 1864; Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry 1886; grad. from the Staff College 1897; Maj.-Gen. 1900. Add. Naitōmachi, Y., T.

**Kawai,** *Shintaro*, Dendrologist, Prof. at the Ag. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Owari; grad. Ag. Col. in '92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honored with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

**Kawakami,** *Kin-ichi*, Gen.-Man. Sumitomo Firm, b. Kumamoto '37; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office, rising to be Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which he resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka. Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

**Kawakami,** *Toshihiko*, ex-Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14, and Mng. of the South Manchuria Rly since 1914, was b. '61 in Tokyo, clerk at Fusan, Vladivostock, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-'92; Interpreter at last place in '96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostock in '00, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostock in '06, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Edu. gra'ted Russia from the Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84. Add. Dairen, South Manchuria Rly.

**Kawamura,** *Hoshu*, Surgeon-Major-General of the Navy, was b. '59 in Usuki, Oita-ken, second-assistant-surgeon in '74; took part in the battle of

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'77; wounded on board the *Matsushima* in the China-Japan War when he was Chief Surgeon of the Standing Squadron; Chief of the Naval Medical Board at Sasebo, Yokosuka, and then at Kure; placed on reserve list in '06. Add. Shiroyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kawamura**, *Jozaburo*, ex-Vice-Min. of Justice, b. '59 in Shigaken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts, at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court, Dir. of the Civ. and Cri. Bureau, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kawamura**, *Kageaki*, General, Visc., (cr. '07), b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); he led the Himeji Division in the late War, and was then appointed the commander of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kawamura**, *Kingoro*, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household and ex-Chief Sec. of Privy Council, was b. in '63 in Mimasaku, grad. with honor from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Kawamura**, *Sozaburo*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 9th Division, was b. in 1858 at Kagoshima; Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry 1889; present appointment 1912, having in the meanwhile commanded the 16th and the 9th Brigade. Add. Kanagawa.

**Kawasaki**, *Hachiroemon*, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13.
Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

**Kawasaki**, *Hajime*, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co. since 1913 and Dir. of the Kawasaki Bank, was b. 1884 in Tokyo; entered the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1893, and next the Pensylvania University for Economics, class 1909. Add. Sangenya, Azabu.

**Kawashima**, *Chūnosuke*, a Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-'06; than recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, T.

**Kawashima**, *Reijiro*, Vice-Adm., Director of the Hydrographic Dept., was b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Com. of 3rd Squadron, '11; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11 and then to the present post in 1912. Was decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kawata**, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father

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in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kazan-in**, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in 1878, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family which had no male issue.
Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Kido**, *Takamsa*, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Marquis, b. 1856, adopted son of Kido Koin (1824-'77), one of the great personages in the work of Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. 1870-74, afterward at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Techinical Institute. Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kikkawa**, *Chokichi*, Baron, mem. House of Peers since 1893, is a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, and was b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and uncle to the present Viscount; granted Barony and orderd to establish separate house in recognition of his father's service at the time of the Restoration; studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '83 to hold posts of attache, Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Kikoshi**, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor). Lieut.-Gen., ex-Min. of War (Dec. '12–Jun. '13); b. at Kanazawa in '54; he entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite, and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade in the late war and was raised to succeed his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition. Add. Kagacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi**, *Choshiro*, Pres, Tokai Bank, b. '53; prop. of big dry-goods store in the business quarter of Tokyo; is a Director of various companies, once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture. Add. Takecho, Shita, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi**, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge), Baron (cr. '02), D. Sc. (Japan), Privy Councillor (1912) ex-President of the Imperial Kyoto University ('08-'12), Pres. of Teikoku Gakushi-in (Imperial Academy), b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '70 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge, '77 as one of the wranglers; was next Prof. of mathematics, then President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June 1901—July '03; President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Delivered lectures on Japanese education at the University of London, 1909 and at Civic Forum, U.S.A., '10. Add. Motomachi, H. T.

**Kikuchi**, *Jozaburo*, Surg.-Gen. ret. b. '55 in Saga, joined the rank of Army Surgeons in '80, and ultimately raised to General's status attached to the Osaka Division; placed on retired list in '05. Add. Tanimachi, Higashi, Osaka.

**Kikuchi**, *Takenori*, M.P., b. in Aomori '67, *edu.* at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-'95, General Affairs Chief of the

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Kyushu R'ly '95-'02, M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori. Add, Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi**, *Tsunesaburo*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.) M.D., Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital at Nishinomiya, near Osaka; b. '55 in Saga-ken; grad. at Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '81, and entered Army as surgeon, and attained the highest post of Surg. Lieut.-Gen. in '07. Took part in the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese wars as Chief Surg. Add. Nishinomiya, Osaka.

**Kikutei**, *Kōchō*, Marquis, head of the former house of a courtier. Add Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kimata**, *Tami*, Major.-General, Prof. at the Military Gunnery and Engineering School, was b. '57 in Okayama-ken; appointed Sub.-Lieut. of Engineer in '77; sent to France '86 to study military science for several years; was also instructor in the Military Cadets' School; Staff-Officer of the 4th Division, etc. Add. Tani-machi, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kimbara**, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops. Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

**Kimotsuki**, *Kenko*, Baron, (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mg. Imp. Life-boat Society, Lecturer at Naval Col., was b. 1853 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval Col. etc. Was Mayor of Osaka, '12-'13. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kimura**, *Riemon*, b. '34, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in Meiji era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

**Kimura**, *Sakaye*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since, '00, was b. '68 in Kanazawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '06, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astonomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Japan.

**Kimura**, *Seishiro*, Departmental Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was born '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterward. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kimura**, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telegraphy; b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '89; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools 1893-6, studied at Harvard under late Prof. J. M. Peirce for one year and at Yale under late Prof. J. Gibbs, specially in the line of quaternions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbrack in Holland, of the International Association for promoting the study of quaternions and allied subjects, which continues to

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this time. Prof. at the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service; had charge of naval wireless telegraph laboratory near Yokosuka Jan. '03, when he hit upon a process of wirless telegraphy and completed it early 1906, his system having been used exclusively during the War, by the Imperial Navy. He attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference held in fall '06 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ¥360) for his service in the late War. Add. Yokosuka.

**Kimura,** *Sosuke*, Naval Surgeon-General and Chief of the Medical Bureau, Navy; was b. '54 in Kagoshima, eldest son of *Kyutaro*, retainer of the clan. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kimura,** *Yuko*, Lieut.-Gen, Com. of 18th Division, was b. in '51 in Tokushima, Sub.-Lieut. in '72, Major-Gen. in '01, commanded 16th Brigade in the late War, Brigade Commander of the Bodyguards in '07, Lieut.-Gen. '09. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

**Kinkozan,** *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awata, Kyoto, and 7th of the line, b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than once high-grade medals at various exhibitions both home and abroad. Add. Awata, Kyoto.

**Kinoshita,** *Tosaku*, M.D. (Japan), Prof., Osaka Medical Coll., b. 1878 in Kyoto; Grad. from Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in 1899; studied physiology in Austria for a few years, returned home '10 and was granted the degree by presenting a thesis to his alma mater. Add. Osaka Med. Col., Osaka.

**Kinoshita,** *Yoshio*, Traffic Manager, Imp. Govt. Rlys., b. 1874 in Tamba, Grad. Civil Engineering Course in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98 entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic in Europe and America 1905-'7. Add. Imp. Govt. Rly., Tokyo.

**Kinoshita,** *Yuzaburo*, Judge of Adm. Litigation Court, was b. in Wakayama in '64, grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89, entered civil service and was a Governor in Formosa about '96. Add. Okubo, near T.

**Kishi,** *Seiichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; was born '67 in Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kishigami,** *Kenkichi*, Zoologist, Head of the Investigation Section, Fishery Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com., was born '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kitagaki,** *Kunimichi*, Baron, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Hokkaido R'ly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, last appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99. Add. Kyoto.

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**Kitagawa,** *Reisuke,* Man. Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric R'ly Co., was b. '61 in Fukui-ken; was once editor of the *Jiji.* Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kitakoga,** *Takeichiro,* Rear-Adm., ex-Chief, Torpedo Corps, Yokosuka; was b. '58 in Saga-ken; Ensign '83, promoted to the present rank, meanwhile filling the posts of Superintendent of Naval Ordinance, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief of the Kure Arsenal, etc. Was granted 4th class of Golden Kite '06; placed on retired service '09. Add. Osaki-mura, near Tokyo.

**Kitamura,** *Shigemasa,* Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotels (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji) was b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurants in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The Ueno *Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Kitazato,** *Shibasaburo,* M.D., President of the Japan Medical Society, b. at Kumamoto '59; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-'91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; has charge of the Gov. blood-serum Laboratory, was bestowed with the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement. Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kiuchi,** *Juskiro,* Crown Mem. House of Peers ('11), ex-Director of Agr. and Ind., Korea, b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03; was a Bureau Dir., Korean Residency-Gen. from '06-'11, when he resigned. Add. Yobancho, Kojimachi, T.

**Kiyosu,** *Iyenori,* Count, ex-Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi, and was born '62 in Kyoto. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterward to the same of Niigata-ken. Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kiyoura,** *Keigo,* Visc., Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and appointed to the present post in '07. Add. Iriari Omori, nr. Tokyo.

**Koba,** *Sadanaga,* D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to

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the Minister of Education, &c., '85-'92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor Education; was made Vice-Minister of education '03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kobara**, *Tsutaye*, Lt.-Gen., Chief of Artillery and Engineering School; was b. in Yehime-ken; graduated from Military Cadets School, 83, then from Military Staff College; studied in Germany till '95; Attache to German Legation, Instructor in Military College, Staff officer to 12th Division, Comm. of Tsushima garrison, before to present post.

**Kobayashi**, *Becker*, lawyer, legal adviser, Director of some companies, is an English-born naturalized Japanese; was b. in 1863 and came to Yokohama in '87; became naturalized, '92; began law practice '94; has written several works elucidating Japanese laws. Add. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Kobayashi**, *Genzo*, M.P., ex-Dir. of the Imperial Railways, was b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and continued in the service till '12. He was one of those civilians who were on board the transport *Hitachi Maru* and taken prisoner by the *Rosia* in the late war. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi**, *Koai*, member of the Metropolitan Council of Tokyo, was b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned 1891. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi**, *Usaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan) an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, Prof. at the Meiji Univ., etc. was b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1894; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-'07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa, 07-'10. Has written a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Akebono-cho, Hg., T.

**Koda**, a remarkable family of artists. "ROHAN," b. '67 is one of master novelists, a George Merodith of Japan. Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles, in 1894, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war, but released in '05; his younger brother, NARIMOTO, is a grad. of the Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo Univ., two sisters Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music for childfood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu, to study in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-'95; then Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned. "Roban" was Lec. Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., and resigned '08-'10; D. Litt. (Japan). Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Kodama**, *Hideo*, Count, Sectional chief of the Residency-General, Korea, was b. in '76 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late celebrated General Kodama, chief of staff in the late War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and has since been in the service at above. Add. Seoul, Korea.

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**Kodera, *Kenkichi*,** Lieut., (cav., ret), D.C.L., M.P., was b. '77 in Kobe; edu. Kobe Com. School, Colombia, Johns Hopkin's, and further in Germany etc., went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the late war. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kodera, *Shinsaku*,** Secretary at the Foreign Office, was b. in '55 at Himeji, grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80, studied in England and Germany '81-'86, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School till '91 when he removed to the Foreign Office, was at the Legation, London '94-'95, then in St. Petersburg, Peking etc. Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

**Koezuka, *Ryu*,** M.P., ex-vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives, was b. '51 in Hyoyo-ken, studied under late Kei-u Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the *Kenseito* Cabinet was formed in '98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Koga, *Renzo*,** Crown Member of the House of Peers, b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the same post in '11. Add. Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Koganei, *Seiryo*,** M.D., and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University every since. Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Koike, *Chozo*,** Dir. of Political Bureau since 1913, ex-Councillor to Japanese Embassy at London 1911-13, was b. '73 at Fukushima; passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96; attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97; personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00; Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York, at San Francisco, at Mukden '08 and finally to the present post. Edu. Graduated from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '96.

**Koike, *Kunizo*,** Broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under Mr. Wakao, millionaire merchant of Yamanashi and engaged in the business of banking, silk export, and gold-mining. In 1898, just after the Sino-Japanese war, opened business on his own account as a stock broker in Tokyo and by strict integrity and deligence he succeeded in gaining the confidence of his clients; with the expansion of his business he organized it in 1907 as semipartnership firm under the name of Koike & Company. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour in the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabuto-cho; residence, Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Koizumi, *Masayasu*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 8th Army Div., b. '55 in Ibaragi prefecture; grad. from the defunct Mil. Non-Com. Sch., Sub-Lieut, '77; Colonel '77; Maj.-Gen. '03; promoted to the present rank in Aug. '10; fought in the China-Japan war as Brigade Commander and also in the late war, when he was wounded at the battles of Liaoyang and Saho. Decorated with 2nd class Rising Sun and Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Hirosaki,

Koizumi, *Yeitaro*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Yokosuka Reserve Fleet; was b. in '65 in Tokyo, Midshipman '81; Captain '02; Rear-Adm., '08, was Divisional Commander of the *Matsushima* in the Japan-China war; was on the Committee charged to bring home the cr. *Azuma* from France in '01, Chief Staff to Takeshiki Naval Station '03-'04. Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

Kojima, *Kenshi*, B. Ar. (Cornell. class '81), Prof. First High School since '86, and Mem. of the Teacher's Licence Committee; is reputed as English scholar. Add. Yumi-cho, 1/23, Hongo, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Crown Mem. of the House of Peers, was b. '63 in Nagano-ken, grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and has been connected with the Department ever since, having been promoted to the present post in 1911 but resigned in Dec. '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Tsukudo Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, Korean Gov.-Gen., was b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. at Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean where he has risen to the present position. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, 2nd Lieut. (Navy), 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Komatsubara, *Yeitaro*, ex-Minister of Education and Member of the House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Lagation at Berlin; Vice-Minister of Justice, and next of Home Affairs Nov. '98—Spet. 1900; and afterwards entered the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903; Minister of Education from '08 till '11. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

Kometa, *Torao*, Baron, Manager of Board of Chamberlains and Supt. of Board of Hunting, Imp. Household, Lieut-Col. (ret.) b. in 1839 in the province of Higo; took part in the Restoration War and served several Dept. as secretary; Court Councillor in '99; Supt. of Board of Hunting '99; and Board of Cham. in '12 as additional post. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-'89; Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Komura**, *Kin-ichi*, Marquis (2nd), jun. Secretary of the Foreign Office, was b. in 1882, eldest son of the late *Jutaro* Komura, 1st Marquis, one of the greatest diplomatists in recent Japan; grad. with honor from the Coll. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache at London '08-'10; transferred to the home office '11. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kondo**, *Hisayoshi*, Per. Secretary to the Imperial Household Minister and Court Councillor, was b. in 1852 in Choshu; entered the Household Department in '79, where he has remained ever since. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kondo**, *Jihan*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in 1864 in Shinano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95-'98. Add. Minami-Kogacho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Kondo**, *Motoki*, Inspector General of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Director of the Naval Experimental Section, Mem. of the Dep't of Materials, Navy, was b. '64 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyoku-sha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13 Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

**Kondo**, *Rempei*, Baron (cr. '11), President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the war. Was M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kono**, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Doshikai was b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '93 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted. Was a leader of the Kokuminto but left in Jan. 1913 and joined Prince Katsura's party. Add. Kobinata, Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Konoike**, *Zenne-mon*, Baron (cr. '11); is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

**Konoye**, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosseke* (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.) whose

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brother Kanezane (1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaru (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

**Koyama,** *Junji*, ex-Governor of Gumma, was b. in '70 at Kumamoto, graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95 was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Director of Fishery Bureau in the latter Department in '06 and transferred to the present office in '08, resigned Mar. '13. Add.

**Kozai,** *Yoshinao*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leiptsic), Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; was b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. the Komaba Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-'95; Leipsic '95-'99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

**Kubota,** *Katsumi*, Dir. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co., 1905-'14, 3rd son of Denye-mon Higuchi, was b. '69 in Kagoshima; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the present post in '05. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kubota,** *Seishu*, Governor of Tokyo, was b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly, '06, Started for Europe in '08; on a tour of inspection of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12—Apr. 14; present post in '14. Add. Official residence.

**Kubota,** *Seitaro*, Judge, Adm. Litigation Court., b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, remaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-'10. Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kubota,** *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07) ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers (since '94) b. '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94-'94, and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kuga,** *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; was b. at Kyoto, '41; appointed a commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09. Add. Shin-ogawa-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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**Kuhara**, *Fusanosuke*, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lease of the Hidachi Copper Mine, etc., was b. 1869 at Osaka; grad. from Keiogijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, and resigned the post 1898. Bought the Kuhara Mine 1905, and has exploited it as one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

**Kujo**, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formely a *gossekke* (see Ichijo); founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head was b. 1869 and Ritualist on duty at Court, and one of his sisters is now the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kuki**, *Takakadzu*, Baron, (cr. '05) Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum since '90, Exhibition Commissioner, etc., is a great virtuoso in Japanese painting. Add. 14 Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Kuma**, *Tokuzo*, Director of the Accounts Dep't. of the Kwantung Govt. was b. in Fukuoka in 1862, Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Lieutenant in '88, removed to the Accountant service in '93, Paymaster-Colonel in '05 and Paymaster-General in '09. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Kume**, *Keiichiro*, historian of the Western painting, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Iigura-Katamachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kume**, *Kinya*, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't Agr. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-'07. Resigned the post of Vice Min. in '08. Add. Nagazumi-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kume**, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in 1872; was next in the compilation Bureau Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

**Kume**, *Ryosaku*, Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07; was born '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and the Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kunisawa**, *Shimbei*, Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '06; was born in '64; a native of Tosa; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-'05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

**Kurachi**, *Tetsukichi*, Dir. of Chugoku Kogyo Co., b. '71 in Kanazawa, passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '97; 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and

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Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun, 3rd class Sacred Treasure for his service in regards to the conclusion of conventions with France and Russian, and with 3rd class Rising Sun for the latter service. Vice-Min. of Foreign Dept., '11-'12, and decorated with 2nd class Rising Sun for the Annexation of Korea. *Edu.* Grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '94. Add. Harajiku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Kuratomi**, *Yusaburo*, Crown Men. of House of Peers and ex-Dir. of the Legislative Bureau '13-'14, was b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. the Law Coll., Justice Dept. '79; Judge '82; long held post of Councillor of the Judicial Dep't. Dir. Civil and Cri'l Bureau '98; Vice-Minister '99; Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chi. Procurator of the Osaka and Tokyo Appeal Courts, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; Vice-Min. of Justice of the Korean Gov. '07-'13. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kure**, *Bunso*, ex-Chief statist of Dep't of Arg. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kure**, *Daigoro*, Chief-Man. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study the Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Kure**, *Hidezo*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1890; sent to Germany for study, 1897-1900; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Sekiguchi-Daimachi, Koi. T.

**Kurino**, *Shin-ichiro*, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France, b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94; at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kuroda**, *Kiyoteru*, 2nd Viscount, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since 1902, was b. 66; studied painting at Paris under Colin '84-'93, is one of the master painters of Western school. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kuroda**, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the Home of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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**Kuroiwa,** *Shuroku,* Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Choho,* b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels: started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals. Add. Kogai-cho, Azaku, Tokyo.

**Kuroki,** *Iten* Gen. (ret.) Count, (Baron '95, elevated '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Class of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), b. in Satsuma, '44: commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China war, and achieved a distinguished service at Weihai-wei under Marshal Oyama Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the late War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns: appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kurose,** *Yoshikado,* Baron ('07), holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut-Gen. (ret.), b. '46; in Okayama; Ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '61 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War. Add. Nando-cho, Ushigome, T.

**Kuru,** *Masamichi,* architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka; grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectural section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kurusu,** *Sobei,* Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Mg. Dir. Yokohama Dock Co., etc., was b. in 1855 in Saitama-ken, and has risen to present position by starting export of raw silk at Yokohama when he was still young.

**Kusakabe,** *Benjiro,* Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan) Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City-Office; was b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kusakabe,** *Sankuro,* ex-Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '70 at Kuwana, passed dip. and con. service exmination in '94 attaché at Seoul the same year, eleve Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01, Sec. at St. Petersburg in '01, at Sweden Norway in '04, at Rome '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money for the late War. Ed. Gradnated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '94.

**Kusunose,** *Yukihiko,* Lieut.-Gen., was b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of the Army (Artillery) '79; was sent to Europe in suite of Generals Nogi and Kawakami, in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07; filled in the meanwhile the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, Head of the Saghalien Government, and Com.

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of the Yura Fort; Min. of War '13-'14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Kuwada,** *Kumazo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. University, Tokyo, Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-'98, especially Social Politics, to organize the Social-Political Association on his return home; elected Member of the House of Peers by mutual vote, the same year; wrote "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and factory law and labor Insurance. Add. Sendagi, Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

**Maejima,** *Mitsu*, Baron (cr. '08), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present perfection. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system. Add. Seki-guchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Maekawa,** *Tahei*, Pres. of the Tokyo Bank, Mg. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc., is a leading cotton draper in Tokyo, b. in 1862 in Yamanashi and was adopted by the family. Add. Tomizawa-cho, Nih., T.

**Maki,** *Bokushin*, Adviser to Japan Fishery Co., was b. in '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Tansu-cho, Aazabu, Tokyo.

**Makino,** *Nobuaki*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '74), Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '51: Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, post which had been reserved for him; Privy Councillor in '09; Min. Agr. and Com. '11-'12; Minister of Foreign Affairs '13-'14. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Makino,** *Tomitaro*, a botanist and lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. 1863 in Kochi, started the Botanical Magazine in 1886 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to the science in Japan; started publication of his "Flora Japonica" in '89; has written various other works on his speciality. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

**Makoshi,** *Kyohei*, Dir. Japan Brewery Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, forerunner of present Mitsui

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Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mano,** *Bunji,* Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since 1913, was b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers London, studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-'13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

**Masaki,** *Naohiko,* Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was appointed to the present post '01; was Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Masuda,** *Eisaku,* Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Joint-stock Co.; was b. '65 in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda. Add. Meguro near Tokyo.

**Masuda,** *Giichi,* M.P. (Kokumintō), prop. of various popular magazines, Mng. of several cos., was b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko in 1893; was on the staff of several newspapers. Add. Haramachi, Koi., T.

**Masuda,** *Takashi,* Adviser to the celebrated Mitsui Family, b. '48: in Sado. of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that islands; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

**Masuda,** *Taro,* Dir. of the Yingkow Hydro-Electric Co., the Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Co. and of the Japan Fire Insur. Co., etc.; was b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Masujima,** *Rokuichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law Imp. Uni., Tokyo in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for of somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Matano**, *Taku*, Director of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post. Add. Nakano-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Matsubara**, *Shinnosuke*, ex-Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit. Add. Harajuku, near Tokyo.

**Matsudaira**, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan at the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is President of Japan Sericultural Association. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Matsudaira**, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; proceeded to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencestor Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

**Matsudaira**, *Yoritoshi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, was b. in 1874; grad. from the Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title 1903, the House being formerly the *daimyo* of Takamatsu. Add. Motomachi, Hg., T.

**Matsui**, *Keishiro*, Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then present chair in Jan. '13. Add. Foreign Office.

**Matsu-ishi**, *Yasuharu*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal chief of the General Staff Board; b. '59 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of infantry in '83; Col. in '03; Major-Gen. in '07. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Matsukata**, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business. Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsukata**, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir., of several other leading concers in Keihan districts. Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

**Matsukata**, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LL.D. (Oxford); one of the "elder statesmen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the era of Meiji, and when in '81 the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy

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this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America; President of the Japan Red Cross Society in '03 but resigned the post from bad health in '12. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsukata,** *Shosaku,* ex-Minister to Siam (resig., '07), b. '63 at Kagoshima, 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata; started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which he finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation in Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Matsukawa,** *Toshitane,* Lieut.-General and Commander of 10 Army Div., was b. '59 in Miye-ken; Sub.-Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '65, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Sino-Japanese War as a Staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during the late war; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; filled the present chair in '11. Add. Himeji.

**Matsuki,** *Kan-ichiro,* Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97-'07; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the present post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Shin-saka, Ak., T.

**Matsumoto,** *Bunzaburo,* Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '55; Dean '08, transferred to Tokyo in 1913. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

**Matsumoto,** *Gentaro,* Chief of the Girls' Section of the Peers School; b. 1859 in Fukui Prefecture, graduated from the Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; tanght at several Govt. Schools and finally appointed present post. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, T.

**Matsumura,** *Mosuke,* was b. '63 in Shizuoka grad. from Law College of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '94; an official at the Hokkaido Prefectural Government; passed the higher civil service examination '96; Secretary of the Iwate Prefectural Office and Secretary of Nagasaki-ken; Councillor of the Educational Office '00; Director of Ordinary Education Bureau '08-'11. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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**Matsumura,** *Ninzo,* Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. Botanical Garden of the same Univ., b. 1856 in Ibaragi; studied in Germany for years, Assist-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; honoured with the title in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06. Add. Komagome, Hongo, T.

**Matsumuro,** *Itasu,* ex-Min. of Justice, b. 1852 in Fukuoka; graduated from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '84 entered to the judicial service and promoted the Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with additional chair of Pres. of the Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12–Feb. '13 in the 3rd Katsura Ministry. Add. Okubo Yochomachi, Ushigome, T.

**Matsunaga,** *Kiichiro,* Sectional Chief of the Imp. Govt. Rlys; b. 1873 in Toyama, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Eng. Col.) in '99 and entered Communication Dept. as an engineer of Mercantile Marine Section; transferred to Govt. Rlys and occupied the chair of Chief, Ships and Boats Section; once travelled Europe and America by official order. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Matsunami,** *Jin-ichiro,* Dr. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1867 in Osaka, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then present post; attended International Conference regarding to maritime law several times. Add. Nakacho, Ushigome, T.

**Matsuo,** *Shinzen,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. in Harima in 1843; early entered the official service of the Finance Dept., promoted to the Secretary of the Dept., and finally Gov. of the Bank of Japan 1903-11; nominated a life member of House of Peers in 1900. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Aka., T.

**Matsuo,** *Yoshio,* Manager of Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. in Nagasaki in 1861; entered the bank when it was inaugurated; Manager of the Bombay Branch in '05; present post in '07. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, T.

**Matsuoka,** *Ben,* Mg. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange since 1906, was b. in 1869 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Law course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1894; Councillor at the prefectural and central government offices. Add. Aoyama Kita-cho, Ak., T.

**Matsuoka,** *Koki,* ex-Min. of Agr. and Com. and Crown Mem. House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Fujimi-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

**Matsu-ura,** *Atsushi,* Count, Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge; succeeded to the title in '08. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Matsu-ura,** *Chinjiro,* Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since 1912, was b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1898; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-'11; sent to Germany '70 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Tokyo.

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**Matsuyama,** *Yotaro,* Dr. and Dir. of the Sonseido Hospital; b. in Tokyo '73; studied at the Jikei-in Medical Col.; passed the medical practioners' examination and then prosecuted immediately afterwards further study at Berlin, Strasburg, and Vienna, returning home in '00. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsuzaki,** *Kuronosuke,* D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School. Was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the student's agitation to have the school raised to the status of univ., to which demand he was decidedly opposed; is now Prof. Law, Imp. T. Univ. Add. Imperial Tokyo University.

**Mayeda,** *Masano,* promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89; and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Mayeda,** *Takeshiro,* Auditor of the Nippon Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Industrial Magazine,* Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. in Niigata-ken in '67 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made a tour of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and 13. Add. 21 Shin-bori, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mayeda,** *Toshitamé.* Marquis, head of the House of the former daimyo of Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku,* the House having been founded by Toshiiye (d. 1599), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it which had no male issue. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

**Megata,** *Tanetaro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, Member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Mikami,** *Sanji,* Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Uni. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col. ('91); Prof. at the Girls' Higher N. S. '92; is Superintendent of the Historiographical work in charge of the University; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

**Mimura,** *Kumpei,* in charge of the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in 1855 in Oita, and early entered the service of the

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Firm; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Minakami, *Hiromi*, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec. House of Representative, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn, which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty; he resigned it in '09. Add. Nippon Club, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, Gov. of Fukuoka, b. Toyama-ken, graduated Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to the above post in January '08, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet in July '08 and again appointed in '11. Add. Fukuoka.

Minobe, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; private secretary, and sectional chief at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03. Add. Hokkaido Col. Bk., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi*, D.C L. (Japan) Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo, was b. '73 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-'01. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. (Doshikai) of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications, is Chairman of the Shunju Press Society, Tokyo. Add. Higashigoken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Ki*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Emperor, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Tsuryo*, M.D., Lecturer in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Mishima Pediature Hospital; was b.' 67; in Tokyo; grad. Med. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89; and studied in its post-grad. course afterwards; Prof. at the Higher Normal School and Superintendent for School Hygiene '96, honoured with the doctorate in '02. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Yataro*, Viscount, Member of the House of Peers and Gov. of the Bank of Japan since 1912, was b. '65 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, '84-'88; repeated his visit '89-'92; President of Y'hama Specie Bank '11 - present position '13. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Misu, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07) holder of 2nd Class Golden Kita and of Rising Sun (war honour), Admiral, b. at Hikone, '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm., '01, and Director of the Personal Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Adm. Kamimura and was slightly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Admiral, and Chief, Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb.

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'06; appointed Deputy Chief, Naval Staff, '06; Mem. of the Admirals Council in '09, Com. of Maizuru Admiralty, '11-'13; Admiral 12. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Mita,** *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Yokohama City Office.

**Mitsui,** *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy. The eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns, the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." The establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't.) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Dr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capital of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock Baron **Hachiroemon Mitsui**, was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-'74, succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron 1900, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former times. The eleven houses of the Mitsui are **Hachirojiro,** Baron (Pres. of Bussan Kaisha), **Tokuemon** (Pres. Shinagawa Woolen Factory) **Takayasu** (Pres. Mitsui Bank), **Gen-emon** (Pres. Mining), **Morinosuke** (Pres. Shibaura Works), **Yonosuke, Takenosuke, Morinosuke.** Add. Imai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Mitsukuri,** *brothers*, family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made Baron shortly before death. Of the three others the eldest is Baron **Kikuchi** (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second, Prof. **K. Mitsukuri** of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., biologist, died in '10; the youngest, Prof. **G. Mitsukuri**, was b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eyesight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93 and had since been connected with the alma mater till '12 when he died. Rinsho was created a Baron in '89.

**Miura,** *Goro*, Privy Councillor since 10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishskawa, Tokyo.

**Miura,** *Kinnosuke*, M.D., Prof, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Court physician, was b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-'92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his mother

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College on returning home; full Prof. in the same in '95 and was conferred with *Igakuhakushi* a little later. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Miura**, *Moriji*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57; in Fukushima-ken; studied Medicine in the Imp. University of Tokyo and in Germany, first in '82 and next in '02; has charge of the chair of Pathology and Anatomy. Add. Suehiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Miura**, *Taisuke*, Pres. of Keihin Electric R'ly Co., b. in Choshu '56; brother of the late Viscount Aoki, accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied agriculture and wine brewing '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly, '90-'06. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Miwata**, *Masako*, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Miyabe**, *Hisaki*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44, in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks. Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

**Miyabe**, *Kingo*, D. Sc. (Japan), Dr. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Miyagawa**, *Kozan*, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43; in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions: appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96. Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

**Miyagawa**, *Kyujiro*, Vice-Man. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is the 3rd son of Hikogoro Miyagawa, was b. '62, in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Sendagi Hongo, Tokyo.

**Miyahara**, *Jiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. Eng. (Japan), Naval Eng.-General (ret.) was b. '58 in Shidzuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in con-

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nection with the Russo-Japanese War in '04. Mem. of the House of Peers '11. The Baron invented Miyahara Boiler. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Miyake,** *Hiidzu,* M.D. mem. House of Peers; mem. Imperial Academy Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1848 at Tokyo. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Miyake,** *Yujiro,* D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon,* but quarelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff, in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin,* is now the organ of this clique. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Miyaoka,** *Naoki,* Vice-Adm. (retired), was b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '82; has recently been promoted to the present rank after having held posts of Member of the 2nd Section of the Naval Staff Board, Attache to Japanese Legation in America, Vice-Com. of the *Itsukushima,* Capitain of the *Chokai, Tsukuba,* and *Hashidate,* Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc. and placed on retired list in '11. Add. Naka-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Miyaoka,** *Tsunejiro,* Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent; b. '65 in Osaka, m. Kei Masaki '88; graduated from Law College Imperial University, Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; Sec. Japanese Legation, Washington, '92-'94; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '94; First Sec. Japanese Legation, Berlin, '94-'99; Charge d'Affaires to Germany and Belgium '97-'98; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office 1900-'06; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague '04-'05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-'08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in October '09. Add. 1 Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Miyazaki,** *Michisaburo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ise and grad. the Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80 and subsequently entered service of the Educational Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional officer of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home, in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Miyoshi,** *Manabu,* Botanist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '61 in Tokyo; grad. the Col. of the Science of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course and in Germany ('92-'95). Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Mizumachi,** *Kesaroku,* Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Saga; graduated from Law, Imperial University, Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as additional post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with additional

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port of Temporary Pension Adjustment Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06-'11. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

**Mizuno**, *Rentaro*, b. '68 in Akita; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '93; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau 1910-'12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-'14. Add. Shirokane Saru-machi, Tokyo.

**Mochizuki**, *Kotaro*, ex-M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; edu. the Keio Gijuku and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been twice returned to the House, visited abroad with his wife in 1910. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Mogi**, *Sobei*, Pres. of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasuhei Mogi, millionare in Yokohama. Add. Benten-cho, Yokohama.

**Mori**, *Goro*, Baron, Member of the House of Peers, Manager of Red Cross Society, etc. was b in '71 in Tokyo; a son of late Prince Gentoku Mori, of the House of Choshu, was created a Baron and ordered to set up a new house in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration, educated in England from '88-'96; m. in '96, lady Masako, aunt of Marquis Matsudaira, and has four sons and two daughters. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mori**, *Ichibei*, Rear-Adm., Commander of Kure Reserve Squad.; was b. in '58 in Satsuma; midshipman in '81; divisional commander of the cr. *Itsukushima* in the Japan-China War '94-5; was on the committee charged to bring home the cr. *Chitose* from America in '98; Captain in '02; commander of the *Takachiho* '03-4; Rear-Adm. in '08. Add. Kure Admiralty.

**Mori**, *Moto-aki*, Prince, the House of a great *daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497-1571 A.D.) and enjoying fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *koku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Mori**, *Rintaro*, M.D., D. Litt (Japan), Surg.-Gen., I.A.U.C. and Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur who writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies. Principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03-'07; promoted to the present office in '08. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite 2nd class Rising Sun (war honor). Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Morikawa**, *Takeshi*, Commander of 26th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1857 at Mito, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '81, Lieuten-

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ant in '85, Captain in '91, Major in '96. Lieutenant Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '08. Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

**Morimura,** *Ichizaemon* b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. *Yen* 500,000, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Morishita,** *Gaman*, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was born at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed jurnior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*; started the Mercantile Agency in '95, toured in Europe and America '07. Is also Auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho. Tokyo.

**Morita,** *Mokichi*, ex-Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at perfectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. and Agr. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Is now Pres. of a spinning co. in Kyoto. Add. Kyoto.

**Moriya,** *Konosuke*, lawyer, M.P. (Kokumin-tō), Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co., b. in Okayama in 1861, after graduating from the Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

**Motoda,** *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; Vice-President of ahe House of Rep., '98-1902, to the Pres. of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communication, 1913-14. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Motoda,** *Sakunoshin*, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. '62 in Kurume; stayed in America '86-'96; studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Genn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer, attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in 1910. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Motono,** *Ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, b. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Grand 2nd Order Rising Sun. Add. Japanese Embassy.

**Motono,** *Yeikichiro*, Man. Dir. of the *Yomiuri*, Prof. at Waseda Univ. was b. in 1864 in Hizen; grad. from the Imp. Univ. in 1900, Course

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applied chemistry; engineer to the Yokohama Gas Works 1890-1895, examiner at the Patent Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Commerce 1896-1900. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Sh., Tokyo.

**Motoyama**, *Hak-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Motoyama**, *Hikoichi*, Prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichinichi*, b. 1853 in Kumamoto; grad. of the Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; now occupied the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the Osaka *Mainichi*, Osaka.

**Mudaguchi**, *Gengaku*, was b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electric trams, he was for a while President of the new concern in '06. Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Murai**, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son is a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He founded some means to go over to America learned the art of cigarette-making, and his brand of cigarettes, the first in Japan, was put on the market in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brother & Co. with a capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at *yen* 5,000,000. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital *yen* 1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, T.

**Murai**, *Masao*, of the Murai Bank, was b. 63 in Okayama-ken, studied at the Doshi-sha, and was adopted by the Murai family; proceeded to N. Carolina, U.S.A., '94 to study tobacco industry. Add. Minami-Sakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Murai**, *Teinosuke*, Ph. D. (Yale), Mg. Dir. Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Murai,** *Yasukata*, Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha, was b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Kobikicho IX/30, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Murakami,** *Kakuichi*, Vice-Adm., Chief Naval Construction, was b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '98; and Sectional Chief at the Education Board and the Construction Bureau 1909-12; Vice-Adm. '12 transferred to Kure; placed on waiting list temporarity in connection with the Bribery Case. Add. Naval Office.

**Muraki,** *Masami*, Baron, (cr. '07) Lieut.-Gen., Chief aide de camp to the Crown Prince, was b. '56 in Kochi, Sub.-Lieut. of Art. '79, studied in France '80-'83, was afterward prof. at the Cabet School, Per. Sec. to the War Minister etc., Lieut.-Gen. in '96. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Murano,** *Tsune-emon*, M.P. (Seiyukai) was b. in Tokyo in 1859, and has sat in the House six times; is on the Board of directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Seiyukai Office, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Muraoka,** *Han-ichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), ex-Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto, was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-'81, Prof. Imp. Univ., First Higher School, etc., and finally transferred to the present post resigned in 1913. Add. Kyoto.

**Murase,** *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc., Mg. Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co., was b. '71 in Fukui-ken, edu. Kobe Com. School, Tokyo Higher Com. School, Antwerp Higher Com. School, and Leipsic University. Add. Haruki-cho 224, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Murata,** *Jun*, Lieut.-Gen., and Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office, since '09, b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86; studied tactics in France and Italy '86-'89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09. Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Murata,** *Tamotsu*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90-'14, b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc., has been active as fishery propagandist since he resigned '90. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Murata,** *Tuneyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, men. House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Murayama,** *Kyuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahi* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

**Murota,** *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting of Kinkei Hall, Pres. 110th Bank at Shimonoseki, was b. in '47 at Mito; entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed

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Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-'04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Muto,** *Sanji*, Mng. Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., was b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and *yen* 100,000 disbursed for protection of operatives. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Mutsu,** *Hirokichi*, Count, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) who distinguished himself in treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty; the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '95; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Secretary at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Secretary on leave of absence, having returned home in '10-'12. Add. Kamakura.

**Nabeshima,** *Chokudai*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80-'82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association, Tokyo. The Marchioness is Pres. of Volunteer Nurse Association. Add: Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nabeshima,** *Keijiro*, Minister Plen. Env. Extraordinary to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga. attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, is '07-'09. Add. Japanese Legation, Brussels.

**Nagai,** *Matsuzo*, ex-Consul-Gen. at San Francisco; was b. in '77 in Aichi-ken, son of Matsuemon, leading business-man in Aichi; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; eleve consul at Tientsin; at New York and Washington 03-07; Frisco in '08-'12. Add. Foreign Office.

**Nagai,** *Nayayoshi*, M.D. and D. Phr. Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-83); appointed Dir. of the German Language School Tokyo, Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nagai,** *Ryutaro*, Prof. at Waseda University and editor of the *Shin Nippon* (monthly magazine), was b. in 1881 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in 1905, and further studied in England and Germany from '06-'09. Add. Waseda University.

**Nagamatsu,** *Tokuboku*, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co., was b. '64; in Tokyo, eldest son of Cho-Kan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in 86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers school. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Nagamori,** *Tokichiro*, was b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., long served as Public Proculator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned 1900; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04; has undertaken some

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business with French capitalists but has given it up. Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

**Nakamura,** *Shūkei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and ex-Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki, studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Nagaoka,** *Gaishi*, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite Lieut.-Gen., Com'der of 16th Div., b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; the entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the Staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade, Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09, and finally to present post. Add. Kyoto.

**Nagasaki,** *Seigo*, H.I. M's Court-Councillor and Director-General of the Bureau of the Supplies, and Grand Master of the Household of H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, born at Kagoshima, 1855, studied in America and England; returned home about 1880 and has been connected with the Court ever since; bearer of the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; the Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order; of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George and several Grand Crosses of other foreign Order. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nagashima,** *Washitaro*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Barrister at Tokyo, was b. in Sakushu in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then began practice, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Nakada,** *Keigi*, Mg. Dir. of the Furukawa Mining Co., was b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85, Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of German Legation and others; Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office; '95; which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nakada,** *Kinkichi*, Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Manager of the Sumitomo Bank, was b. '60; in Akita, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

**Nakadate,** *Chozaburo*, Surgeon-General and Medical Chief of the Fourth Division, was born in '63 at Tokyo, appointed Surgeon-Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Surgeon-Major '95, Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel '97, Surgeon-Colonel '04, promoted to Surgeon-General '08. Add. Kanazawa.

**Nakagawa,** *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo; b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peer's School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; of the

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Sendai Technical School '06-'10 and then appointed to present post. Add Gov. Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo.

**Nakahama,** *To-ichiro,* M.D. was b. in Tokyo '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nakahashi,** *Tokugoro,* President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanagawa '60, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau, which he resigned about '98 to take charge of the company which he has raised to the present state of activity. Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Osaka.

**Nakajima,** *Ichitaro,* Rear-Adm., Com. of the Kure Adm. Squadron, was b. in 1869 in Kochi; Midshipman '87, Commander '04, Captain '08, Rear-Adm. and Chief of Staff of the Sasebo Admiralty '13, the present post '14. Add. Kure.

**Nakamatsu,** *Morio,* ex-Dir. of the Patent Bureau, 1909-13, was b. '65; in Wakayama, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '91, entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Nakamizo,** *Tokuiaro,* Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm., Member of House of Peers, was b. in Saga in '57; Midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02-'03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

**Nakamuda,** *Kuranosuke,* Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31; in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nakamura,** *Junzo,* President of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and mechanical engineer; b. in Kumamoto in '59; graduated mechanics at the now defunct Engineering College in '82; studied in England and Germany '95-'97; appointed to the present post in '06. Add. Kumamoto Higher Technical School.

**Nakamura,** *Kaku,* Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of Tokyo Garrison, was b. '54 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut., '75; took part in the Japan-China War at Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn-hope at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07; Aide-de-Camp to Emperor Meiji '08-'12. Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

**Nakamura,** *Mu-ichi,* Commander of 3rd Brigade of Infantry, was born in '63 at Nagasaki, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '79, Sub-Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '95, Lieutenant Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in ' 9. Add. Sendai.

**Nakamura,** *Shingo,* D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc., b. '70; in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and

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France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the late war. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nakamura,** *Tatsutaro,* Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-'86, then Professor of the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-'93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nakamura,** *Yûjiro,* Lieut.-General (Ret.), Baron, Chief of the Steel Foundry of the Dept. of Ag. and Com. since '06. Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and finally the present post since '06. Add. Steel Foundry, Wakamatsu.

**Nakamura,** *Zeko,* was born in '65 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Governor-General's Office in Kwantung provinces, Manchuria; succeeded Baron Goto as President of the South Manchuria R'ly, '08-'13. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Nakano,** *Buyei,* ex-M.P., President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. He sat in the Lower House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Nakano,** *Hatsune,* Prof. of Electrical Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo since '82; b. '59 in Hizen; graduated from the former Engineering College in '81; studied in Europe in '88-'90. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nakao,** *Yû,* Vice-Adm., ex-Dir. of Hydrographic Bureau in the Naval Dep't. b. '56 in Hiroshima; appointed midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time served as Adjutant to the Commander of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralty, Instructor at the Naval Academy, Com. and Vice-Com. of several men-of-war, Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Idzumi* at the time of the China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in connection with the late war. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nakashoji,** *Ren,* ex-Minister of Agr. and Com., b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and Pub. Procurator Examination; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Water-pipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in '02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04-'06, sent abroad '10, Vice-Minister of Communication from '06 till '11; the Minister Dec. '12-Feb. '13. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, T.

**Nakaya,** *Hirokichi,* Vice-Min. of Communications, was b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the

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Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Department; Head of the Postal and Savings Bureau; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior councillor and finally Chief of the Electric Bureau, Communications '09-'14, newly created Bureau in '09. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nakayama,** *Hidesaburo,* Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67, in Mikawa; graduated from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-'98. Add. Maruyama, Koishikawa, T.

**Nakayama,** *Takamaro,* Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07 had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Nakazawa,** *Iwata,* Chemist and President of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-'91, to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. Sch.

**Nambu,** *Heinai,* Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the Forces Gendarmerie, b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut., '77; Col. '99; Maj-Gen. shortly before the late war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Nambu,** *Kameo,* Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, '91 and promoted to the Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nambu,** *Koshin,* Dir. of the Imp. Foresty Bureau, ex-Dir. of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office, was b. 1864 in Kyoto, brother of Court Karasumaru and adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, was Secretary of the Home Office '91, the Director in '07. Add. same as above.

**Nambu,** *Kwayo,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mining Department of the Mitsubishi firm, was born in 1855 in Fukui; graduated at the Imperial University in '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and he studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nanjo,** *Fumio,* D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appointed Chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1895-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Bud. School at Nagoya

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'88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '03. Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Naruse,** *Jinzo*, President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girl's School at Osaka '78; started a similar school at Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01. Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, Tokyo.

**Naruse,** *Seikyo*, Dir. of 15th (Peers) Bank, was b. in Sanuki in 68, studied at Keiogijuku then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Natsume,** *Kinnosuke*, pen-name *Soseki*, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '67 at Kikuicho, Ushigome, Tokyo and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93. Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher School for several yeras after graduation; was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '08-'01; Prof. at his alma mater till he joined the *Asahi*. Has written "I am a Cat" and other works. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nawa,** *Matahachiro*, Vice-Adm., Mem. of the Admiral's Council, was b. in Fukui in 1863, graduated from Naval Cadet School in 1883, Captain in 1905, Rear-Admiral in '09, Vice-Adm. '12. Add. Tokyo Admiralty.

**Nedzu,** *Kaichiro*, M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc. 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attend to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Yamamoto-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nemoto,** *Sho*, M.P., (Seiyukai) Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc. Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., was b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikoku-machi, Tokyo.

**Nidahara,** *Shigeyuki*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 2nd Division; b. in 61 in Fukuoka; grad. from the Mil. Coll. in '83: Staff Major of the 2nd Div. in Japan-China war; attached to the 5th Draft Div. in Russo-Japanese war; Major-Gen. in '05 and Com. of 7th Brigade; promoted Lieut.-Gen. and Com. in '12. Add. Sendai.

**Niho,** *Kamematsu*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dean of Coll. Law, Imperial Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo,

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1893; studied in Germany 1897-1900. He attracted wide attention in connection with the "strike" agitation of the Kyoto Professors in 1914. Add. Kyoto University.

**Niiyama,** *Ryochi*, ex-Commander of 17th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1855 at Yamaguchi, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '77, Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '94, Lieutenant-Colonel in '00, Colonel in '03, Major-General in '07. Add. Toyohashi, Aichi.

**Nijo,** *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseké* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizane (1216-1270 A.D.), Prime Minister of the time and scion of the house of the Kujo. The present head was b. '59, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-9. Add. Tsukudo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nishi,** *Genshiro*, Councillor at Japanese Embassy, Vienna, was born in '62; in Yamaguchi-ken; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '93, transferred to Holland in March '99, to Vienna in Nov. '90, where he was 1st Secretary till '08, Edu. Studied in China '83-'85 and in Belgium '85-'93. Add. Vienna.

**Nishi,** *Shinrokuro*, Baron, Rear-Adm., Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, b. in 1860 in Tokyo; is a young brother of late Count T. Hayashi; was adopted by late Baron Shû Nishi, celebrated jurist and English scholar early in Meiji era; was educated at the Naval Cadet Sch. and appointed 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '85; took part in China-Japan War as Captain; once attached to the Legation in U.S.A. as attaché. Add. Omori nr. Tokyo.

**Nishijima,** *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. and ex-Com. 6th Army Div. (Kumamoto), b. '48; in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his services in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in the late war, Commander of the 2nd Army Div. (Sendai), '06, was placed on retired list '09. Add. Nagasaki.

**Nishikawa,** *Katsuzo*, Veterinarian, and Chief Insp. of Cattle Station at Fusan, was b. in '54; at Hiroshima, grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo in '80, entered service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. '92, despatched to Europe '98, Chief of Live Stock Section '02-'09. Add. Fusan, Korea.

**Nishikawa,** *Tetsujiro*, Pres. of Nagasaki Appeal Court, b. in 1853 at Aizu; grad. from Law, Tokyo Univ., in '78; served in Foreign Dept., and Education Dept.; Judge in '86; became Chief of district Court and finally promoted to present post in '06. Add. Nagasaki.

**Nishikubo,** *Hiromichi*, Governor of Hokkaido, was born in '63 at Saga, grad., Law at the Government law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Governor of Fukushima, till '13; present post, '14. Add. Official residence at Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Nishimura,** *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), Director of the Tokyo Military Arsenal '03-'12; was b. '55 in Yamaguchi; grad. Military Cadet '76, Sub-Lieut. in the following year; Lieut.-General in Sept. '06; all that while, he filled the posts of Lecturer at the Military Cadet's School, Commander of the 1st Battalion of field art., Commander of the 10th Reg. of field artillery, etc. Add. Suidobata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nishino,** *Keinosuke*, Mg. Dir. of Tokyo Marine Insur. Co., was b. '64. in Kyoto; grad. at Keio '88; entered the former Sanyo Rly. Co. in which

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he rose to be a department Chief; on its nationalization '06, he was elected Mg. Dir. of the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo; proceeded to Europe and America in '12, when he resigned. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Nitahara,** *Shigeyuki*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 2nd Division, was b. 1862 at Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry 1883; grad. from the Staff Coll. '88; was on the staff of the 2nd Division in the Japan-China War and of the 5th Division in the Russo-Japanese War; Lieut.-Gen. in 1902. Add. Sendai.

**Nitobe,** *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres. of 1st High School, Prof. Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06, was b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied Political economy at the Johns Hopkin's Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; has been selected as a first Japanese professor in the Japan-America exchange lecture arrangement started in '11. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Noda,** *Utarō*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. since 1914, was b. in Fukuoka in 1853, a son of a petty merchant; has risen to distinction by hard self study and strenuous life; is a good *haiku* writer. He is one of the biggest men in the House. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Noguchi,** *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. Is a Painter to the Court. Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nomaguchi,** *Kaneo*, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau, was b. at Kagoshima in 1866; midshipman in 1887; Rear-Adm. 1905; Vice-Adm. '14. Add. Shirokane Sankō-cho, Tokyo.

**Nomoto,** *Tsuna-aki*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), was b. in 1858 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Naval Cadet Sch. in '81; was sent to Russia for study in '92; Rear Adm. in '07; took part as Com. of *Asahi* in the late war and honoured with 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Kiharayama, Omori.

**Nomura,** *Ryutaro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. of the South Manchuria Rly. since '13, was born in 1859 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectual Office '81-'86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer '96-'98; promoted Chief-Engineer in '10; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '12. Add. Dairen.

**Numada,** *Ichiga*, gold-medalist (St. Louis Fair) Lecturer on modelling at the Gov. Art Academy, b. '73 at Osaka, son of a doll-maker; studied wax-modelling under Okazaki Sessei, appointed lecturer at the Academy in '95 and succeeded his master when he resigned in '98, proceeded to France to prosecute study '03-'06 and was admitted to the Royal Porcelain Works at Severne and his Japanese dolls sent to St. Louis World's Fair won a gold medal; was bestowed Officier d'Académie in '08 by French Academy. Add. Tokyo Art Academy, Uyeno, Tokyo.

**Ōba,** *Jiro*, Maj.-Gen., Com. of 11th Brigade, was b. 1864 in Yamaguchi;

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Sub-Lieut. in 1886, and further studied at the Staff Coll. and in Germany; appointed to the present in 1900, having been in the meanwhile Prof. at the Staff Coll., Regimental Commander, etc. Add. Kumamoto.

Ochiai, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-General, Inspector of Engineering Corps, Military Education Board; was b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Engineer in '97; and then Major-General a few years later. Was once Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was chief staff officer to General Oku's Army in the late war. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Oda, *Hajime*, ex-Councillor, Agr. and Com. Dep't., b. '64 in Aichi-ken; graduated Law, Tokyo Univ., '89, and after the service for a few years at the Home Office and elsewhere, he was transferred '96 to the present Department as Councillor and a Bureau Dir. '04-'08; Chief Commissioners for the Yukon-Alaska Pacific Exhibition at Seattle in '09, resigned the post in '13. Add. Sashigaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Naganari*, Viscount, Capt., Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board; is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '88; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects. Add. Tsukiji, Kyoboshi, Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masanori*, M.D., was b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, M.P. (Seiyukai) for Nagano-ken, Barrister, was b. in above place in '69, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asia Society, etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Kihichiro*, Rear-Adm., Com. of the Sasebo Torpedo Corps; was b. in 1870; midshipman in '92; Rear-Adm. in 1912. Add. Sasebo.

Ogawa, *Shigejiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. of Prison Affairs at Peking, was b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84, entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86, was chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-'92, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93, Sectional chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government. Add. Peking, China.

Ogawa, *Zenkichi*, Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he holds a post of Director. Is President of Meiji Sugar Refinery Co. in Formosa. Add. Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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**Ogura**, *Hyoichiro*, Vice-Admiral, was b. '53 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain in '98; Rear-Adm. in '04; Vice-Adm. '08. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Oguri**, *Kotaro*, Rear-Adm. and Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Board, was b. in 1868 at Kaga; midshipman, in 1885; was on the staff of a standing Squadron, Naval Staff Board, etc. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Ohashi**, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a wellknown publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Doninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ohashi**, *Suiseki*, Gold medalist at Paris ('00), St. Louis ('03), and Anglo-Japanese ('10), b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

**O-i**, *Kikutaro*, Major-General, Pres. of Mil. Cadet School was b. '63; at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05; and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in the late war. Add. Naito Shinjuku, Tokyo.

**O-i**, *Saitaro*, Electrical Eng., b. '56, in Ise; grad. '82, from Imperial Eng. Col'ge; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tions '82-'87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to the Commu'tion Dep't. Add. Shiba-Park, Shiba.

**Oimikado**, *Ikumaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Oishi**, *Masami*, M.P., (leader of Doshikai) was b. '55 in Tosa; became follower of Count Itagaki but deserted him '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad; was Min. Res. in Korea, '92-'93; left the Gov. service and joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; twice entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressive, '96-'97 and next as Minister of the same Dep't, '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Left the Nationalist and joined the new party in '13. Add. Minami-temmacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Oka**, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07) *Igakuhakushi*, ex-Chief Physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. which has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

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**Oka,** *Ichinosuke,* Lieut.-Gen., Minister of the Army, was b. '60 in Kyoto; Sub-Lieut. of infantry '81; grad. from the Staff Col. '83, commanded 22 Brigade in the Russo-Japanese war, having been promoted Maj.-Gen in '05, chief of Military Affairs Bureau '09, then Vice-Minister '11, Lieut.-Gen. in '12; was appointed Minister of War in April '14. Add. War Office.

**Oka,** *Kishichiro,* Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. 1914), was b. in Okayama in 1868, and was adopted by Keikō Oka, formerly a retainer of the Tokugawa Regency. Grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo in 1891 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces from '93 to '04; Governor of Akita '04-'05; Chief Police Commissioner at the Korean Residency Gen. in '05 and deputy Dir. of Agr., Ind., and Com. Department and of the Interior in Korea from '07-1910; Gov. of Tottori '10-'13; Dir. of the Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-'14. Add.

**Oka,** *Minoru,* Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. (app. 10), was b. in Yamato in '73, grad. Politics (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '98, passed higher civil ser. examin. same year, app. Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't, was Chief Commissioner at the Liege Worlds Exh. at '95, also attended various international conferences, travelled through America '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

**Okabe,** *Choshoku,* Viscount (cr. '84), formerly daimyo, ex-Minister of Justice, Mem. House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers to convert it into a model plantation; was Minister of Justice from '08 till '11. Add. Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa; Tokyo.

**Okada,** *Asataro,* lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Law School, Peking; was b. '68 in Ogaki, Mino; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-'99; was sent to Germany for study '99-'00, Prof. at the University after his return; engaged by the Peking Government in '06. Add. Peking.

**Okada,** *Jiyemu,* Dir. of Musashi Elec. Railway Co., etc. was b. at Yamaguchi, was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-'89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tomoe-cho, Tokyo.

**Okada,** *Ryohei,* Crown Mem. of House of Peers, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated, College of Literature. Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-'03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '05-'07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-'11. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Okada,** *Takegoro,* Civil En'r., Sectional Chief, Imp. Rly Board, was b. '65; in Tokyo grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, was engineer to Tokyo and Soitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. R'lys '03. Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

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**Okakura,** *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and younger brother of the above, b. in '65; grad. Philology, Imperial Tokyo, Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of Teaching English '82-'04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Okamura,** *Teruhiko*, D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yoknhama Local Court, but retired in '91, since then he has been practising law; dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan. Add. Onden, Tokyo.

**Okano,** *Keijiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said university '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair of assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-'95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '03, '11 and '13. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

**Okazaki,** *Kunisuke*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portofolio. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Okazaki,** *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace, '94; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

**Okino,** *Tadao*, Engineer of the Home Office, b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, '78-'81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality. Add. Public WorkOffice, Osaka.

**Okochi,** *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and then to the Senate. He was raised to Peerage in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Okonogi,** *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Ear Hospital, was b. '60; in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88-'94; to establish his own hospital in '96. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Okoshi,** *Nari-nori*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered

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the Foreign Office '76; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-'90; Chief Consul-Gen. at London '90-'93; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communications Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99; which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

**Oku**, *Hanzaburo*, M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister, was b. in 1861 at Kyoto; was a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has become a prominent figure of the Seiyukai. Add. Miyuki-cho, Kyoto.

**Oku**, *Yasukata*, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '08; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led Second Army in the late War and was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the Chief, General Staff when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06, relieved in Jan. '12; Marshal in '11. Add. Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Okubo**, *Shunya*, Baron (cr. '07), General and ex-Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Korea, in b. Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '70; Maj. '80; Col. '89; Director, Toyama Military School '90 and that of the Cadets School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Army Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the Commander of the 6th Div. (Kumamoto) '92, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Forth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Commander of the 3rd Division '06; General in '08 and at same time transferred to the final post; retired list in '12. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Okubo**, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesman who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior secretary of the Treasury. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Okubo**, *Toshitake*. Gov. of Osaka-fu since '12, ex-Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. (07-12); b. '66, in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimichi Okubo, a great statesman of Meiji era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-'94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '05-'96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Osaka.

**Okuda**, *Yoshito*, President of the Chuo Daigaku, D.C.L. (Japan), b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representative '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98,

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and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-'02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-'08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '90. Minister of Education '13-'14; and Minister of Justice March —April '14. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Okuma**, *Nobutsune*, Personal Sec. to Premier and Home Minister Count Okuma (1914), son and heir (adopted) of Count Okuma, b. in Tokyo 70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was in Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-'07; Personal Sec. to Premier 1913-14. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Okuma**, *Shigenobu*, Count (cr. '87), Prim. Minister, was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, one of the foremost living statesmen; had charge of the Treasury '73-'81, first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister and this post he had to resign and then formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Nationalist Party; in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked popular discontent. An assassian threw a bomb at him and his leg had to be amputed. When the Progressive joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in Feb. '07. He resigned the leadership of the Party, but continued to take active interest in politics and other affairs, till the time recalled him to power. Founded Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82 for which he granted a sum of money by his Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan." "National Reader," and a magazine, *The Shin Nippon*. Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia in '10. Assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Home Minister in April '14. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Okuma**, *Ujihiro*, noted sculptor of Tokyo, was b. 1856 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art Department of the former Engineering Col.; in 1880; studied in Italy 1895-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, is the first cast in Japanese since the Restoration, was undertaken by him: has also cast the statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Princes Yamagata, Marquis Inonye and others and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add.

**Okura**, *Kihachiro*, one of the new-made millionaries, b. '37, in Echigo, Removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with half a million yen, has made other endowments. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '72 and second in '00 to visit

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the World's Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He hold a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous. Add. Aoi-zaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Omori**, *Fusakichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conference held in Germany, '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Italy '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science. Add. Suido-cho, T.

**Omori**, *Sho-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto-fu, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03. Add. Kyoto.

**Ono**, *Kinroku*, Dir. of Fuji Paper Mill. and others, was b. in Kai in '52 and by his deal in silk and rice about '77 laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

**Ono**, *Kokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promotor of Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undestakings carried on at the port. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

**O-oka**, *Ikuzo*, M.P., (Seiyukai) b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association chairman, City Council, Tokyo; Pres. of House of Rep. in 1912-14. Minister of Education March-April '14. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Osako**, *Shobin*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret), and President of the Peers School, b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00; then Com. of 7th Army Div. '02; which formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun, succeeded Gen. Nogi as Pres. of the Peer's School in Oct. '12. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Osako**, *Shodo*, Lieut-Gen. Com. of 4th Army Div., younger brother of the above, was b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01; Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board, in '07 and finally to the present post; was invested with 2nd class Golden Kite as war honour. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Osawa**, *Kaiya*, Lieut-Gen., Sectional Chief of General Staff, was b. in

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1860 at Tokyo, grad. Military College in '81; Lieut. infantry in '85; transferred to Commissariat Service in '89, Major in '95, Colonel in '01, Major-Gen. in '05. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Osawa**, *Kenji*, M.D., mem. House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

**Oshikami**, *Morizo*, Gen., ex-Chief of Military Ordinance Dep't, was b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the case of the late War. Add. Kobinatadai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Oshikawa**, *Nariyoshi*, ex-Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, was b. in '58 in Kumamoto; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.); was for many years agriculturist at the present Deprrtment and also Prof. at the alma mater; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '08-'11; that of Home Office 12-13. Add. Aoyama-minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Oshima**, *Hisanao*, Viscount (cr. '07) General, Councillor of Military Supreme Council, b. '48, at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Kaj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd Class of Golden Kite, Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board and to the present post in '11. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Oshima**, *Ken-ichi*, Lieut.-Gen., Vice-Min. of War, was b. '58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-'93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '06, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when his Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in 1900. Lieut.-Col. in '01; Col. in '05; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, 12-14; present post in Apr. '14. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Oshima**, *Kumaji*, Gov. of Kanagawa '12-'14, ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosan Governor General's Office, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he had steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '06; the Civil Director till '11. Add. Kamakura.

**Oshima**, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to

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the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96. Add. Wakamatsu, Kyushu.

**Oshima**, *Yoshimasa*, Viscount (cr. '07), Gen. and Mem. of Supreme Military Council b. '50 in Choshu; Sub.-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; Gov. Gen. of Kwantung '09-'12; and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Ota**, *Minesaburo*, Chief Secretary, House of Peers, b. '61; in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85. Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

**Otagiri**, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai, was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank; he was connected almost interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulership at Shanghai. Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

**Otaguro**, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94. Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

**Otani**, *Kahei*, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the formost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama. Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

**Otani**, *Kikuzo*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Hiroshima Division, was b. in Fukui in 1855; Sub.-Lieut. in 1879; Lieut. Col. in 1894 and took part in the 1894-5 war; chief staff officer of the 4th Division and the Guard Division 1896-'02; Commanded 8th Division in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden. Add. Hiroshima.

**Otani**, *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02; via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father, *m.* Princes Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd d. of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. 98, and with her he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in 1910. Retired from active service '14. Add. Nishi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

**Otani**, *Kokei*, Count (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto, is Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwanji Temple, years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat

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of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

**Otsuki,** *Fumihiko,* Dr. Lit. (Japan), Mem. of the Imperial Academy, was b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near T.

**Oura,** *Kanetake,* Viscount (cr. Baron '07, Vis. '11), Mem., House of Peers and Minister of Agri. and Commerce b. in Satsuma, '50, was a Chief Constable in Tokyo '71; Police inspector '75, and fought in the Civil war of Saigo; Governor of Shimane-ken, '98, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagi-ken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1903, which post resigned in Jan. '06; Minister of Agr. and Com. from '08 till '11; Min. Home Affairs '12-'13; and a leader of Katsura Party. Entered 2nd Okuma Ministers as Min. of Agr. and Commerce; he wears the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Sakurada-cho, Azabu, T.

**Oyama,** *Atsushi,* ex-Vice-Min. of Justice Dec. '12—Apr. '14, b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated '89, Law, Imp. University Tokyo; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '40; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06; to be reinstated in the former service Dir. Prison Bureau '07-'12. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, T.

**Oyama,** *Iwao,* Marshal, Prince, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis 95, and Prince in '07), Lord Keeper of the Seal, '14; ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the Meiji era; followed the Franco-Prussian war as attache of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut-Gen. '78 and full General '91. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98; and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the outbreak of the late War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers under him. The Prince bears the 2nd Class Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02) and for service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by the late King Edward. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Ozaki,** *Saburo,* Baron (cr. '96), Mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection

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with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ozaki**, *Yuki-o*, M.P. of unbroken record, Minister of Justice, b. '59 in Mie-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office, '97, in the Matsukata-Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he left it, and he was for a free lance; again joined it in '10; was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '03; in '05 married Miss Theodore *d.* of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10; resigned the Mayor in '12; was appointed Minister of Justice 1914. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**Ozawa**, *Kaiyu*, Lieut-Gen., ex-Depar'tal Chief of the General Staff Board, was b. in '59 in Aichi-ken; Sub-Lieutenant of Commissariat Corps in '81; sent to Germany for study in '63; Major-Gen. in '05; Lieut-Gen. in Jan. '12, unattached. Add. Higashi Okuko, near Tokyo.

**Ozawa**, *Takeo*, Baron (cr. '87), Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc., was b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90 with the rank of Lieut.-General. Add. Shimo-roku-ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saburi**, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Kei-hin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co., was b. in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Engineering Col. from which he grad. in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later on. Add. Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Saga**, *Kinto*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. 1863. Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Saigo**, *Kichigi*, Surgeon-Maj.-Gen. (ret.) Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household; was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division and Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College, was promoted to Surgeon Gen. and then placed on the retired list; appointed to the present post in '12. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saigo**, *Tortaro*, Marquis (cr. '03), Liut-Col. of infantry, son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was erected Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Saigo**, *Yorinori*, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902) one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78. Add. Shiba, near Tokyo.

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**Saionji**, *Kimmochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai, b. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Prince Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir by the present house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at '19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly democratic notions, issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, (M.P., Min. of Justice) which he had to discontinue. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Minister, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '07 and again formed his Cabinet in '11 which continued till Dec. '12, but has been living retired life at Kyoto since 1913. His younger brother, Baron Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saito**, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School, was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the Miyagi Middle Sch. '87; lecturer at the 2nd Higher Sch. '88; Prof. at the 1st Higher Sch.; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saito**, *Koji*, Mem. of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Barrister, was b. '56 in Saitama; took active part in the Civil war of '77 as a police sergeant; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing. Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Saito**, *Koshi*, Rear-Admiral and Com. of Reserve Squadron, Kure, was b. '60 in Taira, Iwaki; Midshipman in '83, and promoted in course of years to the present rank in '06, having meanwhile served as Chief Staff Officer at Saseho, per. Secretary to the Minister of the Navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en* and the *Tokiwa*, Capt. of the *Idzumi*, *Naniwa*, etc. Holds 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Kure Admiralty.

**Saito**, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '84-'89, attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Flag Lieut. of the Standing Squadron '90, to be attached again soon after to the said Bord; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the

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Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then Flag Commader of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96; Lieut.-Commander '92, and Captain '98 in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; Full-Adm. in '12; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair. Grand 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War, Minister of the Navy '13-'14. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho 3-chome, Tokyo.

**Saito,** *Momotaro,* Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court; frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H., Prince and Princess Arisugawa. Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

**Sakai,** *Saho,* President of the 3rd Higher School (Kyoto) since 1910, was b. 1861 in Kochi; grad. from Mathematic Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1883; Prof. at the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College 1885-99; Pres. of the 6th High School (Okayama) '99-'10. Add. Kyoto High School.

**Sakaki,** *Junjiro,* M.D., and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city. Add. Samban-cho, Tokyo.

**Sakamoto,** *Hajime,* Vice-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Admiralty, was b. '59 in Kochi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Navigating-Lieut, of the *Fuji*, Capt. of the *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyohashi*, Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc. Com. of Port Arther Admirality '12-'14. Add. Maizuru Admiralty.

**Skamoto,** *Toshiatsu,* Baron ('07). Vice-Adm. and ex-Chief of Naval Edu., was b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain '97; Rear-Adm. in '02; Vice-Adm. in '05; Commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-'03; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08. Add. Ichigaya, Koga-cho, Tokyo.

**Sakata,** *Jujiro,* Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau since '11, b. '69 in Izumo, graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, Consul Gen. and Sec. of Emb. London '06-'11. Add. Foreign Office.

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**Sakata,** *Tei-ichi*, Professor in the Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo and graduated in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc. in '90-'92; attended the Paris World's Fair in 1900 as member of the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office, and Prof. at Waseda. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Sakatani,** *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '60 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06, which res. early '08; toured around the world, '09, Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; elected Mayor of Tokyo in 1912. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sakikawa,** *Saishiro*, Director of Patent Bureau, was b. 1876 in Saga-ken; graduated from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Councillor of Agr. and Comm. Dep't '97; Secretary in Foresty Bur.; Dir. of Local Mining Inspection Office, Fukuoka and then the same at Osaka; present post, '13. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

**Sakuma,** *Samata*, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, General, Count, (cr. Visc. '96, Count '07), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86; and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and holds the present post since '06. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

**Sakuma,** *Seiichi*, Dir. of the International Transportation Co, Iwaki Coal-Mining Co., Tsushō Ginko, Ibaraki Coal-Mining Co., etc.; was b. '54. Once he established a private school to receive Chinese students, but afterward gave it up, and took to business. Add. Shimo-niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sakurai,** *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), L.L.D. (Glasgow), Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo University, b. in Tokyo 1859; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe for inspecting Universities and other educational institutions, 1901; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific literature, at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. College of Science, Imperial Tokyo University.

**Sakurai,** *Shozo*, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector of Naval Construction (ret.), was b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't '77 and entered its service on returning home '81; sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda*, ('87) and *Chishima*, ('92); was sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the China-Japan War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Sakurai,** *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Bureau of Customs Affairs, Finance Dep't, was b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken, grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Sec. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Custom-

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House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, transferred to the present post '09. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Samejima,** *Shigeo*, Baron (cr. '07), was born in 1849 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mil. Cad. Sch. and appointed Sub-Lieut. of Engineering in '75; Maj.-Gen. in '97; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; full Gen. in '11 and put on reserve list; took part in the late war and awarded with 2nd order of Golden Kite and 1st Order of Rising Sun; was Com. of 14th Army Div. Add. Kamakura.

**Samejima,** *Takenosuke*, Mem. House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to Count Okuma, next to the late Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. of the Cabinet formed by his chief. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Saneyoshi,** *Yasuzumi*, Viscount, M.D., ex-Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post; placed on retired list in '08. He was created a Baron '97, Viscount '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

**Sanjo,** *Sanekata* 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seika* (next to *gosekke* for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in 1914 and his father Saneyoshi (1837-'91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head is still a minor. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Sano,** *Tsuneka*, 2nd Count, Commander (Navy), son of the late Count Tsunetami who was created Peer for his service in the work of Restoration, was b. '71, and succeeded to title in '02; staff officer at Kure Admiralty, '06-'10; attache to the Embassy, Berlin '11. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Chujiro*, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Genjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and chief of manufacturing section, was b. in 1864 in Ehime, grad. Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba in 1880. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Nobutsuna*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. Imp. Tokyo Univ., poet; was b. in '72 in Ise; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Ogawamachi, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Shinshiro*, b. 48 in Tokyo, is Pres. of 20th Bank besides being Dir. of various cos., is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishiogawa-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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**Sasaki,** *Toyō*, M.D., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Runs his own hospital styled Tō-un-do. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Masakichi*, M.D., eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine, but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Sasaki,** *Yunosuke*, Dir. and Gen. Mng. of the 1st Bank, was b. '54 in Tokyo. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Satake,** *Gisei*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was b. in '67. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Satake,** *Sakutaro*, M.P. (Seiyu-kai) Pres. of the 10th Bank, Tokyo Elec. Light Co., etc., was b. '49 in Kofu; took active part in local communal and civic affairs, and had charge of the Agr. and Ind. Bank of the Prefecture. Has been returned twice to the Lower House from his native district. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sato,** *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. at at American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached, '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05. Add. Jap. Legation, the Hague.

**Sato,** *Sankichi*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital, was b. '57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-'87, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Sato,** *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Dean and Prof. of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo), b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied ag'l economy at John' Hopkins' and in Germany, '82-'87, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col., on returning home; President, '94; American exchange Prof. 1914. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Sato,** *Susumu*, Baron (cr. '07). M.D., b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hungchang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War; holds 2nd Class Rising Sun. Add. Ochano-mizu, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Sawada,** *Shuzo*, Barrister, L.L.D., Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co.,

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was b. in '52 in Saitama-ken; studied foreign language in Tokyo and Yokohama, and also laws; went over to America and prosecuted study at Yale and Pennsylvania, to return home in '87; Vice-Pres. of Univ. and the Keio Gijuku but afterward resigned the posts to devote himself to his profession. Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Sawayanagi**, *Masataro*, ex-Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '13-'14, was b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit., Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned it '08, Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09, Pres. North East. Univ. '10-'13. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Seino**, *Chotaro*, Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. 1908-13, was b. '60 in Takamatsu, Sanuki; grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office, attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08. Add. Tokyo Branch Office, Tokyo.

**Seki**, *Hajime*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, School Inspector of the Department of Education, was b. in 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the Higher Com. School in 1893; further studied in Europe '98-'02, communications being his specialty. Add. Nakano-cho, U., T.

**Semba**, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 17th Division (Okayama), was b. '55 in Ehime; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-'93; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China war and in the later war; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff. Add. Okayama.

**Senge**, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, Member of the House of Peers, b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97; and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu, '98-'08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to the Ministerial post in Mar. '08, but resigned a few months afterwards, when the Ministry fell; appointed to the President of Tokyo Street Rly. Co. '08-'11. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sengoku**, *Mitsugu*, Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys., ex-M.P., ex-Pres., Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly Co. till its nationalization in '11, promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. 11; toured through Europe '11-'12; appointed Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys., '14. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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**Seto,** *Kōki*, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher School since 1913, was b. in 1869 in Kochi; grad. from the Coll. of Sciene, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896, and then filled the post of School Inspector in the Department of Education. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Setsuda,** *Hikosuke*, Pres. of the Nippon Shosen Kaisha, and of other cos., b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spirituous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the Meiji era. Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Sewaki,** *Toshio*, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital, and the following year was made chief doctor of Tokyo Hospital. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Shiba,** *Chuzaburo*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard, b. in Kaga in '82; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyō* and *Chiyō*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

**Shiba,** *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen. (Art.), Chief of Field Artillery, Education Board, was b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and then at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated; Com. of 1st Brig. '09-12; 1st Brigade Heavy Artillery 1912-13. Add. Military Education Board, Tokyo.

**Shiba,** *Junrokuro*, ex-Dir. of the Religion Bureau of the Edu. Dept., was b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '84-7; Prof. at his alma mater '00 on his return home in '98; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau the following year. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Shiba,** *Shiro*, elder brother of Gen. G. Shiba, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (Visc. Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese, and it had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately jointed the Doshikai. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibata,** *Kamon*, Mem., House of Peers, ex-Min. of Education ('12-'13); b. '61 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office, '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-'05; reappointed to the post in '01; then elevated to

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the President of Colonial Board in '11; Min. in Dec. 12. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibayama**, *Gorosaku*, M.D., Member of the Infectious Diseases Institute and of Medical Inspection Staff, was b. '71 in Tochigi; grad. Med. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '93; was made an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory in the same year; quaratine officer '00, and finally to the above post. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Shibayama**, *Shosai*, master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy, b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to "makiye"; was ordered in '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobiki-cho, Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Shibayama**, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during the late War; transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibusawa**, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks, in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02, again through U.S.A. in '10. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Shibuya**, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Commissariat, Military Education Board; was b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Col. in '84; also served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, Adjutant to the Inspector of Cavalry and Com. of the 15th Regiment of Cav., etc.; Maj.-Gen. in '00 and then to the present post in '06. Is the holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Sendagaya Hara-juku, Tokyo.

**Shida**, *Kotaro*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and in the Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Special Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. S. in '97 sent to Germany '98-'01 to study Com. Law; engaged by the Chinese Govt., to compile Com. and Civ. law. Add. Yokohami, Honjo, Tokyo.

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**Shidate,** *Tetsutaro,* Gov. of the Industrial Bank of Japan, was b. '64 in Shimane; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '79; served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered the Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; joined the editorial staff of the *Osaka Mainichi* '11-'12; present post in '13. Add. Industrial Bank, Tokyo.

**Shidehara,** *Kijuro,* Embassy Councillor at Washington, b. in 1872 in Kawachi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served Agr. and Com. Dept.; èleve-Consul at Chemlpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp &c.; Sec. of Head Office in '11 and finally present post in May '12. Add. Japanese Embassy, Washington.

**Shido,** *Akira,* ex-Com. Agent in New York, was b. 1860 in Kumamoto, grad. 85 from Komaba Agr. Col. and was in the service of Prefectural Offices and Department of Agr. and Com. as agriculturist, having been Chief of the Silk Conditioning House till '10; reinstated to the post '12. Add. Yokohama Silk Cond. House.

**Shiga,** *Shigetaka,* ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof., Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86, on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressionists '00 and went over to the Seiyu-kai; was allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War, and was on the Saghalien delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; visited South America, Africa and Europe on board cr. *Ikoma.* Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Shigemi,** *Kumao,* Lt.-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of Staff Board was b. in Yamaguchi-ken; graduated from Military Academy, '84, then Military College; Staff officer etc. to several divisions, before present post.

**Shijo,** *Ryuai,* Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80, and is Lieutenant of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimada,** *Saburo,* M.P. (Doshikai) of unbroken record, b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. Jointed the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and went to Prince Katsura's party. Wrote several works of historical interest; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in 1914. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimamura,** *Hayao,* Vice-Adm., Chief of the Edu. Board and Mem. of the Admirals Council since '14, was b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-'89; and staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima,* in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96; attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome '96; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same

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year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma*, and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in '02; was Chief of Staff to Adm. Togo in the late War; Vice-Adm. and Pre. of Staff Col. '07-'09 and attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07; Commander of the Sasebo Adm. '09-'14; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony. Add. Naval Edu. Board, Tokyo.

**Shimamura,** *Takitaro*, man of letters, dramatist, and Prof. at the Waseda Univ., was b. in 1871 in Shimane; grad. from Waseda in 1894; further studied in England; has translated Ibsen and Shaw and organized a new group of actors. Add. Tozuka, Waseda, Tokyo.

**Shimazu,** *Chusai*, Prince, 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the House, and in recognition of the distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1885. Add. Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimazu,** *Tadashige*, Prince, formerly of the great House of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Lieutenant of Navy. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimizu,** *Cho*, D.CL. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation, b. '68 in Kanagawa, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-'99. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimizu,** *Ichiro*, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga, grad. the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Sendai, Appeal Court.

**Shimoda,** *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists; appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, to whom she had been betrothed. Her great ability in composing *uta* (poems) having drawn the notice of the Empress her original personal name was changed at her suggestion to the present one which means "lady poet." On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, resigned in Nov. '07 when the internal system was reorganized, and has devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-'95, and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of England in audience wearing Japanese costume. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Shimomura,** *Kanyu*, Maj.-Gen., Commander of 24th Brigade, b. '57 in Kochi, grad. Military Academy '77, Capt. '85, Maj. '91, Col. '99 and was attached to Austria Legation; Maj.-Gen. '04. Add. Kurume, Kyushu.

**Shimomura,** *Ko*, Dir. Postal Saving Bureau, was b. '75, eldest son of late Fusajiro Shimomura; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo '98, and has since been connected with the postal service. Add. Oi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

**Shimo-oka,** *Tadaharu*, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs was b. 1870 in

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Hyogo-ken, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't. and of Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Akita-ken '05-'08, Director, Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12-'13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13-'14; appointed Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shin,** *Keita*, Shipbuilder, ex-Man. of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co., was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co. He established his own office in '11 representing some General Loco. Works &c. Add. Aoyama Minamimachi, Tokyo.

**Shichara,** *Matasaku*, Mng. Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha, was b. in Yokohama in 1899, where his father removed from Nagono-ken and attained success in water supply business. Studied at the Yokohama Commercial School and the Yokohama school of English and Japanese languages; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. He began importing drugs, chemicals, etc. and incorporated his firm '07, as partnership Co. under the name of Sankyo Goshi-Kaisha, which in '13 was consolidated into a joint stock co., Mr. Shiohara acting as Mng. Dir.: six children. Add. Iigurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shiozawa,** *Shōtei*, Ph. D., D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ., was b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in 1895, from Wisconsin 1900, and further studied at Berlin and Halle 1901-'2, speciality being political economy. Add. Yokoderamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Shiraishi,** *Motojiro*, Dir. and Man. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of the Nippon Life Ins. Co., etc., was b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. Add. Hiro, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shiraishi,** *Naoharu*, D. Eng. (Japan) and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbor Works, etc., b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America and Europe from '83-6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai R'ly Co. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shirani,** *Takeshi*, Chief Dir. Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-'08; appointed to the present post in May, '08. Add. Port Arthur.

**Shiratori,** *Kurakichi*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at the Peer's School, was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-'05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Nijikki-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Shisa,** *Suguru*, Paymaster-General (ret.), ex-Chief of Account Section of the Saseho Admiralty; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; 4th Class of Golden Kite. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Sho,** *Ten*, Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally in-

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corporated into dominion of Japan in 1872, and in '72. the archipelago was converted in Okinawa prefecture; b. 64. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shoda**, *Heigoro*, b. '45 in Oita-ken, was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its creation and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; had charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while; now leading a retired life. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Shoda**, *Kazuye*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914) and Vice-Min. of Fin. 1911-14, was b. '69 in Iyo; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the Dir., Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07 and finally to the Vice-Minister in '11, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs, Secretary at the head office, etc. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

**Simla**, *Gentaro*, Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, was born in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept; Councillor '93; Sectional Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02-'12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection '99-'01; Gov. in '12. Add. Sasugaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**So**, *Seijiro*, Director of General Affairs Department of the Mitsubishi Company. was b. '62 in Nagasaki; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied in U.S.A.; Dir. of Kobe Branch; Dir. Takasago Paper Mill. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

**So**, *Shigemachi*, Count, formerly the hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Tsushima, was b. in 1867; in '91 married Taka, daughter of late Baron Matsuzono. Add. Nichomachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Soda**, *Kinsaku*, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kōzuké, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the Meiji; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

**Soga**, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co.; and Mem., House of Peers since '91, was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Soma**, *Nagatane*, ex-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ., Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Com., was b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dir. I. Tajiri and Mr. Megata in his return home in '79; entered

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Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the late war in '07. Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Sone,** *Tatsuzo*, architect, b. '55 in Karatsu; grad. architecture '80 in the defunnct Govt. Engineering Co., was architect to the Kuré Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-'07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Sonoda,** *Jittoku*, M.P., Dir. of various business companies, prop. of the Kikyono Horse Pasture, was b. at Kagoshima in '48; took part in the civil wars of the Restoration and 1877; official in the Hokkaido Colo. Office from '72-'81; entered business and a number of companies in Hokkaido. He is an ardent patron of the turf. Add. Tomoecho Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sonoda,** *Kokichi*, banker, President of Dai Jugo Ginko, (15th Bank), b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-'90 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months; elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90, then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '95; transferred to the present post '99. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sonoda,** *Yasukata*, Baron, (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, and Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06. Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Soyeda,** *Juichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent: graduated from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated, removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in '12; and visited U.S.A. in connection with Anti-Japanese agitation in '13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Soyejima,** *Michimasa*, 2nd Count (1st Count *Taneomi*, d. 1905 was a builder of the work of the Restoration) b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers School, then at Leeds, and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Suda,** *Toshinobu*, C.E. (Japan), Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was

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b. in 1856 in Hyuga; grad. from the defunct Gov. Engineering Coll. in '81. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Sufu**, *Kimihira*, Baron (cr. '08), ex-Councillor of Privy Council, was b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Department '79; promoted from one higher post to another till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor of the Legation, Italy, '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken, Governor of Kanagawa-ken, '00-'11; Privy Councillor '11-'13. Resigned the title in favor of his son in 1913. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sugi**, *Kyoji*, D.C.L. (Japan) and mem. of the Imperial Academy, b. '28 at Nagasaki; is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Add. Sashigaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sugi**, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Houschold; appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sugimura**, *Toraichi*, Ambassador at Berlin, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna '94-'99; again to Mexico, '02-'06; Minister to Sweden '06-'11; promoted to present post in '11. Add. Jap. Embassy, Berlin.

**Sugita**, *Tei-ichi* Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukui-kan; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '06-'08; Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Sugiura**, *Shigetake*, educationist, was b. in Shiga-ken in '55, studied at the pioneer Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70-'76; at Owen' Coll. Manchester '76-'80 to study chemistry under Roscoe, was afterward Principal of the Universisty Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to the Crown Prince '14. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sumitomo**, *Kichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '11), b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and smelting, and also colliery. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

**Suyematsu**, *Kencho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, and Visc. '07), Dr. Lit. (Japan) Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-'95; the Minister of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-'01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the War; appointed Privy Councillor,

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'06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea when he first arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Suyenobu,** *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Manager Meiji Fir Insurance Company, and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Torizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Jubi*, Barrister, was b. at Kambe, Ise, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81, Law in the latter; connected with the Peer's School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals; was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98. Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Kantaro*, Rear-Adm., Vice-Minister of Navy, was b. '69; graduated from Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commander, '98; Commander, '03; Capt. '08; once Dir. of Topedo School. Decorations are 3rd Order of R.S., 4th Order of S.T., 3rd Class G.K. Appointed to present post in '14. Add. Admiralty.

**Suzuki,** *Kisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Vice-Min. of Justice and Dir. of Legal Aff. Bur., Director of the Tokyo District Court; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law; app. to present post in '14. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Kōnosuke*, Surgeon-General of the Suzuki Hospital, was b. '54, in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83 in which he was steadily promoted, and placed on retired list in '06, established a hospital at Iigura, Tokyo, in 1911. Add. Iigura, Katamachi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Masaya*, Gen.-Man. Sumitomo family, Osaka, was b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agr. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 17 years ago. Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

**Suzuki,** *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc., was b. in Kanagawa-ken '68. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Man.-Dir. till May '09 when resigned at his own convenience and become a Director. His *Ajinomoto* (cooking powder) for giving relish has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Minami-Tenma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen., ex-Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, was b. '57 in Tokyo; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty, promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. in '05 and reserve list in '12. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Suzuki,** *Sobei*, Vice-President of the (Nagoya) Chamber of Commerce

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and leading banker and businessman in that city, was b. in '56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, M.P. for Tokyo, Man.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Dir. of the Japan Colonization Co., etc., was b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio Gijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Is also connected with the Kyodo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Add. Oji near Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Maj.-Gen., Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison, b. '61 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83, Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjustant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09. Add. Korean Garrison.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*, Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't. of Education, was b. '71 in Tokyo, grad. Law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95, passed the higher civil service examination the following year, Councillor at various local offices. and at Edu. Dep't. remained '03-'05 in Europe to investigate educational administration; commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; the present post '11. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tagawa, *Daikichiro*, M.P., Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, Edit. of the *Miyako*; was b. in '69; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Japan-China and Russo-Japan wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koi., Tokyo.

Tajima, *Shiichi*, formerly Dir. of the Shimbi Shoin, firm for reproducing Japanese masterpieces of Art; b. in '69 in Shinano; organized the firm in '00 and directed it till '12. It was under his direction that various superior albums were produced. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Chief of the Board of Audit., Mem. of the House of Peers, b. at Kagoshima '50; grad. from Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir., of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), M.D., D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penn.), LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), Mem., House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England; and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service, he with a number of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan opened several years ago, the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-'06. Add. Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro*, M.P. and Barrister, was b. in '69 in Tokyo; grad.

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from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91, passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Hon-Shirokane-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Takahashi,** *Kazutomo,* Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keiogijuku Univ., was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A. where he graduated from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times.* Add. Tsunohazu, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

**Takahashi,** *Korekiyo,* Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 in Tokyo, sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made President once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06 was Gov. of the Bank of Japan, in '11; Minister of Finance '13-'14, Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Takahashi,** *Sakuye,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. of Legislative Bureau (app. 1914) was b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law. Add. Komagome, Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

**Takahira,** *Kogoro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington, b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91; Minister Resident of the Hague, '92; Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of the House of Peers; appointed Amb. to Rome '07, to Washington '08-'09; was put on unattached list in '09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, near Tokyo.

**Takakusu,** *Junjiro,* M.A. (Oxf.) Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in Bingo '65; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit, further studying in Germany to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Lan. School, 1900-'08. He has translated

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several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the late War, sent abroad '11-'12. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Takamatsu**, *Toyokichi*, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Co., b. in Tokyo in '55; graduated course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., in '78; further studied at Owen's Col., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he was elected to the present post in '05. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Takamine**, *Jokichi*, Dr., inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adonalin" and other patented medicines, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., in 1879; sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 and appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com. where he did much to improve *sakē* brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co., in Chicago. Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

**Takamura**, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze imagines of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art. Commissioner to the Imp. Household. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, T.

**Takarabe**, *Hyo*, ex-Vice-Adm. (waiting list in May '14), was b. '67 in Hyuga, graduated from the Naval Cadet School '90, was on staff at the headquarters in the '94-'95 and '04-'05 wars, Cap. '95, Rear-Adm., '09, Vice-Adm. '13, Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-'14. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, T.

**Takasaki**, *Chika-aki*, Pres. of the Iron Works at Muroran and ex-Gov. of Osaka-fu, b. 53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office; Member of House of Peers in '11. Add. Iron Works, Muroran.

**Takashima**, *Kayemon*, one of the new-made millionaries, b. '32 at Tokyo; was thrown into prison early in Meiji on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; studied the Japanese art divination; resumed business on being released; raclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanazawa, which he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works. Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

**Takashima**, *Kokinji*, Vice-Pres. of the Okura firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoe-making Co., was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the firms, having married a daughter of its proprietor. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takashima**, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount (cr. '84), Lieut-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77, as

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Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division, '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takasugi,** *Shin,* Dir. Nippon Beer Brewery Co., was b. in Okayama in 1868. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Takata,** *Koan,* Doctor, Proprietor of Takata Hospital and Nanko-in Hospital, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. Med. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Takata,** *Motojiro,* Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen; was b. in 1864 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '07; toured through Europe and America on official inspection '07-8; transferred to present post '10; was added the post of Dir., Ari-san Timber Dept. in '13. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Takata,** *Sanae,* D.C.L. (Japan), President of Waseda Univ., b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Takata,** *Shinzo,* Prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account, '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Takatsukasa,** *Hiromichi,* Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and Gosseke (see Ichijo), founded by Kanehira (1228-'94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is Maj-Gen., Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takayama,** *Jintaro,* Chief of Industrial Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; b. '53 in Daishoji, Kaga; grad. Applied Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '78; chemist at the Home Office and Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce from '79 to '89; dispatched to Germany where he remained three years, attending Govt. Central Laboratory in Berlin and other institutes; is connected with the Higher Polytechnic School since '89 as additional post. Add. Nando-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Takekoshi,** *Yosaburo,* M.P., author and journalist, was b. at Honjo, Tokyo, '65, and adopted into the present family; studied at the Doninsha and Keiogijuku; began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; started his own paper in Tokyo, the short lived *Sekai-no-Nippon*, '96; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2500 years of Japan"

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and other works. He travelled abroad in '06; next the South Pacific '09. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Takemura**, *Yoshisada*, ex-M.P., Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency, was b. '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council; M.P. for his native district in '08. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takenouchi**, *Heitaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., b. '69; in Shimane-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Captain in '01; Rear Adm. in '07; had once served as Vice-Com. of the *Akashi* and *Yashima*, Com. of *Atago* and a sectional member of the Naval Dept.; honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late war, in which he was Commander of the *Nisshin*. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takenouchi**, *Ku*, Pres. of Sakae Bank, Tokyo, etc., was b. Tosa in 1839, and once took active part in politics, having been a chief lieutenant of Count Itagaki in his democratic agitation before the advent of constitutional regime, and sat in the House in the first few sessions. Add. Ligura Katamachi, Az., T.

**Takenouchi**, *Kyu-ichi*, master sculptor, Art Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad. since '88, was born '54 in Tokyo; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed professor when the Acad. established. Add. Nagasnmi-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Taketomi**, *Kunisuke*, Vice Adm., ex-Chief of the Bureau for Naval Affairs, was b. 52 in Saga-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi*; Aide-de-Camp to H.H. the Crown Prince; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Taketomi**, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., (leader of Doshikai) Minister of Communications, was b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly he came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '95-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being one of the best financial talents among the parliamentary members. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Takeuchi**, *Seihō*, Painter-in-ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Painting School, is one of the master living painters of the Japanese school, was b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kōno Baisei; visited Europe 1900; has frequently won 2nd prizes at the Gov. Art Exhibition. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

**Takezoe**, *Shin-ichiro*, a noted Chinese scholar, was b. in 1840 at Amakusa, and held a post of histographer in the Department of Education for some years about 1880. He was the Japanese Minister in Korea 1884-'85, and narrowly escaped when a mob rose there. Then he held for a short while a similar post at Peking and next a chair in the Lit. Coll., Imp, after which he has retired from active work to devote himself to the study of Chinese classics. He was rewarded the Japanese Academy prize in 1914. Add. Odawara.

**Tamari**, *Chikakata*, Vice-Adm. (retired), ex-Com. of the South China

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Squadron, Holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite; was b. '53 in Kagoshima; appointed naval ensign in '80; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War; placed on retired list in '11. All that while he had filled the office of Vice-Com. of the *Tsukushi*. Com. of the *Akagi* and of the *Akitsushima*; Naval Attaché in London ('01); Chief Staff Officer of Port Arthur. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tamura, *Rishichi*, Pres. Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connected with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormous import of yarn having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85, and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Tanabe, *Sakuro*, D. Eng. (Japan), b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; Prof. in Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Tanahashi, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education. Add. Maruyama-shin-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and a Mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments. Add. Kyoto.

Tanaka, *Giichi*, Maj.-Gen. and Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; was b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub.-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau 1910-'13; despatched abroad '13. Add. Naito-machi, Y., T.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Banks, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is the grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England, and is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Hozumi*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ., was b. in 1876 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda 1896 and further studied '01-'03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finances, his speciality. Add. 170, Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-'90 to study the science

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of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tanaka**, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '70), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen. and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where he succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98; widow in '05; resigned the Ministry in '09. Add. Mejiro near Tokyo.

**Tanaka**, *Shohei*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Awaji, '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is an officer of the Imp. Railways and is doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

**Tanaka**, *Son*, ex-Mg. Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imp. Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-'00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the House from Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tanaka**, *Tsunenori*, Chief of Bureau of Supplies in the Bank of Japan, was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and has risen to be the chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Koj., T.

**Tanaka**, *Yoshio*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; Mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society); is also a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions. Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tanakadate**, *Aikitsu*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics 1891 and then member of the committee of Earthquake Investigation, of the Imp. Geodetic commission, and of the Imperial Academy; Com. of Mil. Aviation '12. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military baloon during the late War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tani**, *Kunihiro*, Auditor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in Oita-ken in '49; was once Per. Sec. to the Minister of Finance and held some other posts; was made Vice-Pres. of the Hypothec Bank on its organization, which he left '01 to enter other business concerns. Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tashiro**, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '06; grad. the Med. Col. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; he established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the President of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Tatsuma**, *Han-emon*, millionaire *saké* brewer in Japan, was b. 1877 at Naruo, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing centre in Japan the family having

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kept up the business for over two centuries; owns about since steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Naruo, Muko, Hyogo-ken.

**Tatsuno**, *Kingo*, D.E. (Japan), b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. from the now defunct College of Engineering, studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices. Add. Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

**Terada**, *Yukichi*, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' Sch., Manager of the Japan Athletic Association, was b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89; appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02-'04. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, T.

**Teragaki**, *Izo*, Vice-Adm., ex-Commander of the 3rd Squadron, b. '57 in Kanazawa; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Captain in '99; and Rear Adm. in '07; also served as Adjutant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima*, and *Akagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm. in '11; Vice-Adm. and put on retired list in '12. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Terajima**, *Seiichiro*, Count, was b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Terano**, *Seiichi*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studying in England '94-'97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Terao**, *Hisashi*, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-'88; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Terao**, *Tōru*, ex-Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some year after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June, '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoes." Was legal Adv. to the S. Chinese Army 1912. Add. Kikui-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Terasaki**, *Kogyo*, Prof. Fine Art Academy, b. '66; one of the most prominent artists of Japanese painting. Add. Sekiguchi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tera-uchi**, *Seiki*, Count (Vis. cr. '07, Count '11), General, ex-War Min., Member of Supreme Military Council and Korean Gov.-Gen., was b. '52 Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '71; was wounded in the right arm in the civil war of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj. '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War. Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to the 1st Army Div.; Sectional Chief at

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the General Staff Board, etc; supervised transport affair in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite, Lieut.-Gen., '97; and appointed Inspector General of Military Education, transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet, and resigned it in '11. He was granted G.C.V.O. by the late King Edward. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Teshima**, *Seiichi*, Pres., Higher Technical School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tochinai**, *Sujiro*, Rear-Adm., Com. of Yokosuka Naval Yard, was b. in 1866 at Morioka; Midshipman in 1883; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister 1904-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc. Add. Yokosuka.

**Toda**, *Ujitomo*, Count, (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Lagation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna: removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies, was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King Georges Coronation. The Countess, grand aunt of Prince Iwakura, is a well-known figure in society. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Todzuka**, *Kankai*, Surgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '54 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist. Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc. Add. Minami-Shinagawa, near Tokyo.

**Togo**, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea Lord tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '73, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. At the very threshold of the Japan-China War, he the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, sank the Chinese transport *Kowshing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty; was appointed Commander of the Combined Fleet on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia. On the destruction of the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo by the express desire of His Majesty, arriving in Tokyo on Dec. 30th '04, and again on Feb. 6th '05, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*, and with his fleet calmly waited at Chinhai Bay, Korea, the arrival of the Baltic fleet which he practically annihilated in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 27th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04, app. Chief of Naval Staff, '05, and transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12.

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Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Visc. Kaeda, Privy Councillor; two sons and a daughter. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Tokonami,** *Takejiro*, b. in Kagoshima '63, graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administrations, Home Office in '03, and to the Vice Minister of Home Affairs in '11; resigned the post '12; appointed President of Imp. Govt. Rlys. Add. Ichigaya, Yakuoji, Tokyo.

**Tokudaiji,** *Sanenori*, Prince (cr. 11) formely courtier, ex-Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, was b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov.; at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he resigned soon after the death of the late Emperor. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum for his service during the late war. The Prince is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Baron Sumitomo. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tokugawa,** *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, since 1903, was b. '63 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-'77. Toured abroad '10, the Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye. Add. Senda-gaya, near Tokyo.

**Tokugawa,** *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three House of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Ieyasu, the fief of 350,000 *koku*. The Marquis was b. '36. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Tokugawa,** *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Ieyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Tokutomi,** *Iichiro*, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (app. 11), was b. '63 at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. Also ran an English monthly the "Far East" for some years; occupied a high post in the Home Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97. As the organ of the Katsura Ministry, his paper was made a target of fierce denunciation at the time of the Peace Treaty and of the "constitution in danger agitation." He wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He visited Europe and America in 1896. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Tokutomi,** *Kenjiro* (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a highly popular

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novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan and translated into English and other languages; "Omcideno-ki," somewhat autobiographical; "Kuroshiwo," (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist; "Mimizunotawa-goto" (Fantasies of the Earthworm) in '13. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

**Tomatsu**, *Magotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Crown Mem. House of Peers, ex-Paymaster-Gen., Army (ret. '09), was b. '47 in Wakayama; took part in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Aoyama, Harajiku, Tokyo.

**Tomi-i**, *Masa-akira*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '85. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tomita**, *Tetsunosuke*, Crown Mem. House of Peers, was b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted to its Gov. '87, which he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Add. Daimon-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tomizu**, *Hiroto*, M.P. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan), b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, next the famous strike of the Faculty, and finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Toshima**, *Yozo*, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Heavy Artillery, Military Education Board; was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of seige batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08. Add. Rokken-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Tōyama**, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Genyo-sha (a political club), was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the civil war of '77. On his release he played active part in democratic movement as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics. Is a great friend of the Chinese reform agitators. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Toyokawa**, *Ryohei*, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijiku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Has had charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and resigned it in 1912; a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo. Add. Suido-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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**Tsuboi**, *Kumazo*, D. Lit. (Japan), Dean and Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Col.) was born in 1858 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; and the Dean of Col. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tsubono**, *Heitaro*, Dir. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, was b. '59 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Col. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85, was in the consular and postal services till 98, banker till '01, Dir. of the Kobe Commercial School and next Mayor of the City till '06; Dir. Yamaguchi Higher Com. School till '11 when he was transferred to Tokyo. Add. Tokyo, Higher Commercial School.

**Tsubouchi**, *Yuzō*, D. Litt (Japan), author and a man of letters, was b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ., is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education, is the foremost Shakespearean Scholar of Japan and translated several of his plays; has also writtten several dramas and works on ethics; the Literature and Drama Society organized in '11 but dissolved it in '13. Add. Okubo near Tokyo.

**Tsuboya**, *Zenshiro*, Dir. of Hakubunkan, Mem. Tokyo City Council, journalist and travellers, b. '62 in Echigo; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured through Europe '10; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tsuchiko**, *Kinshiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co., b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, T.

**Tsuchiya**, *Kokin*, Rear-Adm. Com. of the 3rd Squadron, was b. in Okazaki in 1865, eldest son of Gen. Baron Tsuchiya; Midshipman '86, Commander '00, Captain '05, Rear-Adm. and Com. of Maizuru Torpedo Corps '11, Com. of the Kure Adm. Squadron '12-'14. Add. Kure.

**Tsuchiya**, *Mitsuharu*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. in 1854 in Mikawa; early entered Military service and app. Sub-Lieut. in '72; took part in Japan-China War as Staff Officer of Headquarters, and also Com. of 11th Army Div. in late Russo-Japanese War and wounded at Port Arthur; rewarded with 1st Order of Rising Sun and 2nd merit of Golden Kite. Add. Okubo near Tokyo.

**Tsuchiya**, *Tamotsu*, Vice-Adm., ex-Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau, was b. in Tokyo-fu, '50; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of the Naval Staff Board and the Bureau for Naval Affairs; Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of Ominato Station '12. Add. Dote-Sanban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tsuda**, *Umeko*, daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peeress School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; is the proprietor of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Kojimachi. Has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Tsuji, *Shinji*, Baron (cr. '08), Mem. House of Peers, Pres., Education Society, b. was '42 in Shinano; from '66 till he retired in '96 as Vice-Minister. he was in the service of Education Depar't. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsujimura, *Kusuzo*, Paymaster and Director of the Account and Supply Bureau of the Army; b. in '65 in Kochi; graduated with honour from the Military Paymasters' School in '93; was Paymaster to the Guards' Division and instructor of the Paymaster School before he was transferred to the central Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of the Paymasters' Sch., Chief Paymaster of the 10th Army Division, Garrison of Liaotung, Guards' Division, etc.; promoted to the present office in Aug. '09. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsukahara, *Osamu*, journalist and novelist, b. '48 as Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* from '78, but now on the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*; is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Katu-yoshi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '47 in Gifu; Sub-Lieut. '72, has subsequently served as Reg. Com., Dir. Military Coll., Chief of Staff 9th Division and took part in '94-'95 and '04-'05 Wars. Add. Kanagawa.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from University of which he was appointed lecturer; furthur studied in England, Germany and France '99-'02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo*, Dir. of the South Manchurian Rly. (app. 1913), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, was b. '68 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shinkai '03-'06. Add. Harajiku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Tsukui, *Shigeru*, Dir. of Stock and Shares Bureau, Bank of Japan; was b. 1869 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law), 1893, and for some years practised law. Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsumagi, *Rai-o*, Dr. Eng., ex-Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't., Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society, was b. in Tokyo; studied architecture '78-'82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Univ., U.S.A. class '84; architect to Home Office '80; sent to Germany to investigate his speciality '86-'90, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs (resign in '13); dispatched to Europe and America in '01; built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuruhara, *Sadakichi*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Pres. Japan Manure Co., ex-Dir.-Gen. of Res.-Gen. Korea ('05-'08), was b. '55, Law, at the Imp. Tokyo Univ, '83, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98, Mayor of Osaka '02-'05. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Tsuruta,** *Shikakichi,* Surgeon-General of the Fleets and Hospitals (retired); b. '57 in Yanagawa, Kyushu; 2nd Assist.-Surgeon of the Navy '81; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Naval Academy, and of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralties; Dir. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; Chief of Admiralties; Pres. of the Naval Medical College; Sectional Chief of the Naval Med. Dept.; placed on the retired list in '11. Add. Mita-Koyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Tsuzuki,** *Keiroku,* Baron (cr. '08), Privy Councillor since '07, was b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '76; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata, entered the Home Office in which he subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '07; Env. Extr. Min. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Vis. Aoki but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-'02. Appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service; is a son-in-law of Marquis Inouye. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Uchida,** *Kakichi,* Dir. Civil Affairs, Formosa (app. Aug. '10), b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Uchida,** *Sadatsuchi,* Minister in Sweden since '11, was b. '65 at Kokura; appointed attaché in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '03, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con-General in Brazil in '07; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the War. Grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89. Add. Jap. Legation, Sweden.

**Uchida,** *Yasuya,* Viscount (Baron '07, Vis. '11) ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; was attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-'98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01-'06; nominated Amb. at Vienna in Feb. '07; Amb. to U.S.A. '09 and to the Minister in '11, resigned in '12. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was edu. at Vassar Col., U.S.A. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Uchimura,** *Kanzo,* Christian teacher and essayist, was b. '61 in Saitama; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, studied at Amerhest Univ. '83-'88; instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educatianist and non-Sectarin Christian teacher, and is publishing or religious monthly. Wrote "How I became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

**Uchimura,** *Tatsujiro,* Mech., E., Mem., A.S.R.E, leading Patent Solicitor, was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical

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College in '90 and was examiner of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '06, when he resigned to become chief expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating plant in Japan, and has also done much for Japanese fishery by applying Western mode and systems. He is Director of the Industrial-Improvement Association and of the Imperial Inventional Association. Add. Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Uchiyama,** *Kojiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Chief Aide-de Camp to his Majesty since 1912, and Commander of the 12th Army Division (at Kokura), b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.) '70; attached to the Legations in Russia and France; rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; attache to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg till '07; Commander of Yura Fort and of Toyohashi Div. '08. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Uemura,** *Chōzaburo*, Mng. Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc., was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Uemura,** *Masahisa*, a noted Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gaku-in, was b. 1859 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christians brought up by the late Dr. Neejima who remain staunch believers; pastor of the Fujimicho Church. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Ukita,** *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationalist, Prof. Waseda Univ., Chief Editor of the *Taiyo* (monthly magazine published by the Hakubunkan), was b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. James of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. it '79 was for some while engaged in religious work and journal; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Umezawa,** *Michiharu*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 6th Division (Kumamoto) was b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '72; Colonel in '99; Maj.-Gen. in '05 and to the present rank of Lieut.-Gen. in '11; took part both in the China-Japan War and the late war in which gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08. Add. Kumamoto Division.

**Uno,** *Hogara*, Doctor and Prop. of the Rakuzaido Hospital for skin diseases, was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Kojima-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Uryu,** *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc., was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura; was made to stay in Europe '72-'75 to be made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77 got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Uryu**, *Sotokichi*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral, Mem. Admiral's Council, b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; on the outbreak of the late war, commanded a detachment under Adm. Togo and sank the *Yaryag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th; took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Sasebo, of which he was relieved in '00 and made Member of the Admirals' Council. Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09-'10; full Adm. and placed on retired list in Dec. '12. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Add. Kanasugi, Nippori, near Tokyo.

**Usagawa**, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co., Seoul (1908-13), was b. '49 in Yamaguchi; 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Major-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Usami**, *Shofu*, Dir. Internal Affairs, Korean Residency Gen., was b. '69 in Yamagata; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was in the service of the Home Office at provinces and the head office, appointed Gov. of Toyama in '80; transferred to the Residency-Gen. '00. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Utsunomiya**, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board, was b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '80. Was once attached to the Japanese Legation in London '04. Add. Sendagaya, Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Uyeda**, *Bin*, Man of letters and Prof. in the Lit., Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto, was b. '74 in Shidzuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99, to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08-'09. Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

**Uyeda**, *Kisaburo*, Consul-General at Sydney since Sept. '07, b. '64, in Akita-ken; clerk at San Francisco and Berlin in '92-'95; Consul at Hongkong in '07; transferred to San Francisco in '06; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '90. Add. Japan Consulate, Sydney.

**Uyeda**, *Mannen*, Philologist, Dean and Prof. Lit. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '67 in Aichi-ken, grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Educational Dep't. Add. Muko-Yanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Uyeda**, *Yutaku*, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret.), ex-Commander of Korean Garrison, was b. 1850 in Tokushima; Captain '72, chief staff of the 5th Division in the Japan-China war; Maj.-Gen. '97, and Dir. of Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. '02; Chief of the Staff at the Military Inspection Board, full Gen. in '12; took part in the late war as Com. of 5th Division; Com. of 7th Division '07; Com. of Guards Div. '09-'11, placed on retired list in '12. Add. Yoyohata near Tokyo.

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**Uyehara**, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), ex-Minister of War (12-13), Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 4th Division (Osaka), b. '56, in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; appointed Com. of 7th Division, attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the War '08; Chief, Mil. Education '14. Add. War Office.

**Uyemura**, *Masahisa*, Prof. of Meiji Gakuin and pastor, was b. '57 in Tokyo; is one of the few remaining faithful followers of the late Dr. Niijima, founder of the Doshisha and father of Japanese Christianity. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Uzawa**, *Sōmei*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.P. (Seiyukai), barrister, was b. '72, in Chiba; where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class 99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Wada**, *Eisaku*, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the hanging Committee of the Imp. Art. Society. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Wada**, *Hikojiro*, Crown Mem. House of Peers ('11), was b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America, '89-'90; member of the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir., Agr. Bureau, Dept., Agr. and Com., transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister; the Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exhibition '08; resigned in '11. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Wada**, *Kensuke*, Rear-Adm., ex-Chief of the Naval Yard, Yokosuka, was b. in '61 in Kogoshima; Midshipman in '81; Captain '02; Commander of the cr. *Naniwa* in the late war; Rear-Adm. in '08; and placed on retired list '12. Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

**Wada**, *Toyoji*, Man. Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; proceeded to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '99 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96. Add. Mukojima, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Wadagaki**, *Kenzo*, Economist, D.C.L. (Japan), noted English scholar and Prof. in the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc., was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; visited Europe 1912-13. Add. Kobinata Dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Wakatsuki**, *Reijiro*, Minister of Finance, was b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury, soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance

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'08 and resigned in '11; Minister Dec. '12—Feb. '13 and again in April '14—. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Chiaki,* ex-Minister of Imperial Household, was b. '43 at Suwa; was clerk at a local office '69; Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about 1900; Gov. of Shiga then Hokkaido '01; Vice-Min. of the Household '02; Gov. of Kyoto '04-'05; Treasurer of the Household '05; Vice-Min. '08 and Privy Councillor Minister of the Household '10-'14. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Chifuyu,* Man. Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), ex-M.P., son of the Count, adopted as heir by his uncle, Viscount Kunitake Watanabe, b. '76; grad. from Law, Imperial University (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Man. Director of Nippon Seikosho and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Chiharu,* Count (cr. Baron '00, Vis. '07, Count '11), Manager of the Bank of Japan, was b. in 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo, University 1895, and succeeded in 1914 the title of his father. He has been connected with the Bank since his graduation. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Kaichi,* Pres. of the Osaka-Kyoto Electric R'ly., was b. in Shinano '53; grad. in '83 Gov't Engineering College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London. Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Kunitake,* Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46, in Nagano-ken, was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; was Finance Min. in the late Prince Ito's party Ministry in '00, but the Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Osamu,* M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of Osaka Electric Lamp Co., etc., was b. in 1859 in Ehime; educated at the Keiogijuku; has held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office; Mayor of Sasebo, etc. Add. Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Watanabe,** *Senjiro,* Man.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office and again London Director in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady. Add. Mitsui Bussan, London.

**Watanabe,** *Wataru,* Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79); further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '75; had charge of Sado gold mine when it

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belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., T.

**Watase,** *Shozaburo,* Ph. D.; D. Sc. (Japan) Prof. of Zoology, College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture Sapporo, 1884; studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '84-'86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-'90; Clark Univ. '90-'92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, 1892-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9, Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Watase,** *Torajiro,* elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo, Agr. Col. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sits in the Municipal Council, in which he has charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yagyu,** *Kazuyoshi,* Pres. of the Formosan Bank, was b. in 1864 at Nagoya; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1891; secretary to the Treasury '91-'00; Vice-Pres. of the Formosan Bank 1900-1912; present position 1912. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Yamada,** *Chūzaburo,* Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 14th Army Division since 1912, was b. 4th in 1857 in Kyoto; graduated from the Military Academy in 1875, Lieutenant 1882 Captain 1887; Major 1893; Colonel 1902; Major-General, 1905. He has been Principal of the Sendai Military Preparatory School, Commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment, the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Body Guards, and of the 10th Infantry Brigade, President of the *Toyama Gakkō* etc.; took part in the Russo-Japanese War as a Regimental Commander. Add. Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.

**Yamada,** *Eitaro,* Mg. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nisshin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., was b. in 1862 in Aichi-prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School; and afterwards from the *Tokyo Semmon Gakko* (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.); took to journalism; entered business in 1892 and was connected with the Tokyo Electric Railway, the Narita Railway, and the Kinki Railway, the Nippon Railway Co., Ltd. and Official Receiver of the Nippon when it was nationalized. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koj., T.

**Yamada,** *Hikokichi,* Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Yokosuka Admiralty, was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the Com. of the 1st Squad. in '08 and the present post in Dec. '12. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamada,** *Saburo,* Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Toky Univ., was born '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from it entered the special course and next the main course of the law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '96. Further studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-'01, to be appointed Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamada,** *Shin-ichiro,* ex-Departmental Chief of the Formosan Gov't,

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was b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered the Dep't of Home Affairs; Governor of Tottori '03-'06; appointed to the Formosan post in '08; relieved in '10. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yamagata,** *Aritomo,* Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O. M. (Br.), one of the elder statesmen, was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp.; Government; Lieut.-Gen., '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America, '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89-'91, and had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people's representatives, and also in his second Ministry '08-'00. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for the late Prince Katsura was believed as the Prince's successor in politics. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on the late Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

**Yamagata,** *Isaburo,* Deputy-Res. Gen., Korea, ex-Minister of Communications, Crown Mem. House of Peers, was b. '57 in Choshu an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; resigned the chair early '08; appointed to present post '10. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Yamaguchi,** *Einosuke,* D. Sc. (Japan) Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea, was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Physics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamaguchi,** *Sogi,* Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '51 in Shimane-ken. Had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamaji,** *Yakichi,* a journalist, historian and essayist, was b. 1866 in Tokyo; has been on the staff of the *Kokumin,* to which he is a regular contributor. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

**Yamakawa,** *Gitaro,* Prof. of Electric Engineering at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, since '87, b at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-'99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., Tokyo.

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**Yamakawa,** *Kenjiro,* D. Sc (Japan), President Imperial Tokyo Univ., Mem. House of Peers, b. '54 at Aizu, studied physics in Europe and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72, ultimately rising to the President; resigned it '05 dissatified with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu, by Mr. Yasukawa millionair coal-miner; present post '13. Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

**Yamakawa,** *Yuki,* Director and General Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-'78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama.

**Yamamoto,** *Gombei,* ex-Premier, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council Admiral (ret.), Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the prioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was one board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut. '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama;* was one of the commissioners sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa,* built there; Commander of the g.b. *Amagi,* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao,* and next that of the *Takachiho.* He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral, '95; Vice-Minister '96, then Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, full Admiral, '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward; formed cabinet '13-'14 succeeding 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scondal involved his cabinet in great difficulty and it fell, in 1914. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Yamamoto,** *Jotaro,* ex-Executive Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1867 in Fukui, entered the service of the Company in '82 and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai when he soon rose to its chief and remained till '04, transferred to the head office in 1912. Shimmachi, Ak., Tokyo.

**Yamamoto,** *Kametaro,* leading tea-exporter in Kobe, Pres. Kobe Chamber of Commerce etc., b. '61 in Hyogo-ken; has done much for promoting export trade of tea in the Kwansai district and this service has been recognized by the Government which has granted on him decorations. Sat at the International Congress of Com. at Washington' U.S.A. in '99. Add. Kaigandori, Kobe.

**Yamomoto,** *Tatsuo,* Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha, formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company Kyodo; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; appointed to the Minister of Finance in '11, resigned in '12; again Minister of Agr. and Com. '13-'14. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamanaka,** *Nobuyoshi,* **Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and ex-Commander of 16th**

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Army Division at Kyoto, was b. '52 at Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieutenant in '71, Captain in '73, Major in '80, Lieut.-Colonel in '98, Colonel in '94, Major-General in '99, Lieut.-General in '05, was createp a Peer in '70 in consideration of his service in the late war; placed on ret. list in Dec. '12. Add. Kyoto.

**Yamanaka,** *Rinnosuke,* Dir. Tokyo Card-Board, Fuji Paper Mill, etc., was b. '40 in Saitama; M.P. in the 1st Session, but has since kept aloof from politics. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Yamane,** *Buryo,* Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of Guard Division, was b. '04 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieutenant of Engineering in '77, Captain in '84, Major in '90, Colonel in '95 and was appointed chief adjutant at 6th and 12th Divisions, Major-Gen. '00 and Commander of Sasebo Fort, Lieut.-Gen. in '06 and Commander of Shimonoseki Fort, Baron in '07, Com. 8th Div., in '08; transferred to the present post in '12. Add. Aoyama, Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi,** *Ichiji,* Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and ex-Chief Sec. of Cabinet, was b. in Kagoshima in '65; grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '88, Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau (Home Office), Governor of Aomori '02-'4, Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-'6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly. Adm. Dept., '0.-'12; Governor of Hokkaido '12. Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., T.

**Yamanouchi,** *Katsu-aki,* Secretary and Ritualist at the Imperial Court, was b. '54 in Tokyo; entered the service of the Foreign Office in '73 but subsequently transferred to the Household Department where he was attached to the Cookery and other Sections, and finally promoted to the present posts. Add. Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi,** *Masuji,* Baron ('07), Mem. House of Peers, and ex-Commander Kure Admiralty was b. '60 in Musashi; entered the Naval Academy in '73; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima* built in Erance '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93-'94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '97, and Captain '9; Rear-Adm. '02; his work in steel foundry affair and making of plug of Kure type was officially appreciated in '03; Chief of Construction Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Ad'ty '06-'09; Pres. of the Japan Steel Works 1910-'14. Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi,** *Toyokage,* Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.), was b. in '75 in the house which formerly held the fief of Tosa, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00 and has since been attached to the General Staff; proceeded to France for study '09 where he fell ill and returned home in '10. Married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Yamao,** *Yozo,* Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study, returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate Councillor at the Court, President of the Legislative

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Bureau, Lord Steward to the House of Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc Resigned the official service in '93 and has since been leading retired life Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yamasaki,** *Shoroku*, Dir. Debt Bureau, Finance, was b. in '68 at Saga; graduated from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96 and at the same time, passed the higher civil service examination, Tax Inspector in '97 attached to the Taxation Office at Nagasaki, transferred to the Head Office to be made its Secretary '00, Customs Chief in '07-'10. Add. Finance Dep't.

**Yamashita,** *Gentaro*, Vice-Admiral, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council since 1914, and President of the Naval Academy '10-'14, was b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy, 1883, 2nd Sub-Lieutenant 1885; Commander 1898; Captain 1903; Rear-Admiral 1908; Vice-Admiral 1912. Was Member of the Naval General Staff; on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters, Chief of Staff to the 1st Squadron and then to the Sasebo Naval Station, Chief of the 2nd Section of the Naval Materials Dep't, etc. Add. Naval Staff Board, Tokyo.

**Yamawaki,** *Gen*, Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49, studied in Germany '70-'72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and occupied the Presidency '06-'13. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yamawaki,** *Haruki*, ex-Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, was b. '71 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as Secretary and Sectional Chief; Commiss. Anglo-Japanese Exhibition; Chief Comis., Panama Exh. in '14. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamaya,** *Tajiri*, Vice-Admiral, President of the Naval College since 1913, b. was in Keio 1866 in Tokyo; Educ: graduated from the Naval Academy 1886 and then the Naval College 1897; Navigating-Lieutenant of the transport *Saikyomaru* (during the Japan-China war), 1899; Captain 1905; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese war; Rear-Admiral, 1909; chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-'13. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yanagisawa,** *Yasutoshi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of Japanese Census Commission, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, Mem. of International Statistical Society, hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England) Pres. of the First Mutural Life Assurance Co. etc., was b. 1870 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereitarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the main house, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honour 94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Strassburg, Brussels, Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in 1900; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christian in 1899 and the latest at the Hague '11. Add. Tamachi, Hachichome, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Yanagiya,** *Usaburo*, Paymaster-Lieutenant (ret.), Vice-Gov. of the Japan

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Hypothec Bank, b. in 1867 in Nagasaki-ken. Educ. graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1890. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in 1895; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dep't, Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned 1913, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Yano, *Fumio*, Dir. of Kinjo Middle School, author, and retired diplomat was b. 1850 in Oita-prefecture; graduated from the Keiogijuku, 1870; entered the central Government as Secretary to the Treasury, 1878; resigned with Count Okuma in 1881 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun* in company with the late Mokichi Fujita; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (Progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-'88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-'96; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, '98-'97; placed on the retired list in 1899. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" story of ancient Greece; "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "News Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo-fu.

Yano, *Tsuneta*, Man. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School (Medical Branch Okayama) in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, *Rokuro*, Vice-Adm., Min. of Navy, b. '60 in Aichi-ken; Naval Ensign in '85, and through rapid promotion was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank; and long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, Attache to the Legation at St. Petersbuag, and Vice Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in late war; Director of Naval Staff College '12-'13; Com. of *Mai-zuru* Admiralty '13-'14. Add. Navy Office.

Yasoshima, *Chikanori*, Manager of the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Ware House Co. etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. He travelled once in Europe and America with the Baron. Add. Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *Zenjiro*, a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi, b. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence. Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Yasuhiro, *Ban-ichiro*, ex-Dir. of Legislative Bureau, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keiogijuku, the

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Chuô Shoin at Hongkong, and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislrtion Bureau; President of the Bureau for Common Schools in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '00; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01 resigned in '11. Add. Nishi-Kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Yasukawa,** *Kei-ichiro,* highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir of several cos., was b. 1849 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keiogijuku early in the 80th; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen,* and has been rewarded for it with 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

**Yoda,** *Kotaro,* Lieu.-Gen., Commander of the 11th Division, was b. 1853 at Kyoto; Sub-Lieut. 1877; studied in France '86-'90; Major 1892 and instructor at the Cadet School; Col. 1897 and Dir. of Toyama Military School till 1903; Major, Gen. '03 and took part in the late war as Com. of the 4th Brigade, Infantry; Lieut.-Gen. 1910. Add. Zentsuji, Sanuki.

**Yokoi,** *Jikei,* Dr. Agr., Prof. Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 60 in Kumamoto; grad. from above Coll. 83; studied in Germany '99-'02. Add. Aoyama Minamicho.

**Yokota,** *Hideo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Supreme Court since '01, b. in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba, Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at the Waseda Univ., being an authority on claims; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Yokota,** *Kuniomi,* Pres. of the Supreme Court since 1906, was b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judical service '76, Public Procurator '80, the acting. Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91; was appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Proc.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court '99; Proc.-Gen. '04. Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yokoyama,** *Matajiro,* Geologist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yokura,** *Toryu,* veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School, was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

**Yonei,** *Genjiro,* Prop. of the Yonei firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc., was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keiogijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten." Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

**Yoneyama,** *Umekichi,* Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bank, was b. 1868 at

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Numazu; studied in America '90-'95, and entered the Nippon R'ly Co., removed to the Mitsui Bank which sent him abroad 1900 to inspect banking business 1902; chief of the Yokohama Branch 1903 and next that at Osaka 08; Mng-Dir. '10. Add. Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Yoshida,** *Sakuya*, Minister to Siam since June '08, b. '59 in Higo, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88, Per. Secretary to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01, of which post he was relieved in '04. Add. Bangkok.

**Yoshida,** *Togo*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), historian and histographer, Prof. at Waseda University, was b. 1864 in Niigata; has risen to eminence by self-study; wrote on historical subjects to the *Yomiuri* and completed the Dictionary of Japanese Geography in 1909 after 16 yars work, the Reverse History of Japan (pyramidal with basis for modern time and summit for ancient time). Add. Yarai, U., T,

**Yoshida,** *Yosaku*, Per. Secretary to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50; clerk at Foreign Office in '77-'86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

**Yoshihara,** *Suburo*, Pres. of the Oriental Development Co. 1913; ex-Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, was b. '54 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives, '90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, Governor of Kagawa-ken and of Okayama-ken. Director of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office '03; Vice-Minister in Jan. '06, Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul '08. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Yoshii,** *Yukei*, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director. Add. Kita-iga-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Yoshikawa,** *Akimasa*, Count, (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Vice-President of Privy Council since '12, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the Meiji era and after having held various posts in the Treasury, home office and elsewhere was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-'96; Home Office, '91-'96; Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'3; Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo. Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yoshimatsu,** *Shigetaro*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the Kure Adm. since 1914 was b. in Kochi-ken '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff Office of Sasebo Adm., Com. of the *Naniwa* and *Takasago*, and some others. Rear-Adm. in '07, Vice-Adm. 09; Pres. of Naval-Staff Col. in '01; Com. 2nd Squad. in '11-'12, Chief of Edu. Board '12-'14. Add. Kure.

**Yui,** *Mitsuye*, Lieut-Gen., Dep't Chief of Staff Board, was b. in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lt., '82; graduated from Military Staff College, studied in England, Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japan War; then Com. of 1st Regm't of Imp. Guard; next Comm. of 27 Brigade; present post. Add. War Office.

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**Zumoto, *Motosada*,** Prop. and Dir. of the *Japan Times*, started by him in '97, and only English paper owned and conducted by the Japanese, was b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the late war a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo, accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York city. Returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times.* Add. The *Japan Times*, Tokyo.

**Zushi, *Tamiyoshi*,** Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. '54 at Kagoshima; studied at an American Col. '73-'79; Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't 79; transferred to the R'ly Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Ochiai-mura, near Tokyo.

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# CHAPTER VII

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

### I. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN

#### 1. The Pre-Nara Period

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of the Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horyuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics in the Shoso-in, Nara, indicate that Japan was in contact not only with China and Korea, but with India as well.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved :—

*Doncho* (priest), Korean who came to Japan about 610 A.D.; *Kinashi Marako*, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horyuji Temple; *Kimara*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; *Kwdarano-Mita*, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibatatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522; Tasuna's son *Tori*, about 593-628, produced three Buddha Statues in Horyuji; *Yakushi Tokuho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

#### 2. The Nara-Period (708-793 A.D.)

**Wood-carving.**—Chiefly for carving Buddhist images, the art attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 750 A.D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance, while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period:—

*Gyoki*, priest, wood-carver; brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunio Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster (dates unknown for all of them).

#### 3. The Hei-an Period 1st Half (794-901)

**Painting.**—The art first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitiation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

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**Wood-carving.**—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, the art attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored clay and *dry lacquer* work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

*Kanaoka* (835-895), Religious pictures, founder of the Kose school.
*Kawanari* (d. 853), Do.
*Kukai*, priest (d. 835) Do.; inventor of *Kana*.
*Saicho*, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902-1183)

**Painting.**—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

*Kasuga Motomitsu*, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.
*Kasuga Takayoshi*, son of above, about 1075.
*Kose Hirotaka*, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.
*Eshin*, priest, d. 1017, religious pictures.
*Yukaku*, priest, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.
*Takuma Tamenari*, succeeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.
*Tosa Tsunetaka*, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

**Wood-carving.**—At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle fell on *Kakusuke*, son, and *Chosei*, pupil.

**Metal-work.**—This attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; lacquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

## 4. The Kamakura Period (1183-1332)

**Painting.**—A greater tendency toward drawing from life and more minute technique effected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, characterized the art of this period. Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

**Noted names** classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).
2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.
3. *Tosa* school:—*Nobuzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).
4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.
5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these *Ko-o* (d. 2345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

**Wood-carving.**—In contrast to the elegant style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

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**Noted names are:**—*Unkei*, son of *Kokei*, *Kwaikei*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*; *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

**Metal-work.**—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Izumonokami*, was ordered by the Emperor Konoye (1142-1155) to assume the name of *Myochin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

**Lacquer-work.**—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

**Ceramics.**—The founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon* is a notable event. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Seto.

### 5. The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333-1574)

**Painting.**—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which, wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century, had began to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

**Noted names of the native styles:—**

*Awada-guchi Takamitsu* (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.

*Cho Denshi*, otherwise *Mei-cho*, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

*Jaksai*, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.

Masters of the *Tosa* school who flourished during this period were:—

*Yuki-hiro*, his son *Yuki-mitsu*, about 1429-1440, and *Mitsunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

**Names noted in the black and white styles:—**

*Josetsu* about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

Masters of the *Kano* school identified with this period are:—

*Masanobu*, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu*; *Motonobu*, 1476-1559, also called *Ko Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called *Yusetsu*, son of Motonobu; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called *Shoei*, son of Motonobu; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of Naonobu, 1543-1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.

*Oguri Sotan*, studied under Josetsu.

*Sesshu*, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

*Sesson*, priest, and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.

*Shingei*, about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and painter; *Shi-no*, son of Shingei, also called *No-ami*, about 1450, studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.

*Shin-so*, also called *So-ami*, son of Shin-gei (*Shin-gei*, *Shin-no* and *Shin-so* are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

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*Shokei*, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

*Shubun*, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

*Shugetsu*, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.

*Soga Dasoku*, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

**Carving.**—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was a prominent feature.

**Metal-works.**—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yujo*, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and developed as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-isune*, the *Kane-iye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

**Lacquer-work.**—"Nashiji," *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftsmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tai-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Haneda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shiusai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

**Ceramics.**—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shonzui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

*a.* *Bizen* kiln attained a great excellent at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

*b.* *Karatsu* kiln produced between 1334-1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

*c.* *Mino* kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by *Kato Kagenobu*, ceramist of Seto.

*d.* *Raku* kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by *Ameya*, a naturalized Korean.

*e.* *Shigaraki* kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annam and India.

*f.* *Shino* kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

## 6. The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendency of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taiko) was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample oppprtunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

**Painting.**—Broadly classified, there were four schools.

*a.* *Hasegawa* school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under *Kano Sho-ei* but afterward leaned towards *Sesshu*.

*b.* *Kano* school. *Eitoku* (see above period), his two sons *Mitsunobu*

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and *Takanobu*, adopted son *Sanraku* (d. 1634) and his pupil *Kaiboku Yusho* (d. 1615) were prominent figures of this school.

*c. Soga* school. *Cho-kan*, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

*d. Unkoku* school. *Togan*, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; *Toyeki* was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by *Mitsunori* and *Hon-ami Ko-etsu* who studied under *Yusho* but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

**Carving.**—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole interior to those of the preceding period.

**Metal-work.**—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were *Kojo*, *Genjo*, *Tokujo* and *Eijo*, of the *Goto* school; in *tsuba* there were *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, continuing from the preceding period, also *Okamoto Tomoharu*, *Odauara Masatsugu*; in armor-work there were *Myochin Nunn-iye* and *Myochin Munenobu*; in casting there were *Nagoshi Yashichiro* (d. 1593), *Nagoshi Sansho* (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; *Tsuji Yojiro*, *Nishimura Do-ni*, etc.

**Lacquer-work.**—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by *Hon-ami Koyetu*.

**Ceramics.**—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony among higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

### 7. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period (1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic influence supplied by Chinese exiles, reached the high-water level of excellence.

**Painting.**—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking, about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—

Native schools; *Hanabusa, Kano, Kishi, Korin, Maruyama, Sesshu, Shijo, Sumiyoshi, Tosa, Ukiyo-ye.* Chinese schools; *Tani, Realistic, Southern.*

**Names noted** in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

*Ando Hiroshige*: Ukiyoye landscapist, d. 1858.

*Gan Ku*: Studied Chinese realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838.

*Gion Nankai*: Southern school, d. 1751.

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*Hanabusa Itcho*: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.
*Hara Zaichu*: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837.
*Hasegawa Settan*: Sesshu school, d. 1843.
*Hishikawa Moronobu*: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714.
*Igarashi Shummei*: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.
*Ikeno Taiga*: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.
*Ishida Yutei*: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.
*Itaya Hiromasa*: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.
*Ito Jakuchu*: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800.
*Iwasa Matabei*: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650, but his existence is doubted.
*Kaihoku Yusho*: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style, d. beginning of the period.
*Kano Eino*: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.
*Kano Masunobu (Doun)*: founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.
*Kano Morinobu (Tanyu)*: founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.
*Kano Naonobu*: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.
*Kano Sansetu*: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.
*Kano Tsunenobu*: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.
*Kano Yasunobu*: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.
*Katsukawa Shunsho*: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.
*Katsushika Hokusai*: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849.
*Kawamura Bumpo*: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.
*Kitagawa Utamaro*: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805.
*Komai Genki*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.
*Ko Sukoku*: pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.
*Kumashiro Yuhi*: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.
*Kusumi Morikage*: Kano, sch., d. about 1695.
*Kuwagata Keisai*: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.
*Maruyama Okyo*: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.
*Matsumura Gekkei (Goshun)*: studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.
*Matsumura Keibun*: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.
*Minagawa Kien*: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807.
*Miyagawa Choshun*: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoe, d. 1752; his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.
*Mochizuki Gyoksen*: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708.
*Mori Sosen*: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.
*Nagasawa Rosetsu*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799.
*Nakabayashi Chikdo*: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.
*Nishikawa Sukenobu*: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.
*Oda Kaisen*: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.
*Ogata Kenzan*: brother of Korin, also master ceramist, d. 1743.
*Ogata Korin*: founded Korin school, d. 1716.
*Okada Ikyo*: Tosa s., d. 1845.
*Okamoto Toyohiko*: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.
*Okumura Masanobu*: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beniye* prints, d. 1768.
*Onishi Chinnen*: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851.
*Sakai Hoitsu*: Korin s., d. 1827.

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*Sakuma Dogan*: Kano s., d. 1736.
*Sawai Sushi*: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.
*Shiba Kokwan*: studied Western painting, d. 1818.
*Shojo (Priest)*: pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.
*So Shiseki*: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774.
*Soga Shohaku*: Sesshu s., d. 1781.
*Sudzuki Harunobu*: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints, d. 1772.
*Sudzuki Kiichi*: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.
*Sumiyoshi Hiromichi*: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670.
*Sumiyoshi Hirozumi*: son of above, d. 1705.
*Takaku Aigai*: studied under Buncho and Taigadō, d. 1833.
*Tanaka Totsugen*: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.
*Tani Buncho*: studied Southern and Northen Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.
*Tanomura Chikuden*: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.
*Tawaraya Sotatsu* who flourished about the middle of the 17th century and created a style which was perfected by Korin.
*Torii Kiyonaga*: Ukiyoye master, d. 1815.
*Torii Kiyonobu*: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.
*Tosa Mitsuoki*: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.
*Tsubaki Chinzan*: studied Kwazan and Southern s., d. 1854.
*Tsuruzawa Tanzan*: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.
*Utagawa Toyokuni (Itchosai)*: Ukiyoye s., d. 1825.
*Watanabe Kwazan*: master of S. Chinese sch., d. 1841.
*Yamaguchi Sojun*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755.
*Yanagisawa Kiyen (Ryurikyo)*: daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.
*Yeizan*: Ukiyoye master, worked c. 1800-'30.
*Yosha Buson*: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

**Carving.**—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, which had suffered persecution under the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

*Higuchi Shugetsu*, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764-1771.
*Izumiya Tomotada*, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.
*Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige*, mask-carver, d. 1645.
*Kodama Ohmi*, mask-carver, d. 1704.
*Matsuda Sukenaga* originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.
*Matsumoto Kisaburo*, carver of human images, middle 19th of century.
*Nagai Rantei*, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.
*Nonoguchi Ryu-ho*, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.
*Ogasawara Issai*, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

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*Okano Hohaku*, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Hokyu* succeeded his art.

*Ryukei*, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

*Tametake*, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

*Tankai*, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

**Metal-work.**—Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoya Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand. At the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In **chiselling** there were:—

*Goto Kenjo*, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

*Goto Sokujo*, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

*Goto Tsujo*, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

*Nara Toshiteru*, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

*Nara Toshihisa*, made a new departure in the family style, and is foremost of the Nara masters, d. 1736.

*Nomura Masataki*, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

*Tsuchiya Yasuchika*, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

*Tsuno Jimpo*, Goto style, d. 1762.

*Yanagawa Masatsugu*, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Soyo d. 1721.

*Yanagawa Naomasa*, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.

*Yokoya Somin*, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

*Yokoya Soyo*, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

In **sword-decoration** and **inlaying** there were:—

*Goto Ichijo*, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

*Hosono Masamori*, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

*Ichinomiya Nagatsune*, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

*Ikeda Okitaka*, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

*Murakami Jochiku*, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

*Okamoto Naoshige*, master worker in iron, populary known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

*Otsuki Mitsuoki*, who displayed great originality.

*Tsuji Michiaki*, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

*Umetada Shuju*, d. 1755.

*Yatabe Michihisa*, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

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In tsuba (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

*Ito Masatsune*, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

*Kitagawa Hidenori*, founder of Hikone chiselling.

*Nakagawa Tomotsune*, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

*Nishikawa Tadamasa*, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

*Umetada Shigeyoshi*, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

*Wakashiba*, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

*Kanaya Gorosaburo*, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters of the same name; made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring; beginning of 18th century.

*Miyazaki Kanchi*, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1712.

*Murata Seimin*, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

*Murata Teijo*, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

*Nagoshi Kasho*, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

*Yamo Yasuhei*, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze wares; d. 1841.

**Lacquer-work.**—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

*Hara Yoyusai*, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftsman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

*Igarashi Dōho*, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

*Iizuka Tōyo*, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

*Kajikawa Kyujiro*, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

*Kō-ami Nagashige*, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

*Koman Kansai*, pupils of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

*Koman Kyui*, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

*Ogata Korin*, famous for pearl inlaying (see also painting).

*Shiomi Seisei*, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

*Tazuki Chobei*, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

*Yamamoto Seirei*, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

*Yamamoto Shunsei*, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

**Pottery.**—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régime. Broadly

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speaking, at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen.* Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo.* There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

*a.* *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

*b.* *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese procelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

*c.* *Kenzan.* Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

*d.* *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

*Aoki Mokbei.* Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

*Kinkozan Sobei.* 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awaka about the middle of the 17th century.

*Makiyomizu Zoroku.* Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

*Nonomura Seisuke* (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

*Okuda Eisen.* Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

*Seifu Yohei.* Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan

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and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

*Shimizu Rokkei.* Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

*Takahashi Dohachi.* Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

7. *Mino.* Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajima an imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. *Satsuma.* Originated by Hochu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto.* Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthen wares and began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Sanda wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Iwaki, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Tâkatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

## II. RECENT HISTORY

### 1. Period of Chaos—from 1868 to 1882

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that the master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyos* and courtiers found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftsman and petty draftsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. The people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Uyeno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstration of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was widely at work, and many a costly gold lacqured work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kakemono* was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn and their well-polished paulownia boards were used for making braziers!

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### *A. Japanese Painting*

**Chinese Southern School.**—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which had began to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 **Yasuda Rozan** returned home after some years' study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public. **Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko** (lady), **Fukushima Ryuho**, and **Hirano Gogaku** were painters of this school who flourished about this period.

### *B. Introduction of Western Painting*

**Pioneers.**—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by **Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan** and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honour of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to **Kawakami Togai** (d. 1881), who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late **Takahashi Yuichi** and **Koyama Shotaro** have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **Charles Wirgman** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power, and a large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as **Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho** and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned **Goseda Yoshimatsu** and **Yamamoto Hosui**. In 1863 **Kunisawa Shinkuro** returned from London and opened an atelier at which **Honda Kinkichiro** and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist **Kawamura Kiyo-o**, who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by grafting what he had learned on the Japanese style.

### 2. Period of Reaction—from c. 1882 to c. 1896

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by **Mr. E. F. Fenollosa** (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. on philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. **Wagner** (Prof. of the University) Sig. **Chiosonne** (Italian Sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. **Bigelow** (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes

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of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and this was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a through change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1888. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honourable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, this honour having subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

### 3. Period of Transition and Construction—from c. 1896 to present day

The period of comparative calm and of investigation now set in over the world of art which had first gone through the stage of destruction and blind advocate of Western style and next that of reaction. Gradually a broad line of demarkation began to separate our artists into two classes, one dissatified with the traditional canons and trying to evolve a special style adapted to the times, and the other inclined to follow in the footsteps of old masters.

These artists, led by the late Mr. K. Okakura, then the Director, set up their own Art Institute which unfortunately had to be closed after some years' existence. The movement started by the seceders exerted powerful influence over the world of art, and the active competition that set in between them and others identified with the conservative Japan Fine Art Society imparted vigor to the displays in public galleries which began to be held in quick succession in Tokyo. A similar rivalry also divided the Japanese artists of European style.

#### *A. Painting*

**A. The Native School.**—Broadly subdivided into the Progressive and Conservative schools, the former trying to strike a new path independent of the traditional canons. Its activity is chiefly shown in Occidentalizing tendency and in decorative art. The other is identified with the Southern Chinese and the Ukiyo (popular, *Genre*) style.

*The Progressive School.*—In *motif*, material, composition and so forth progressive painters try to adapt the Western style to suit the condition of the native. With imported pigments they try, on thin silk tissues, to trace, with pliable Japanese brushes, forcible lines as drawn by Western artists, and also to discard the characteristic lineal *contour* in favor of the Occidental mass style. Then the peculiar coloring tone of water painting to say nothing of perspective and light and shade, appeals to the ecclesiastic taste of this class of painters. In short their method is gradually approaching that of European painting as practised by Japanese artists. Their innovation is still crude in several respects and cannot yet be brought to

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conform to the peculiar condition of Japanese home life and the taste of the people.

The new movement was started by the painters belonging to the dissolved Japan Art Institute, as Kwanzan, Taikan, Shunso (died in Nov. 1911), Giok-do, the brothers Otake and others of Tokyo, and also by the painters of Kyoto, as Seiho, Hobun, Kokyo, Keigetsu and others.

Some of these painters are disposed to place special importance to the decorative aspect of the native painting, and even to confine its essential value to this narrow field. These are Taikan, Kwanzan, Kogyo, Somei and others.

*The Conservative School.*—The Ukiyoye style, though necessarily up to date in subject-matters, has acquired greater technical nicety and more brilliant coloring. The Southern style has similarly grown more delicate in execution, though faithfully adhering to the classic tradition. There are also some master painters and their followers, all of whom, though at times attempting more or less departure, are on the whole wedded to the old style.

**B. Western painting in Japan.**—The progress of Western style of painting has been very active of late, and works displaying creditable originality have been produced. The two groups of painters existed, one styled the Hakbakai, created in 1905 and dissolved in 1910 with Profs. Kuroda and Kume as centre. They followed the Impressionist style by Monet. The other, the Taiheiyogaki, was organized by Profs. Kume and Asai (d. 1912) who belonged to the Academic school. The Impressionist style at once rose into popularity and threw the other completely into the shade. Its votaries, however, failed to catch the spirit of the French master and chiefly directed their attention to copying nature. The monotonous method and absence of individualistic vitality shown in their works soon began to tire the public and pall on their taste. Had it not been for the introduction of the post-Impressionist school a few years ago the position of European painting was even in danger.

### *B. Sculpture*

#### 1. Wood-carving.

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative of popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an unevitable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar

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size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan found very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring. They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor, the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the specialty from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster.

### 2. Ivory Carving

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnished them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90% of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60% is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40% spreads over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

## *C. Metal Work*

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle partrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger

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consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play. The same men carve now on their work-tables, vases, censers, statuettes, and divers sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the Era of Meiji (from 1868 to 1912) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

### *D. Lacquer Art*

The art and craft was considerably improved by **Zeshin** (d. 1839) and his pupils **Hobi** and **Jaishin** (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and people.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the standpoint of art.

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### *E. Ceramic*

**Porcelain and Pottery.**—The art was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized. The number of pottery districts has lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list of principal pottery districts is made (the star indicating the places that are noted for art objects):—

Aizu-*yaki* (Iwashiro), *Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), *Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), *Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns, producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Sanda-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-*yaki* (Hizen), and some others.

**"Shippo"** (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in **Namikawa Sosuke** (d. 1911) and Kyoto in **Namikawa Yukie** has each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom **Ando Jubei** and **Hattori Tadasaburo** are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of a certain French process of wares with transparent designs was the next development.

Another improvement made relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by **Ota Jinnoemon** of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *moriagé* ("piled") style originated by Hattori is quite a recent departure.

### *F. Color-prints and Wood-cuts*

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone

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strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio by the *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikwan* which was created in 1899.

**"Nishikiye."**—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai left their fascinating production, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studies of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

The "Tsuki-Hyaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), Taki Kwatei's (d. '01) "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds), Toshikata's (d. '10) "Sanju Rokkasen" (36 celebrated beauties) and Miyakono-hana" (flowers of the capital), Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others were published some years ago, and perhaps are now out of print. Since then no *Nishikiye* album has been published in Japan except various albums of reproduction of old masterpieces published by the Kokka-sha, and Shimbishoin.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

**Revival.**—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of coping, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, for not infrequently they have to discover processes by which old master-painters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers.

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Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

**Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.**—The great popularity of old *ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

**Kind of Prints.**—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban nishiki-ye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *nanban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

### Old Masterpieces and Curios on the Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 and begun to register old masterpieces that belong to temples and other public institution, no small number of this sort of national treasures found their way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is among the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Mr. T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, and others stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The collections of the two Hongwan-ji of Kyoto and several old houses in Osaka and other places have been put under the hammer in recent years. At one of such sales Korin's "Screens with iris" was knocked down at ¥105,000 while at another sale Okyo's "Woman playing a harp in a moon light night" fetched even ¥108,000. In general pictures by Tanyu, Okyo, Sesshu, Sesson, Shubun, Kwazan, the Chinese painter Mokei are in great demand among Japanese connoisseurs, and they

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command fabulous prices. All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there is one such organization in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. These are,—Tokyo Bijitsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijitsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijitsu Club at Awaji-cho Shicho-me, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijitsu Club at Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

## III. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

**Museums.**—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

### National Art Exhibition

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition is held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. It is modelled after the system of the French Saloon. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education, and prizes 1st to 3rd are awarded on the recommendation of the committee. Next come the "Honorary mention" exhibits. The first prizes are jealously guarded and have never been given. Those who obtained 2nd prizes in the preceding display are entitled to exhibit without examination in the next. This privilege is also reserved for the Hanging Committee. Exhibits submitted to the Committee from the first are as follows:—

| | | No. by the Committee | | | | No. of Works Submitted | | | | No. Exh'ted on Selection | | | | No. Exh'ted without Selection | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | J.P. | W.P. | S. | t. | J.P. | W.P. | S. | t. | J.P. | W.P. | S. | t. | J.P. | W.P. | S. | t. |
| 1st | ('7) | 10 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 625 | 321 | 44 | 990 | 89 | 83 | 14 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd | ('8) | 13 | 11 | 4 | 28 | 242 | 359 | 41 | 842 | 74 | 88 | 24 | 186 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 3rd | ('9) | 15 | 14 | 2 | 31 | 445 | 421 | 55 | 921 | 66 | 81 | 30 | 177 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4th | ('10) | 21 | 20 | 8 | 49 | 469 | 516 | 58 | 1,043 | 60 | 107 | 25 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th | ('11) | 10 | 24 | 10 | 44 | 658 | 764 | 86 | 1,508 | 82 | 73 | 27 | 182 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 6th | ('12) | 14 | 22 | 8 | 44 | 964 | 761 | 86 | 1,811 | 109 | 51 | 26 | 186 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| 7th | ('13) | 1st section 4 | 17 | 9 | 37 | 568 | 799 | 100 | 2,194 | 33 | 91 | 25 | 224 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 2nd „ 7 | | | | 727 | | | | 75 | | | | — | | | |

Recipients of 2nd prizes are shown below:—

| | Japanese Painting | Western Painting | Sculpture |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st ... | Kijima Okoku<br>Noda Kyuho<br>Hishida Shunso | Wada Sanzo | —— |
| 2nd... | Kikuchi Keigetsu<br>Kijima Okoku | Wada Sanzo<br>Yoshida Hiroshi | Asakura Fumio |
| 3rd... | Hishida Shunso<br>Otake Kokkwan | Nakazawa Hiromitsu<br>Yamamoto Morinosuke<br>Hoshida Hiroshi | —— |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th... | Kikuchi Keigetsu<br>Otake Chikuha | Nakagawa Hachiro | Asakura Fumio |
| 5th... | Kijima Okoku<br>Otake Chikuha | Kosugi Misei<br>Aoyama Kumeji<br>Minami Kunzo | —— |
| 6th... | Kosaka Shiden<br>Tsubata Michihiko<br>Kijima Okoku<br>Yasuda Yukihiko<br>Imamura Shiko | Kosuki Misei<br>Minami Kunzo | —— |
| 7th... | Hashimoto Kansetsu<br>Katayama Nampu<br>Kikuchi Keigetsu<br>Komuro Sui-un<br>Kosaka Shiden<br>Yuki Somei | Ishii Hakutei<br>Ishikawa Toraji<br>Minami Kunzo | Asakura Fumio |

## IV. NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from yen 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and the treasures registered from the very beginning number over 2,500, as shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated.

STATES AID FOR PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL TREASURES

| | Structual articles | Treasures | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *yen* | *yen* | *yen* |
| 1897 ... ... ... ... | 44,944 | 5,054 | 49,999 |
| 1898 ... ... ... ... | 149,999 | — | 149,999 |
| 1899 ... ... ... ... | 112,318 | 27,680 | 139,999 |
| 1900 ... ... ... ... | 133,491 | 16,508 | 149,999 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 126,194 | 23,804 | 149,999 |
| 1902 ... ... ... ... | 137,781 | 12,218 | 149,999 |
| 1903 ... ... ... ... | 132,807 | 16,954 | 149,761 |
| 1904 ... ... ... ... | 144,935 | 5,063 | 149,999 |
| 1905 ... ... ... ... | 7,251 | 2,747 | 9,999 |
| 1906 ... ... ... ... | 131,647 | 18,342 | 149,990 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... | 126,432 | 23,568 | 149,999 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 123,657 | 26,336 | 149,993 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 121,219 | 8,653 | 129,873 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 122,752 | 20,625 | 143,377 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 120,918 | 22,284 | 143,203 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 122,410 | 20,678 | 143,088 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,858,763 | 250,520 | 2,109,283 |

NUMBER OF TREASURES

| | Buildings | Treasures | | Buildings | Treasures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 ... ... | 52 | 155 | 1906 ... ... | 54 | 162 |
| 1898 ... ... | 29 | 0 | 1907 ... ... | 91 | 74 |
| 1899 ... ... | 52 | 176 | 1908 ... ... | 97 | 111 |
| 1900 ... ... | 50 | 251 | 1909 ... ... | 26 | 287 |
| 1901 ... ... | 129 | 303 | 1910 ... ... | 21 | 104 |
| 1902 ... ... | 46 | 186 | 1911 ... ... | 36 | 188 |
| 1903 ... ... | 41 | 64 | 1912 ... ... | 33 | 149 |
| 1904 ... ... | 69 | 154 | 1913 ... ... | 49 | 122 |
| 1905 ... ... | 0 | 67 | Total ... | 872 | 2,553 |

## V. ART EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Principal institutions devoted to teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution Nippon Bujutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, was practically discontinued several years ago, but it is about to be reestablished in Tokyo.

Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school grade in several Prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aichi are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo Girls Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

The Gahosha publishes the *Bijitsu Gwaho* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima in '99. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan and China. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirables reproduction contained in the two publications.

## VI. CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has been extended to sword-making and lastly to photography.

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Araki Kwampo (Painting)
Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)
Imao Keinen (Painting)
Kagawa Katsuhiro (Chisel)
Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)
Mochizuki Gyokusen (Painting)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)
Noguchi Sho-in (Painting)
Ogawa Isshin (Photography)
Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Suzuki Chokichi (Hammering)
Take-uchi Kyu-chi (Sculpture)
Take-uchi Seihō (Painting)
Unno Shomin (Casting)

## PAINTERS WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE ERA OF MEIJI BEGAN (1868)

**Fukushima,** *Ryuho*, d. '89, Chinese Southern school.

**Hashimoto,** *Gaho*, d. '08, master painter of Kano school.

**Hirano,** *Gogaku*, d. '93, celebrated Chinese Southern school.

**Hishida,** *Shunsho*, (1871—1911), artist of great originality and power.

**Kano,** *Hogai*, d. '88, of the Kano school and one of the master painters of the Meiji era.

**Kano,** *Yeichoku*, d. '91, of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

**Kawabata,** *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school, painter in ordinary to the Court.

**Kawabe,** *Mitate*, d. '05, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

**Kawamura,** *Oshin* (Ukoku), d. '06, ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

**Kawanabe,** *Gyosai*, d. '89, master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.

**Kawasaki,** *Chitora*, d. '93, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

**Kikuchi,** *Yosai*, d. '78, originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.

**Kishi,** *Chikdo*, d. '95, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

**Kobayashi,** *Yeitaku*, d. '90, noted artist of the Popular school.

**Kodama,** *Kwatei*, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.

**Kono,** *Bairei*, d. '05, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

**Kubota,** *Beisen*, d. '05, one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

**Kumagaye,** *Naohiki*, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.

**Musugi,** *Seikin*, d. '10, lady painter, pupil of Kumagaye Naohiko.

**Matsumoto,** *Fuko*, d. 1911, historical painting, the Yosai's school.

**Mochizuki,** *Gyokusen*, d. 1911, painter in ordinary to the Court; Tosa and Chinese schools.

**Mori,** *Kwansai*, d. '94, one of the recent masters of Okyo's school painter in ordinary to the Court.

**Moridzumi,** *Kwangyo*, d. '92, painter in ordinary to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

**Morikawa,** *Sobun*, d. '02, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

**Murase,** *Gyokuden*, d. 1910, Chinese Southern school.

**Nakajima,** *Raisho*, d. '71, Okyo's school.

**Nakanishi,** *Koseki*, d. '83, studied under Keibun and was Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

**Noguchi,** *Yukoku* d. '98, Southern Chinese school and painter in ordinary to the Court.

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**Nomura,** *Bunkyo*, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.

**Ochiai,** *Yoshi-iku*, d. '04, *Nishikiyé* painter who improved style of newspaper illustrations.

**Okuhara,** *Seiko*, d. '03, lady painter of the Southern school.

**Saigo,** *Kogetsu*, (1873—1912), one of the best pupils of Gaho.

**Satake,** *Eiko*, d. '09, of Buncho school.

**Shibata,** *Zeshin* d. '61, painter in ordinary to the Court who originated a new style, famous also for *Makiyé* design and as originator of lacquer painting.

**Shiwokawa,** *Bunrin*, d. '77, landscapist of Shijo school.

**Sudzuki,** *Hyak-nen*, d. '91, master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.

**Sugitani,** *Sessho*, d. '95, Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

**Takahashi,** *Koko*, d. 1912, a highly progressive who died prematurely, at the age of 36.

**Taki,** *Kwatei*, d. '01, Chinese Southern school and painter in ordinary to the Court.

**Taniguchi,** *Aizan*, d. '99, master of Buncho's style.

**Tanomura,** *Chok-nyu*, d. '06, Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.

**Tazaki,** *So-un*, d. '98, painter in ordinary to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

**Tomioka,** *Yeisen*, d. '05, Popular school.

**Tuskioka,** *Yoshitoshi*, d. 1892, a master painter of the genre school.

**Watanabe,** *Shokwa*, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

**Watanabe,** *Yohei*, (1889—1912), oil painter.

**Yamawaki,** *Kwangi*, d. 1902, painter in ordinary to the Court who developed a new feature in the Sumiyoshi school.

**Yasuda,** *Rozan*, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

**Yoshu,** *Chikanobu*, (1838—1912), one of the master *ukiyoye* painters in recent time.

## LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS

A.C.C.=Art Commissioner to the the Imperial Court; Ca.=Casting; h.c.=Hanging Committee of the National Art Exhibition; J.S.=Japanese Sword; P.=Porcelain; S.=Sculpture; M.=Makiye; W.C.=Water Color; O.P.=Oil painting; c.m.=Certificate of Merit.

*Note.*—The prizes are those awarded at the National Art Exhibition held every year in Tokyo.

### JAPANESE PAINTING

**Abe,** *Shumpo*, (阿部春峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1854, Kyoto.

**Aoyama,** *Kumaji* (青山熊治), 3rd prize, b. in '64, Shimane-ken.

**Arai,** *Hoso* (新井芳宗) J.P. Ukiyoye, b. in '63, Tokyo.

**Arai,** *Kwampo* (荒井寛方), b. in '78, Tokyo.

**Araki,** *Jippo* (荒木十畝), h.c., b. in 72, Tokyo.

**Araki,** *Kwampo* (荒木寛畝), A.C.C., h.c., b. in '29, Tokyo.

**Araki,** *Tanrei* (荒木探令), b. in '57, Tokyo.

**Atomi,** *Gyokushi* (跡見玉枝), lady, b. in '59, Tokyo.

**Atomi,** *Kwakei* (跡見花蹊), lady, b. in '40, Tokyo.

**Fujii,** *Setsuden* (藤井雪田), c.m., b. in '76, Kyoto.

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Fukui, *Kotei* (福井江亭), b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Furuya, *Itcho* (古谷一晁), c.m. b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Gejo, *Keikoku* (下條桂谷), b. in 1841, Akita.
Gejo, *Masao* (下條正雄), Paymaster-Gen. (ret.), b. in 1842, Tokyo.
Hachida, *Koyo* (八田高容), c.m., Kyoto.
Harada, *Seiko* (原田西湖), c.m., Kyoto.
Hashidate, *Shisen*, (端館紫川), b. in 1853, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Eiho* (橋本永邦), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kwansetsu* (橋本關雪), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Seiso* (橋本正素), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Shuho* (橋本秀邦), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hata, *Kinseki* (秦金石), c.m., b. in 1853, Kyoto.
Hattori, *Shunyo* (服部春陽), 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Hikida, *Hōshō* (疋田芳沼), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
Hirafuku, *Hyakusui* (平福百穗), b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Hirai, *Baisen* (平井楳仙), 3rd prizes, b. in 1889, Kyoto.
Hirai, *Chokusui* (平井直水), Osaka.
Hirata, *Shodo* (平田松堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hirezaki, *Eimei* (鰭崎英明), Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo.
Hirota, *Hyakusui* (廣田百穗), c.m., b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Hiroye, *Kashu* (廣江霞舟) c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Hitomi, *Yuichi* (人見勇一), c.m., Kyoto.
Honda, *Tenjo* (本多天城) b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Hoshino, *Kugai* (星野空外), 3rd prizes, ('13), b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Keisen* (池田桂山), 2nd prize, 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Shoen* (池田焦園), lady, 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Terukata* (池田輝方), husband of Shoen, c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Shuho* (池上秀畝), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Nagano.
Imaizumi, *Bumpo* (今泉文峰), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Imamura, *Shiko* (今村紫紅), 2nd prize, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Imao, *Keinen* (今尾景年), A.C.C., b. in 1825, Kyoto.
Ishii, *Tempu* (石井天風), c.m., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Shogyoku* (石川蕉玉), lady, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ishizaki, *Koyo* (石崎光瑤), c.m., Kyoto.
Isoda, *Choshu* (磯田長秋), c.m., Tokyo.
Ito, *Ko-un* (伊東紅雲), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kaburagi, *Seiho* (鏑木清方), 3rd prize, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kamoshita, *Choko* (鴨下晁湖), 3rd prize, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kashino, *Nanyo* (樫野南陽), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Katayama, *Nampu* (片山南風), 2nd prize ('13).
Katta, *Shokin* (勝田蕉琴), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Fukushima.
Kawai, *Eichu* (河合英忠), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Gyokudo* (河合玉堂), h.c., b. in 1872, Aichi.
Kawakita, *Kaho* (川北霞峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1875, Kyoto.

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Kawamura, *Manshu* (川村曼舟), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Kawasaki, *Ranko* (河崎蘭香), lady, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kijima, *Okoku* (木島櫻谷), h.c., 2nd prize, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Hobun* (菊池芳文), h.c., b. in 1862, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Keigetsu* (菊池契月), 2nd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Kimura, *Buzan* (木村武山), 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Ibaragi.
Kitakami, *Shunzan* (北上俊山), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Kitano, *Tsunetomi* (北野恒富), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Osaka.
Kobayashi, *Gokyo* (小林吳橋), h. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kobayashi, *Kiyochika* (小林清親), b. in 1827, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Kokei* (小林古徑), c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Kobori, *Tomone* (小堀鞆音), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Komura, *Daiun* (小村大雲), 3rd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Komuro, *Suiun* (小室翠雲), 3rd prizes ('13), b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Kondo, *Shosen* (近藤樵仙), c.m., Tokyo.
Kosaka, *Shiden* (小坂芝田), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Kose, *Shoseki* (巨勢小石), b. in 1841, Kyoto.
Koyama, *Eitatsu* (小山榮達), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Koyezuka, *Yuho* (越塚友邦), c.m., b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Kubota, *Beisai* (久保田米齋), b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kubota, *Kinsen* (久保田金僊), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Machida, *Kyokko* (町田曲江), 3rd prize, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Masuzu, *Shunnan* (益頭峻南), h.c., b. in 1949, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Keigetsu* (松林桂月), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Setsutei* (松林雪貞), lady, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Matsumiya, *Honen* (松宮芳年), b. in 1886, Kyoto.
Matsumoto, *Fuko* (松本楓湖), h.c., b. in 1833, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Baiso* (松村梅叟), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Matsuno, *Kajo* (松野霞城), b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Mayeda, *Seison* (前田青村), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Migita, *Nen-ei* (右田年英). Ukiyoye, b. in 1863, Fukuoka.
Miyagawa, *Shuntei* (宮川春汀), Ukiyoye, b. in 1873, Aichi.
Miyake, *Gogyo*, (三宅吳曉), c.m., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Mizuta, *Chikuho* (水田竹圃), c.m., Osaka.
Mochizuki, *Kinho* (望月金鳳), h.c., b. in 1826, Tokyo.
Mochizuki, *Seiho* (望月清鳳), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Mori, *Kinseki* (森琴石), b. in 1841, Hyogo.
Morimura, *Gito* (森村宜稻), c.m., b. in 1871, Aichi.
Moroboshi, *Seisho* (諸星成章), b. in 1874, Chiba.
Murakami, *Hoko* (村上鳳湖), c.m., Tokyo.
Murakami, *Kwagaku* (村上華岳), 3rd prize, b. in 1888, Kyoto.
Muraoka, *Oto* (村岡應東), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Murase, *Gyokuden* (村瀨玉田), b. in 1850, Kyoto.
Murata, *Tanryo* (村田丹陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.

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**Nagamine**, *Setsudo* (長嶺雪堂), b. in 1882, Kyoto.
**Nagano**, *Sofu* (長野草風), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
**Nakakura**, *Gyokusui* (中倉玉翠), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
**Nishimura**, *Go-un* (西村五雲), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
**Nishimura**, *Seiki* (西村青歸), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Osaka.
**Nishiyama**, *Suisho* (西山翠嶂) 3rd prizes, Kyoto.
**Noda**, *Kyuho* (野田九浦), 2nd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
**Noguchi**, *Shohin* (野口小蘋), A.C.C., b. in 1827, Osaka.
**Nomura**, *Sekko* (野村雪江), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
**Ochi**, *Shokwan* (大智勝觀), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
**Odake**, *Chikuha* (尾竹竹坡), 2nd & 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
**Odake**, *Kokkwan* (尾竹國觀), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
**Ogata**, *Gekko* (尾形月耕), Ukiyoye, 3rd prize, b. in 1859, Tokyo.
**Ogata**, *Getsuzo* (尾形月三), 3rd prize, b. in Tokyo.
**Ohashi**, *Suiseki* (大橋翠石), Gold-medalist at Paris etc., b. in 1865, Gifu.
**Okakura**, *Shusui* (岡倉秋水), b. in 1868, Fukui.
**Okuhara**, *Seisui* (奥原晴翠), lady, b. in 1852, Iwate.
**Omura**, *Koyo* (大村廣陽), c.m., b. in 1891, Kyoto.
**Sadake**, *Eiryo* (佐竹永陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
**Sadake**, *Eison* (佐竹永村), b. in 1825, Fukushima.
**Sakakibara**, *Shiho* (榊原紫峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
**Sakakibara**, *Taizan* (榊原苔山), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
**Sakuma**, *Teisuen* (佐久間鼎園), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
**Sano**, *Issei* (佐野一星), c.m, Kyoto.
**Shiba**, *Keisen*, (芝景川), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
**Shiizuka**, *Shokwa* (椎塚蕉華), lady, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Shima**, *Seien* (島成園), b. in 1893, Osaka.
**Shimauchi**, *Shonan* (島內松南), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
**Shimazaki**, *Ryu-o* (島崎柳塢), 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Shimomura**, *Kwanzan* (下村觀山), h.c., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Shoda**, *Kakuyu* (庄田鶴友), c.m., b. in 1879, Kyoto.
**Sugiura**, *Shunko* (杉浦俊香), b. in 1841, Tokyo.
**Susa**, *Tensai* (須佐天齋), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
**Suzuki**, *Kwason* (鈴木華村), 3rd prize, b. in 1860, Tokyo.
**Suzuki**, *Shonen* (鈴木松年), father of Kwason, Kyoto.
**Tajika**, *Chikuson* (田近竹村), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
**Takahashi**, *Ryo-u* (高橋菱雨), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
**Takase**, *Shungyo* (高瀨春曉), c.m., b. in 1885, Kyoto.
**Takashima**, *Hokkai* (高島北海), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
**Takatori**, *Chisei* (高取稚成), 3rd prizes ('13), Tokyo.
**Takenouchi**, *Keishu* (武內桂舟), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
**Takenouchi**, *Seiho* (竹內栖鳳), h.c., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
**Tamura**, *Goko* (田村豪湖), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Tanaka**, *Gakusho* (田中岳嶂), c.m., b. in 1876, Tokyo.

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Tanaka, *Raisho* (田中賴璋), 3rd prizes ('13), b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Taniguchi, *Kokyo* (谷口香嶠), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Terazaki, *Kogyo* (寺崎廣業), h.c., b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Tobita, *Shuzan* (飛田周山), c.m., Tokyo.
Tokuda, *Rinsai* (德田隣齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Tomita, *Keisen* (富田溪仙), c.m., Kyoto.
Tsubata, *Michihiko* (津端道彦), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Tsuchida, *Bakusen* (土田麥仙), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Kwako* (都路華香), 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.
Uchimi, *Yoshimichi* (內海吉道), c.m., b. in 1848, Kyoto.
Ueda, *Kyugwai* (上田柳外), 3rd. prize, b. in 1869, Kyoto.
Uemura, *Shoen* (上村松園) lady, 3rd prizes ('13), b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Uenaka, *Chokusai* (植中直齋), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shotei* (渡邊省亭), b. in 1849, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Kaido* (山田介道), c.m., Kyoto.
Yamada, *Keichu* (山田敬中), c.m., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Ko-un* (山田耕雲), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Kyoto.
Yamamoto, *Baisho* (山本梅荘), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1826, Aichi.
Yamamoto, *Shunkyo* (山本春擧), h.c., b. in 1871, Kyoto.
Yamamura, *Kokwa* (山村耕花), c.m., b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamanaka, *Kodo* (山中古洞), b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yamanouchi, *Shinichi* (山內信一), 3rd prize, b. in 1914.
Yamanouchi, *Toshu* (山內都州), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamaoka, *Beikwa* (山岡米華), h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Bazan* (山下馬山), Kyoto.
Yamashita, *Chikusai* (山下竹濟), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Seigai* (山下靑崖), b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Yasuda, *Jingen* (安田靱彦), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Yasuma, *Sodo* (保間素堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Osaka.
Yokoyama, *Taikwan* (橫山大觀), h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yoshioka, *Kwado* (吉岡華堂), b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Yoshiwara, *Gofu* (吉原雅風), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Yuki, *Somei* (結城素明), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.

*Western Painting*

Aida, *Torahiko* (相田寅彦), b. in '88, Tokyo.
Akaji, *Taijo* (赤城泰舒), b. in '89 Tokyo.
Akamatsu, *Rinsaku* (赤松麟作), b. in '68, Osaka.
Aoyama, *Kumaji* (靑山熊治), 2nd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ataka, *Yasugoro* (安宅安五郎), b. in '83, Tokyo.
Atomi, *Tai* (跡見泰), 3rd prize, b. in 84, Tokyo.
Doki, *Yoshisuke* (土岐芳助), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Eisuke* (藤島英輔), b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Takeji* (藤島武二), Prof., 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1867, Tokyo.

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Gomi, *Seikichi* (五味清吉), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Goseda, *Horyu* (五姓田芳柳), b. in 1864, Ibaragi.
Goseda, *Yoshimatsu* (五姓田義松), b. in 1853, Kanagawa.
Goto, *Koshi* (後藤亘志), b. in 1895, Tokyo.
Hachijo, *Yakichi* (八條彌吉), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Hasegawa, *Noboru* (長谷川昇), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kumisuke* (橋本邦助), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Hiraoka, *Gompachiro* (平岡權八郎) 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Jisaburo* (池田治三郎), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Nagaharu* (池田永治), c.m., Tokyo.
Ishibashi, *Wakun* (石橋和訓), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Studing in England.
Ishii, *Hakutei* (石井柏亭), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Kin-ichiro* (石川欽一郎), Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Toraji* (石川寅治), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Ito, *Kaigen* (伊藤快彦), b. in 1867, Kyoto.
Iwamura, *Toru* (岩村透), b. in 1870, Tokyo.
Kanokogi, *Takeshiro* (鹿木孟郎), Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
Katada, *Tokuro* (片多德郎), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Kato, *Seiji* (加藤靜兒), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Aichi.
Kawai, *Shinzo* (河合新藏), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Kawamura, *Kiyo-o* (川村清雄), b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Kitazawa, *Rakuten* (北澤樂天), b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Mango* (小林萬吾), Prof., 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Shinji* (小林眞二), o.p., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Koda, *Shota* (香田勝太), c.m., Tokyo.
Koito, *Gentaro* (小糸源太郎), b. in 1887, Tokyo.
Kosugi, *Misei* (小杉未醒), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Koyama, *Shotaro* (小山正太郎), Prof., design, b. in 1658, Tokyo.
Kumagai, *Moriichi* (熊谷守一), c.m., Tokyo.
Kume, *Keiichiro* (久米桂一郎), Prof., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kurada, *Hakuyo* (倉田白羊), b. in 1881, Saitama.
Kuri, *Shiro* (久里四郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kuroda, *Kiyoteru* (黑田清輝), Prof., A.C.C., h.c., b. in '66, Tokyo.
Maruyama, *Banka* (丸山晚霞), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Masamune, *Tokusaburo* (正宗德三郎), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Matsui, *Noboru* (松井昇), Prof., b. in 1852, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Tatsumi* (松村巽), c.m., b. in 1893, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Hisashi* (松岡壽), b. in 1862, Tokyo.
Matsuyama, *Shozo* (松山省三), b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mayama, *Takaharu* (眞山孝治), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mikami, *Tomoharu* (三上知治), c.m., Tokyo.
Minami, *Kunzo* (南薰造), 2nd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Mitsuya, *Kunishiro* (滿谷國四郎), h.c., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Miyake, *Katsumi* (三宅克己), 3rd prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.

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Mizuno, *Ibun* (水野以文), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Murakami, *Tenryu* (村上天流), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nagahara, *Kotaro* (長原孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Nagatochi, *Hideta* (永地秀太), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Nakagawa, *Hachiro* (中川八郎), 2nd & 3rd prizes, h.c., b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Fusetsu* (中村不折), h.c., b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Tsune* (中村彖), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Nakano, *Eizo* (中野營三), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu* (中澤弘光), h.c., 2nd & 3rd, prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Natsume, *Shichisabu* (夏目七策), c.m., Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Seigyo* (大橋正堯), c.m., Tokyo.
Oka, *Yoshieda* (岡吉枝), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Okada, *Saburosuke* (岡田三郎助), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Omori, *Yasuhito* (大森安仁), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ōno, *Ryutoku* (大野隆徳), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ota, *Saburo* (太田三郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1884, Aichi.
Sakamoto, *Shigejiro* (坂本繁二郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Sato, *Tetsusaburo* (佐藤鐵三郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Semba, *Kimpei* (仙波均平), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Shirataki, *Ikunosuke* (白瀧幾之助), c.m., b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Susuki, *Setsutaro* (薄拙太郎), c.m., Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Jokichi* (鈴木錠吉), c.m., Tokyo.
Takahashi, *Katsuzo* (高橋勝藏), b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Takamura, *Masao* (高村眞夫), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanabe, *Itaru* (田邊至), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Ryo* (田中亘), c.m., Tokyo.
Teramatsu, *Kunitaro* (寺松國太郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Terazawa, *Kataro* (寺澤孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Todori, *Eiki* (都鳥英喜), c.m., b. in 1873, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Hisashi* (辻永), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Eisaku* (和吉英作) Prof., h.c., b. in 1784, Tokyo.
Wada, *Sanzo* (和田三造), 2nd prizes, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Fumiko* (渡邊文子), c.m., Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shinya* (渡邊審也), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Morinosuke* (山本森之助), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Shintaro* (山下新太郎), 3rd prizes, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yamawaki, *Nobunori* (山脇信德), c.m., Tokyo.
Yanagi, *Keisuke* (柳敬助), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yuasa, *Ichiro* (湯淺一郎), b. in 1868, Gunma.
Yazaki, *Chiyoji* (矢崎千代二), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Yazaki, *Takeji* (矢崎武二), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Fujio* (吉田ふじを), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.

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**Yoshida**, *Hiroshi* (吉田博), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
**Yoshida**, *Yukiko* (吉田雪子), lady, Tokyo.

*Sculpture*

**Asakura**, *Fumio* (朝倉文雄), Prof., 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Fujita**, *Bunzo* (藤田文蔵), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
**Fujii**, *Koyu* (藤井浩祐), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
**Hata**, *Shokichi* (畑正吉), c.m., Toyama.
**Hirakushi**, *Denchu* (平櫛田仲), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Okayama.
**Hori**, *Shinji* (堀進二), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
**Kato**, *Kei-un* (藤藤景雲), b. in 1878, Shimane.
**Kitamura**, *Seibo* (北村西望), c.m., b. in 1884, Nagasaki.
**Kitamura**, *Shikai* (北村四海), 3rd prize, b. in 1871, Nagano.
**Kunikata**, *Tenkai* (國方天海), c.m., b. in 1883, Kagawa.
**Mori**, *Noritake* (毛利敎武), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
**Motoyama**, *Hakuun* (本山白雲), b. in 1871, Tokyo.
**Naganuma**, *Shukei* (長沼守敬), Prof., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Naito**, *Shin* (內藤伸), c.m., b. in 1882, Shimane.
**Nitta**, *Totaro* (新田藤太郎), c.m., b. in 1888, Kagawa.
**Numada**, *Ichiga* (沼田一雅), Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Oguma**, *Ujihiro* (大熊氏廣), h.c., b. in 1854, Tokyo.
**Shinkai**, *Taketaro* (新海竹太郎), Prof., h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Shirai**, *Uzan* (白井雨山), h.c., b. in 1864, Ehime.
**Takamura**, *Ko-un* (高村光雲), Prof., A.C.C., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
**Takeishi**, *Kozaburo* (武石弘三郎), b. in 1877, Niigata.
**Takenouchi**, *Kyu-en* (竹內久遠), A.C.C., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Tatebata**, *Daiun* (建畠大雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1882, Wakayama.
**Udagawa**, *Kazuo* (宇田川和雄), casting, b. in 1865, Tokyo.
**Yonebara**, *Unkai* (米原雲海), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
**Yoshida**, *Homei* (吉田芳明), b. in 1877, Tokyo.

*Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.*

**Ando**, *Jubei* (安藤重兵衛), shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
**Gatsuzan**, *Teiichi* (月山貞一), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1834, Osaka.
**Hattori**, *Korin* (服部光鱗), M., b. in 1868, Aichi.
**Hirata**, *Juko* (平田重光), metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.
**Horikawa**, *Kozan* (掘川光山), ceramist, Kyoto.
**Isoya**, *Kwanzan* (磯矢完山), M., b. in 1878, Osaka.
**Ito**, *Chuta* (伊東忠太), Prof., Architect., b. in 1867.
**Ito**, *Masami* (伊東正見), metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
**Ito**, *Tamekichi* (伊藤爲吉), architect., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
**Ito**, *Tozan* (伊東陶山), ceramist, Kyoto.
**Kagawa**, *Katsuhiro* (香川勝廣), metal carver, A.C.C., b. in 1851, Tokyo.

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**Kameoka**, *Kikusen* (龜岡掬泉), architect., b. in 1864, Tochigi.
**Kawanobe**, *Ippo* (川之邊一朋), lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
**Kimura**, *Ho-u* (木村芳雨), carving, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
**Kato**, *Tomotaro* (加藤友太郎), ceramist, Tokyo.
**Kinkozan**, *Sobei* (錦光山宗兵衛), pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
**Kishi**, *Kokei* (岸光景), design, A.C.C. b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Kouda**, *Minoru* (小宇田實), Prof., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
**Miyagawa**, *Kozan* (宮川香山), porcelain, A.C.C., b. in 1840, Yokohama.
**Miyamoto**, *Hosoku* (宮本包則), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1828, Tokyo.
**Nakamura**, *Eiyu* (中村英友), metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Nakamura**, *Kitaro* (中村喜太郎), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
**Nakamura**, *Shuto* (中村秋塘), pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
**Namikawa**, *Yasuyuki* (並河靖之), shippoware, A.C.C., b. in 1825, Kyoto.
**Ogawa**, *Kazumasa* (小川一眞), photography, A.C.C., b. in 1860, Tokyo.
**Okazaki**, *Sessei* (岡崎雪聲), Prof., carving, Tokyo.
**Seifu**, *Yohei* (清風與平), Pottery, A.C.C., b. in 1849, Kyoto.
**Shiroyama**, *Shosai* (白山松哉), Prof., M., A.C.C., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
**Sugawara**, *Issai* (菅原一齋), embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
**Tatsuno**, *Kingo*, (辰野金吾), architect, b. in 1854, Nagasaki.
**Tsujimura**, *Shokwa* (辻村松華), M., b. in 1871, Kanagawa.
**Tsukada**, *Shinyusai* (塚田眞雄齋), metal carving, b. in 1840, Tokyo.
**Uematsu**, *Hobi* (植松抱美). M. & lacquer Art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
**Unno**, *Shomin* (海野勝珉), Prof., metal carving, A.C.C., b. in 1824, Tokyo.
**Unno**, *Shoshu* (海野勝秀), metal carving, b. in 1865, Tokyo.
**Unno**, *Yoshimori* (海野美盛), Prof., metal carving, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
**Yamada**, *Sobi* (山田宗美), inlaying, b. in 1873, Ishikawa.
**Yamasaki**, *Cho-un* (山崎朝雲), Ca., h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Yasui**, *Hochu* (安井抱中), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Yokogawa**, *Tamisuke* (橫河民輔), architect., Tokyo.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**Confucianism and Bushido.**—Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectual classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and next. It is true Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nontheless its humanitarian principles are too deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were embodied for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. The Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido* for educational circles and for the rising generation, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, is primarily didactic in its aims and is equally deficient in inspiring power.

**Buddhism and Christianity.**—Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their numbers is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant, but Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and possesses among its congregations persons of all ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two religions should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. Thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity, the Japanese Buddhism is less inactive and stagnant than before. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians in philanthropic affairs, as also in education and social reform, though too often their endeavors have been rather specious and lacked sincerity. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth.

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Even here the propagation appears rather slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the soil. However with the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement," the religion has acquired features less forbidding to the public.

**Shintoism.**—As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A newborn baby is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples. More than ten years ago Surg.-Gen. Baron Takagi first set the fashion of solemnizing marriage ceremony, previously conducted according to a secular rite, at the Tokyo Branch of the Great Shrine of Ise, thereby encroaching on the sphere of the Deity of Love at Izumo. Of late the people have become less particular as to the place of the ceremony, and begun to perform it at the nearest shrines.

The freedom of faith is safe-guarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religion is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious ceremonies can be held in a school when it wishes to obtain certain official privileges.

### Shintoism

Shintoism has apparently acquired greater importance since the War in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the late Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list, while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

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### *Shinto Ministers*

These number about 15,000 throughout the country, but excepting the ministers of the State shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination, and naturally only a very small portion of the number are intellectually qualified for the post. It was in 1908 that the Home Office entrusted National Rite Institute with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto ministers, while graduates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto ministers. At end of 1910 only 1,364, i.e. less than one tenth of the total number in the service, were qualified, so far as regards education, to act as ministers.

### *Shinto Sects*

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

**Shinto Sect.**—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

**Jingukyo Sect.**—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

**Taishakyo Sect.**—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

**Fuso Sect.**—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

**Daiseikyo Sect.**—This is dedicated to the "million deities" of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

**Jikko Sect.**—The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the heart of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

**Kurozumi Sect.**—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

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**Shuseiha Sect.**—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimatsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

**Jisshukyo Sect.**—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of Creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

**Mitakekyo Sect.**—Though dedicated to the Three of Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

**Miharaikyo Sect.**—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

**Shinrikyo Sect.**—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

*Shrines and Ministers*

| | | Total No. | Great Shrine of Ise | State Shrine | National Shrine | Provincial Shrine | Communal Shrine | Village Shrine | Ungraded Shrine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shrines | 1907 ... | 176,740 | 1 | 95 | 75 | 580 | 3,463 | 51,052 | 121,474 |
| | 1908 ... | 162,442 | 1 | 95 | 75 | 580 | 3,461 | 49,058 | 108,722 |
| | 1909 ... | 147,441 | 1 | 95 | 75 | 580 | 3,463 | 47,988 | 95,239 |
| | 1910 ... | 137,134 | 1 | 95 | 75 | 583 | 3,449 | 47,081 | 85,850 |
| | 1911 ... | 130,258 | 1 | 95 | 75 | 587 | 3,446 | 46,455 | 79,599 |
| Ministers | 1907 ... | 15,008 | 72 | 354 | 230 | 923 | 3,608 | 8,660 | 1,161 |
| | 1908 ... | 14,836 | 73 | 360 | 230 | 912 | 3,588 | 8,549 | 1,124 |
| | 1909 ... | 14,821 | 72 | 356 | 234 | 910 | 3,604 | 8,543 | 1,101 |
| | 1910 ... | 14,527 | 73 | 377 | 214 | 908 | 3,575 | 8,485 | 895 |
| | 1911 ... | 14,498 | 73 | 371 | 224 | 902 | 3,532 | 8,513 | 883 |

## BUDDHISM

Amidst general inertness and stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One was an active part the two Hongwanji temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation

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to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three Japanesepriests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yekai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divined into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

**Hosso Sect.**—The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

**Kegon Sect.**—Another oldest sect, which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

**Tendai Sect.**—Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

**Shingon Sect.**—The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsect.

**Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.**—It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it still exercises a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

**Jodo Sect.**—Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears by this sect, for by it was first distinctly drawn up a line between doctrines for mass, and those for initiated, the former called doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

**Zen Sect.**—The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation, by meditation and introspection and is the principle representative of the self-power school. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Mediations are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subsects are Rinzai, Sōto and Ōbaku, of which the first enjoyed greater prosperity at one time,

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but afterward it was eclipsed by the second, though theologically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, are the two headquarters of the Sōto division.

**Shin (True) Sect.**—This is the popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, and was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of the founder of Jodo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibition" on its followers; they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Nam Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inaba, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. The other headquarters are the Senshu-ji Isshinden, Ise, and the Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji, the latter established in 1602 in Kyoto. This last owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

This sect presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The two Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of their chiefs and subordinates and general mismanagement have reduced them nearly to insolvency.

**Nichiren or Hokke Sect.**—The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on Mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

**Ji Sect.**—This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created in Japan. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. This sect teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujisawa, is the headquarters.

**Shinshoji Sect** (*Narita-san*).—This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The temple, from its origin, is believed to

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exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also zealous votaries of the temple.

### Buddhist Temples and Priests

Sects possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:

| | | Tendai | Shingon | Jodo | Rinzai | Soto | Shinshu | Nichiren | Total including others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temples | 1907... ... | 4,655 | 12,629 | 8,371 | 6,136 | 14,225 | 19,497 | 5,065 | 72,068 |
| | 1908... ... | 4,632 | 12,547 | 8,372 | 6,124 | 14,220 | 19,522 | 5,038 | 71,927 |
| | 1909... ... | 4,616 | 12,493 | 8,363 | 6,109 | 14,215 | 19.531 | 5,036 | 71,831 |
| | 1910... ... | 4,601 | 12,444 | 8,360 | 6,103 | 14,211 | 19,556 | 5,031 | 71,770 |
| | 1911... ... | 4,581 | 12,390 | 8,359 | 6,082 | 14,222 | 19,607 | 5,031 | 71,734 |
| Priests | 1907... ... | 2,798 | 7,969 | 6,184 | 4,523 | 9,570 | 15,036 | 3,927 | 50,936 |
| | 1908... ... | 2,790 | 7,999 | 6,131 | 4,612 | 9'734 | 15,130 | 3,942 | 51,268 |
| | 1909... ... | 2,789 | 7,522 | 5,950 | 4,594 | 9,890 | 15,195 | 4,573 | 51,444 |
| | 1910... ... | 2,801 | 7,617 | 6,152 | 4,718 | 10,228 | 15,720 | 4,573 | 52,721 |
| | 1911... ... | 2,801 | 7,658 | 6,409 | 4,728 | 10,318 | 15,692 | 4,467 | 53,042 |

### Collection of Contributions

Buddhist sects, especially those of the Shin denomination, have been conspicuous in their zeal for collecting contributions, generally from middle and lower classes. So repeatedly has this collection been resorted to recently that it is even regarded to materially affect the prosperity of the provinces. In view of this all organized attempts of levy have lately been placed under the strict control of the Central Government.

Such intended levies now awaiting the sanction of the authorities amount to 20,000,000 *yen* of which 6,400,000 *yen* is by the Nishi Hongwanji, 7,000,000 *yen* by the Higashi Hongwanji, 3,000,000 *yen* by the Sojiji, 2,000,000 *yen* by the Koyasan, 1,000,000 *yen* by the Zojoji, 500,000 *yen* by the Buzan sect and 300,000 *yen* by the Nichiren sect.

**The Hongwanji scandal.**—The two Hongwanji temples have been overtaken by the nemesis of their own extravance and internal misgovernment. They have frequently been threatened with bankruptcy, and the case of the Nishi Hongwanji has even developed into criminal inquiries. The debt incurred is estimated at 5,000,000 *yen* of which something like 3,130,000 *yen* is said to have been lost on the Tokyo exchange by the Directors, for which they are now under investigation at court on the charge of embezzlement. A few years ago the Lord Abbot sold his Suma villa to the Imperial Household for 250,000 *yen*. The transaction appears to have been the result of bribery, for the Minister of the Household of the time, Count Watanabe, was relieved of the post quite suddenly on the morrow of the death of the Empress Dowager.

### Christianity

**Early Christianity.**—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, on

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the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there.)

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design, welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos*, was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, secretly informed in 1611 to the Tokugawa shogunate that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

**The Revival.**—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Greene and Davis.

**Early Centers of Protestant Church.**—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. James, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the To-o Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki, are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Nijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant

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religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty. Within the last few years when some foreigners left the School, the trouble was settled, and the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

**The situation of Christianity in Japan:** *Independence Movement.*—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter toward attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregations started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nippon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

*Union Movement.*—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. Several Presbyterian and Reformed bodies into one "Church of Christ in Japan," have been united, followed by the union of several Episcopalian bodies in the "Seikokwai," of the three Methodist bodies into the Japan Methodist Church, while the recent resolutions of the General Council of the Kumiai Churches and of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan look toward a wider union of Christian denominations, as also similar action taken by the Conference representing the Baptist Churches. A notable event in this connection was the gathering in May '11 in Tokyo of representative Protestant Christians, both laymen and ministers, to deliberate on preliminiaries of a grand union movement and the passing of the draft constitution of a "League for the promotion of the union of the Christian Churches."

*Roman Catholic Church.*—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 the two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

*Russo-Greek Church.*—The first priest of the Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded on the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. The late Archbishop Nicolai (d. Feb. '12) originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 when 24 years of age. He removed

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to Tokyo in 1872, and he therefore attended faithfuly to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. The late Archibishop was earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, but the time has not come when the aid from the Russian Missionary Society might be discontinued.

STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN JAPAN (1911)

| | Protestant ¥ | Roman Catholic ¥ | Russo-Greek ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total no. of churches ... ... ... ... ... | 978 | 130 | 182 |
| Foreign missionaries ... ... ... ... ... | 571 | 2 | 114 |
| Native missionaries ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,155 | 219 | 51 |
| Total membership ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73,226 | 66,689 | 32,246 |

CHURCH EXPENSES IN JAPAN

| | Protestant ¥ | Roman Catholic ¥ | Russo-Greek ¥ | Total ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income of native churches ... ... | 31,813 | — | — | 31,813 |
| Expenses of native churches ... ... | 318,897 | — | 12,426 | 331,323 |
| Expenses of foreign churches ... ... | 523,997 | — | 46,396 | 570,393 |

*Religious Harmony in Japan*

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity has practically disappeared especially since the outbreak of the late war, when the tremendous wave of national uprisings swept over the whole length and breadth of the country. On that memorable occasion the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan, and in a conference held soon after, they voted that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan.

*The Conference of Religionists*

In Nov. 1913 Dr. Okuda, as the Minister of Education, invited the representatives of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity to the Botanic Garden at Koishikawa, Tokyo, each on a separate day, and addressed them on the part which professors of religious faith have to play in the mechanism

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of public instruction and philanthropy. The gathering was more social than religious. Shortly before the Bureau of Religious was transferred from the Home Office to the Education Department.

## RELIGIOUS WORK

**Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.**—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many others of the best institutions of the West. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 7614 young men in 76 Associations, 56 of which in colleges, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 20 in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 761 of whom half are students, the other half being professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to 10,000 *yen*. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational, hostel, social, industrial, army, physical and employment departments.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose 100,000 *yen* was given by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan, so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be $250,000, to be distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese and Korean students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,152 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools, they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 27 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907, when 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire, resulting in considerable accessions to the churches.

**Young Women's Christian Association.**—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905, and at the present time, 1914, has a membership of 1820 in twenty Associations, sixteen of which are in schools. Every year about two hundred members gather in a summer conference for special Bible study, lectures and recreation. During the past year 433 girls have been in voluntary Bible study besides that required in mission schools. A monthly maga-

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zine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about 1200. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A. has two hostels which accommodate seventy girls, carries on Bible classes for students, business girls and nurses and is doing some factory work. Travellers' Aid work has been begun at one of the railroad stations and a large numbers of girls and women have been cared for. Neighborhood work has also been begun. Land has been bought in the centre of the student district in Kanda and during 1914 an administration building will be built where young women can gather for classes of various kinds and for social occasions. There will also be a small hostel in connection with this building. The Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. The Association in Yokohama has rest rooms which are open to all young women. The national headquarters are at 12 Sanchome, Tamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Temperance Societies.**—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies is about ninety. Some seventy of these are in Japan, four in Korea, six in Manchuria, six in Hawaii and five in America. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society, and the oldest the Yokohama Society. The newest and most active societies are in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway and commercial) communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory. The ninety societies have about 8,000 active members.

**Japan Women's Temperance Society.**—The body organized in 1885, represents Japan's contribution to the work of World's W.C.T.A. or White Ribbon Society. In 1910 members numbered about 3,000 with 72 branch offices throughout Japan and 5 branches abroad. Headquarters are located at Kami Nibancho, Tokyo. The society has devoted eagerly to the work of social reform, as reform of abandoned women, and so forth and maintains a Home for those women at Okubo, Tokyo. The Society publishes its monthly organ. A member is to pay 80 *sen* a year.

**Savation Army.**—The Salvation Army was established in Japan in 1895 and keeps homes for abandoned women, laborers, sailors, soldiers etc., and also work-house for discharged convicts, boarding houses for laborers, inquiry office for those who have no occupations and hospitals for the poor. It maintains an officer's school and has 62 corps with over 140 officers throughout the country and Manchuria which are actively engaged in evangelistic work. The headquarters are in Ginza, Tokyo.

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# CHAPTER IX

## CHARITY AND RELIEF

(Also some patrictic societies)

### THE RELIEF FUND

For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 1880 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of *yen* 500,000. The State undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen*)

| | Local apport'ment for the year | Proceeds from Fund | State Aids | Dis'ments from Fund | Fund existing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910-11 ... ... ... | 61,259 | 2,692,487 | 19,000 | 1,475,322 | 43,494,763 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... | 94,788 | 2,122,797 | 19,000 | 82,229 | 41,152,141 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... | 70,128 | 2,010,520 | 364,847 | 43,615 | 38,949,853 |
| 1907-8 ... ... ... | 89,131 | 1,844,526 | 313,493 | 536,599 | 36,502,179 |
| 1906-7 ... ... ... | 90,135 | 1,840,496 | 457,019 | 211,201 | 34,884,370 |

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

| | Paupers | | Foundlings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. supported at State expenses | Amount paid by State | No. | Expenses (State & Com'nal) |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 3,322 | 44,511 | 1,567 | 63,548 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 3,991 | 37,864 | 1,664 | 62,762 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 9,080 | 62,979 | 1,736 | 53,446 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 14,155 | 193,863 | 1,832 | 51,416 |
| 1907 ... ... ... | 16,065 | 216,907 | 1,900 | 49,622 |

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for may be granted relief as follows:

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person ... ... ... 1.5 *koku* of rice per year.
Infant (under 15) ... ... ... ... ... 0.7 *koku* of rice per year.
Invalid ... ... 3 *go* of rice for man and 2 *go* for woman per day.

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To those who take care for foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

## BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings. The donation of ¥100,000 made by the late Empress in 1912 to the relief fund when the International Red Cross Society was held at Washington may still be fresh in memory. The Y.M.C.A. Army Department, the late Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Home School, and so forth have been honoured with a gift of money from the Court. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *yen* 20,000 a year in the name of their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expenses. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtakes one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

The following statistics show the total sums granted at home by the Court from May 1891 to May 1912.

| | |
|---|---|
| Storms and floods 81 | *yen* 381,450 |
| Eruptions and earthquakes | 55,700 |
| Fires | 147,850 |
| Famine | 24,500 |
| Explosions | 5,600 |
| Shipwrecks | 10,250 |
| Tidal waves | 17,000 |
| Total | 642,350 |

**Imperial Rescript on Charity.**—The Imperial Rescript on Charity promulgated on the Kigensetsu holiday (Feb. 11) of 1911 marks a new epoch in the history of philanthropic and sociological affairs in Japan. On that occasion the donation of *yen* 1,500,000 was graciously made by the Emperor Meiji towards a relief fund for the helpless patients, and the Cabinet of the time (2nd Katsura), inspired by this benevolence of the Court, started the memorable scheme of creating the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) with the fund of *yen* 20,000,000 to be collected from among the wealth classes, as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

## PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

### I. Patriotic Institution

Of these the most prominent are the Red Cross Society, Women's Patriotic Society, Volunteer Fleet Society, etc. as described below:—

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### *The Red Cross Society of Japan*

The foreunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and since then the society's record has been one of steady progress all round. This was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers "Hakuai-maru" and "Kosai-maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1890, the society has turned out, at its head and branch esteblishment, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned at end of '12 read as follows:—eleven hospitals; medical corps, 76 doctors, 257 pharmacists and nurses; members, 1,590,328; the total property assessed at *yen* 26,993,418.

| | Number of Members | | Number of Members |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1877... ... ... ... | 38 | 1907... ... ... ... | 1,397,344 |
| 1887... ... ... ... | 2,179 | 1908... ... ... ... | 1,443,420 |
| 1892... ... ... ... | 32,615 | 1909... ... ... ... | 1,525,822 |
| 1897... ... ... ... | 455,638 | 1910... ... ... ... | 1,532,201 |
| 1902... ... ... ... | 851,918 | 1911... ... ... ... | 1,552,649 |
| 1904... ... ... ... | 986,852 | 1912... ... ... ... | 1,590,328 |
| 1906... ... ... ... | 1,275,517 | 1913... ... ... ... | 1,632,752 |

From 1914 the society will devote 10% of the annual subscription by the member to the preventive work of tuberclosis to be undertaken by its hospitals, this arrangement to last six years. The Honorary President is H.H. General Prince Kan-in, which the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee are Viscount Hanabusa, Privy Councillor, and Gen. Baron Ozawa and Viscount Shojo Matsudaira respectively.

**Volunteer Nurse Society.**—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 13,665 members throughout the country. In ordinary time members are engaged in preparing bandages and also attend once a month to lectures about rescue work. The chairman is Marchioness Nabeshima. The Society maintains a branch almost in every prefecture.

### *The Women's Patriotic Society*
### (Aikoku Fujinkwai)

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901, its roll already numbered about 821,564 at the end of 1912. The Society owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. 5, Feb. '07),

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founder of the society, was strongly moved at what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, and it inspired her with the resolution to organized a patriotic league. With almost fanatical zeal she bid the 20 million sisters throughout the realm to "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the Society's badge bears a figure of a scarf. The success to which the present Society has been carried is really phenomenal, as may be gathered from the following.

| | No. of Members | Expense ¥1000 | Receipt ¥1000 | Fund ¥1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 758,320 | 245 | 460 | 633 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 782,696 | 276 | 477 | 739 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 798,892 | 291 | 453 | 887 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 806,887 | 267 | 427 | 1,006 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 821,564 | 258 | 419 | 1,322 |

About *yen* 150,000 has been disbursed a year recently for the relief of invalidated soldiers, their families and of those who were killed, as follows:—1907, *yen* 148,144; '08 *yen* 149,940; '09 *yen* 148,254; '10 *yen* 114,772; '11 *yen* 113,988; '12 *yen* 112,425. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans or soldiers in the war. At present 639 boys are cared for, to be increased to 1000 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in the war.

### *The Volunteer Fleet*

The Maritime society started in October 1904 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its program is to raise fund of *yen* 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer *Sakura Maru* was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki 1908, and next the sister ship *Umegaka Maru*. The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The *Sakura Maru* is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service, while the other is used by the Imp. R'ly as junction boat between Moji and Fusan. The society is presided over by H.I.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi and is divided into men's and ladies' department.

## II. Charity Hospitals

These number only 51 throughout Japan proper, of which Tokyo-fu has 18, Kumamoto-ken 5, Kyoto-fu 4.

"Free" teatment by individual practitioners, *i.e.* of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent *yen* 300 a year on an average for one practitioner in Tokyo. At *yen* 100 on an average, the total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan proper reaches 4 millions a year. Some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines must reach 20 millions a year.

### *The Saiseikai*

The work of this newly founded charity organization mentioned before is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals,

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and the other in distributing free tickets in the provinces, the hospitals to be established at first at important centres, and afterward extended to other places. But the tickets will be distributed even in the remotest villages, their holders being entitled to free treatment at the Red Cross Society's hospitals in the provinces, public or private hospitals, and by individual medical practitioners who are connected by special arrangement with the society.

The Honorary President, H.H. Prince Fushimi, Pres. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Vice-Pres. Vis. Hirata and Board of Directors consisting of nine members.

The fund collected up to the end of June 1913 totalled about *yen* 25,850,000, the largest donors being the Iwasaki, the Mitsui and Mr. Okura, each *yen* 1,000,000. The greater parts of the contribution are in ten year instalments, cash contributions standing at about one-fifth of the total subscribed. The total collected by that time amounted to *yen* 6,972,453 by 42,979 donors, exclusive of the Imperial gift of *yen* 1,500,000. The work was started in May 1912, and by the end of March 1913, in Tokyo new patients treated numbered 8,273 and those received for the second or more times membered 68,407. By the end of 1912 those received treatment for the first time in the provinces numbered 14,006 patients, Tokyo had 57 in-patients.

*Mitsui Charity Hospital*

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family who has given *yen* 1,000,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *yen* 430,000 was appropriated for initial expense and the remaining *yen* 700,000 constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which is used for maintenance. 60 patients are to be received in the hospital and 1,200 day patinnts will receive treatment. The staff numbers 45 and the hospital, in Kanda, Tokyo, was completed at the end of '08.

*Tokyo Charity Hospital*

This is a private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo; 1912 had 1,226 patients in hospital, besides 30,528 out-patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 894,364 disbursed *yen* 57,811 and received *yen* 92,747. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

*The City Charity Hospital*

This was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of *yen* 60,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time.

### III. Asylums and Orphanages

*General Remarks*:—At present over 263 charity institutions exist in Japan which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, invalid soldiers and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 53 public and private reformatories for refractory boys which accommodates 1,034 boys are attended by 287 persons, the expenses amounting to 222,459 *yen*.

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*Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans*

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 1912, number of inmates under protection 3,937, fund *yen* 495,484; receipts and disbursements *yen* 154,415 and *yen* 154,415 respectively. Receives sick travellers since 1883, foundings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885, boys for correction since 1900.

*Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum*

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; in '12 cared for 571 persons and spent *yen* 89,787 and received *yen* 53,701 in than year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above. Of 3187 who had left this institution in the course of 19 years (1894—1912), 1391 have committed crimes such as lèse-majestie, homicide, suicide and arson, the proportion of crime amounting to 40%.

*Fukudenkai Orphanage*

A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo; had in its charge 147 orphans in '12, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 34,207 and received *yen* 9,831 against 9,364 disbursed.

*Tokyo House for Correction*

A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, near Tokyo; figures for 1912 were: number cared for 60; fund *yen* 3,000; expenses *yen* 4,133 receipts *yen* 4,133.

*The Okayama Orphanage*

The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to a state of success and usefulness through the singlehearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (d. in 1914), a young Christian originally intended for medicine.

According to the returns at the end of April '12 the Orphanage had under its care 627 all children. Some 93 of the youngest and physically weakest of them are boarded out in carefully selected farmes' families.

The yearly outlay reached *yen* 29,906 while the revenue account totalled *yen* 51,588 including a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted that sum in '04 to be continued for ten years; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; over *yen* 15,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum, *yen* 17,883 as donations, *yen* 10,234 from regular sympathizers etc.

The Orphanage now maintains two branches one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The Osaka branch keeps two schools for orphans and poor children, while the Chausuhara branch has now under its care the whole of the orphans who were transferred from Okayama in '11 and '12. The Orphanage possesses in Hyuga about 675 acres of lands where the poor children are made to work in farming and sericulture. The *Hoiokusha*, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings

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amounting to some *yen* 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over *yen* 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 61 have become self-supporting citizens and 30 are married. In the course of ten years the Orphanage expects 200 couples of them to form a village of their own.

### *The Ryugé Orphanage*

This is situated in the city of Fukuyama, some 50 miles west of Okayama. It is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1899 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri whose father, a famous priest of the Shin Sect, was an earnest philanthropist. The inmates, 138 as reported latest, are divided into four classes according to their age, infants placed in the hands of nurses, children of school age sent to school, while those who have finished common education are made to attend to one or another kind of useful employment.

### *Sumire Girls' School Orphanage*

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection; situated at Yamate, Yokohama.

## IV. Ragged Schools and Nurseries

### *Hanabatake School*

The charity institution established by Miss Adams, an American lady missionary, at Hanabatake, Okayama, about 1900, is comprehensive in scope, for though at first started with the idea of taking care of children in that well-known slum, it was soon organized as a Sunday-school, then expanded into a regular common school, and with the erection of a new school building in 1910, the department of boys and girls was created, followed by a charity dispensary.

### *Kobe Infants Nursery*

This owes its origin to the charitable endeavor of Kobe ladies, both Japanese and foreign, who started at the time of the late war work of caring after infants of poor family of soldiers and sailors sent to the front. The Association, called the War Commemoration Creche Association, has four nurseries where about 200 children are looked after.

### *Aoki Nursery*

This owes its origin to the earnest execution of a widow, Mrs. Aoki, of Sakata, Yamagata province, whose husband died leaving three children. When she had brought up the orphans, she next turned her attention to extending similar service to helpless children of others. With the help of her neighbors and others she succeeded in establishing a nursery at Sakata, and in 1904 she was able to start a branch nursery at Shinjo, in the same province. The inmates at the two places total 200.

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*The Futaba Kindergarten*

It was in 1899 that this nursery was created in Tokyo by Miss Noguchi, who has charge of the Kindergarten section of the Peeress's school. It was lately removed to Samegahashi, one of the noted slums in Tokyo, where a commodious school house was built. Over 100 children daily attend it while a mother and sister's meeting is also held once a week.

## V. The Charity Granary

This is a very interesting system of charity which dates from old time. The most notable institutions of the kind are the *Giso* (charity granary) at Fukuyama, Hiroshima-ken, founded in 1803 by Kawai Shubei, and the other is the *Kannonko* (Thanks giving union) established in Akita by Nawa Saburoemon in 1830. The *Giso* was originally intended as a provision against the time of scarcity, but even in ordinary days relief to the destitute was given. With the advent of the new rêgimê the two organizations had to enlarge the scope of their work. Thus the *Giso* at present extends help to local agricultural societies and attends to industrial and school matters, also advances necessary fund to deserving boys and girls of poor families. The *Giso* possesses fund amounting to *yen* 160,000, and is placed on a strong financial basis. The *Kannon-ko* was at first established to take care of helpless orphans, but has been made besider to undertake the relief of widows, disabled or deformed persons. As many as fifty thousand of this kind of unfortunate people are said to have been helped by the Union. Recently the Union established a children asylum and it is now devoting much of its attention to educating children of poor families, bringing them up to useful and lawabiding members of society. The Union possesses the fund amounting to *yen* 200,000.

## VI. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori, and they have all been established. At the end of 1912 the inmates at all the leper hospitals numbered 1230 distributed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District) | ... | 300 |
| Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.) | ... | 100 |
| Hoyō-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.) | ... | 300 |
| Ryoyō-jo, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.) | ... | 150 |
| Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.) | ... | 150 |
| Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo<br>Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken<br>Tairo-in, Kumamoto<br>Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto<br>Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken | (private) ... | 230 |
| Total | ... | 1,230 |

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Lepers throughout Japan number some 24,000, but the hospitals can at present accommodate only 5% of them.

## VII. Reform Work

### 1. Ex-convict homes

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. In Sept. 1910 there existed 71 homes with 1,428 cared for, of whom 533 were newly admitted, *i.e.* about 1% of the 53,000 discharged in the same year. The rate of discharged convicts unqualified for bread-earning employment from one reason or another is 10% of the total discharged. The result of reform effected has been about 70%, the other 30% being proved incorrigible.

Of these homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following:—

#### *Mr. Hara's Ex-Conviet Home*

One of the largest and best regulated, this was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1896. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain.

In 1913 the Home took care of 501 former convicts of whom 42 were women. The result of the work till '13 is as follows:—

Self-supporting, 402; under protection at the home or other institutions, 42; died, 1; escaped and re-convicted, 20; whereabout unknown, 36.

### 2. Reform of depraved children

Regulations relating to reformatories were issued for the first time in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. The first reform work was that started in Chiba, but the Tokyo Reformatory established severel years later was the first regular institution. Subsequently similar institutions have been created in Kanagawa, Akita, Saitama, Osaka and other places as prefectual undertakings. At the end of 1911 there were 53 reformatories caring for 1,332 boys.

#### *The Tokyo Reformatory Institution*

This Reformatory is the first institution of the kind established in our country, and since its establishment in '85 has effected the reformation of 440 boys. The institution has been favored with contributions by the Emperor and Empress, Princes of the Blood and the Nobilities, but it is not yet in a position to show a decent financial condition. Prince Nijo is the President, Count Yanagiwara, Vice-President.

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## VIII. Miscellaneous Works

### *Invalidated Soldier's Home*

This was first stated in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 49 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family and has fund of over *yen* 300,000 of which *yen* 100,000 donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

### *Life Boat Society*

Established in 1880 the society's roll of members counted 66,331. Rescue record from the beginning aggregates 20,172 persons saved, 3994 boats and ships and cargo valued at *yen* 13,941,870. H.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the patron and Capt. (res.) Count Yoshii the President.

### *Seamen's Rescue Society*

This sister society possesses 70,435 members, and the fund amounting to about half a million *yen*. During 1912 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 175 higher class seamen and 923 ordinary hands. 13,657 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation. Then 3,770 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension etc. were given to a number of sdecrepit ailors or to families of deceased sailors. Hon. Pres. Prince Higashi-Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

### *The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded*

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. About 67 immates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about *yen* 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means strong financially.

*Central Charity Association*—No. 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encour-

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agement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Directors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others.

*The Japan Blind Men's Society*—c/o Isoh Abe, Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo

This philanthropic work owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, late of Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and chiefly devotes itself at present to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being sorely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already seven or eight books have been distributed at cost price.

*The Blind as Bread-Earners*

In 1910 there were in Japan proper 69,167 blind people, classified as follows as to profession :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shampooer... ... ... ... | 21,545 | Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 9,942 |
| Acupuncturer ... ... ... | 4,223 | Student ... ... ... ... | 2,142 |
| Moxa cauterist... ... ... | 717 | No profession ... ... ... | 26,343 |
| Musician ... ... ... ... | 3,088 | | |
| Story-teller ... ... ... | 257 | Total ... ... ... ... | 69,167 |

*Special School for the Blind*

In 1908 a special school for blind people desirous of practising shampooing and acupuncture was established for the first time in Japan on the premises of the Hongwan-ji Temple, Tokyo, and it has been aided by the Central and Municipal Offices. In Aug. 1911 the Regulations for controlling blind people engaged in profession was enacted.

## IX. Cruelty to Animals

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, for it is the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

*Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses*

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a hard or steep road, and weight of load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labor must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and that for two-horse must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labor unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for

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light service by owners. Horses and cattle must not be used for fighting amusement.

*The S. P. C. A.*—145 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. The Children Kindness to Animal Society is affiliated to it.

The *Nippon Jindo Kwai* (The Humane Society of Japan) is the latest addition for promoting the same cause, having been created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo. As the first step the Society intends to provide 20 drinking troughs in Tokyo, and will also employ a corps of inspectors to assist the work of the Police for preventing cruelty to animals, especially horses. The membership fees are; ¥2 for an active member ¥5 or over for a sustaining member, ¥50 for a life member. President is Mrs. Nitobe.

## X. Aiding Deserving Students Destitute of Means

The Nippon Ryokko-kai (Japan Hard Work Society) at Sugamo, Tokyo, established by the late Mr. Hyota Shimanuki is an institution aiming at finding employment to the *Kugakusei* or deserving students without means. Students who apply for protection are made to undergo 3 month's probation, after which they are given employment as house-to-house distributors of milk or newspapers. For those who finish schooling by such self-supporting means suitable positions at business establishments or newspaper offices are procured, or they may even be helped crossing over to America. At present over 200 boys are under protection of the society, while over 2,000 were sent to America through its help to work and study there. This has been very much interfered with since the Government adopted the policy of restricting the passage of poor students to America. In March 1910 the society started a special department for training youngmen to attend to the Japan-American trade. Sixty students are now studying the course. Another interesting feature of the society is a girl's department where girls intending to become wives of young Japanese working in America are taught. The curious part of this matrimonial connection is that the engagement is arranged, through the society's intervention, by means of photos and by correspondence. When both parties are mutually satisfied, the future bridegroom sends passage money to his bride elect, and the two are united for better or worse on the other side of the sea. This practice has given rise to the term "picture marriage."

## XI. Tramps and Vagrants Home

The homes for sheltering tramps and vagrants, the first of the kind in Japan, were established in Tokyo at the expense of the City *yen* 105,000 in 1912.

There are two private and earlier tramps homes created by a priest Buddhist, the first in 1900 at Honjo and the second in 1906 at Fukagawa, both in Tokyo. Counted from the first, the two have cared for 126,918 persons, one person sheltered one day being counted as one.

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## LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

According to the latest reports charity institutions and their work are as follows:—

| | No. of institution | Expenses | No. rescued |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... ... | 150 | ¥ 495,789 | 7,917 |
| Asylum for the aged ... ... ... | 17 | 174,455 | 1,597 |
| Charity hospital ... ... ... ... | 72 | 851,707 | 2,326,395 |
| Relief to the destitute ... ... ... | 40 | 47,212 | 390,879 |
| Employment office ... ... ... ... | 32 | 255,585 | 11,521 |
| Vagrant home ... ... ... ... ... | 13 | 21,724 | 70,549 |
| Women's "Home" ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2,923 | 119 |
| Relief to family of deceased soldier | 10 | 136,155 | 28,082 |
| Reformatory ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 280,021 | 1,332 |
| B. D. & D. school ... ... ... ... | 62 | 125,867 | 3,138 |
| Charity school ... ... ... ... ... | 52 | 50,279 | 3,545 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | 93,573 | 8,734 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 548 | 2,534,980 | 2,854,208 |

Of the above number 117 principal institutions were granted in 1914 State aid amounting to ¥35,251, their names being as follows:—

| Name | Religion | Located at |
|---|---|---|
| Aichi Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... ... | Bud. | Nagoya |
| Akasaka Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | | Akasaka, Tokyo |
| Asakusa-dera Kyugo-sho ... ... ... | Bud. | Asakusa, " |
| Awa-no-kuni Jikei-in ... ... ... ... | | Tokushima |
| Bocho Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | Chofu, Yamaguchi |
| Bukkyo Futaba-kai ... ... ... ... | Bud. | Kagoshima |
| Bukkyo Kosai-kai ... ... ... ... ... | Bud. | Hongo, Tokyo |
| Criterion Iiai-kan ... ... ... ... ... | | Okubo, " |
| Doai-sha ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Tokyo |
| Dojo-en ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Asakusa, Tokyo |
| Dozen-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Shitaya, " |
| Ehime Jizen-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | Matsuyama |
| En-yu Yayakko ... ... ... ... ... | | Sapporo |
| Fuji Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Fuji-gun, Suruga |
| Fuji Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | Yoshiwara, Shizuoka-ken |
| Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage ... ... ... | | Iidamachi, Tokyo |
| Fukudakai Ikuji-in... ... ... ... ... | | Shibuya, Tokyo |
| Fukuiken Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Fukui |
| Fukushima Chomin Itchi-kyokai... ... | | Hiroshima-ken |
| Fukushima Ikuji-in... ... ... ... ... | | Fukushima |
| Fukushima Kummo Gakko ... ... ... | | " |
| Futaba Kindergarten ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Samegahashi, Tokyo |
| Gifu Blind Asylum... ... ... ... ... | | Gifu |
| Hakodate Charity Hospital ... ... ... | | Hakodate |
| Hakuai Aimo Gakko ... ... ... ... | | Shimonoseki |
| Hakuai-in ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Yatsushiro, Kumamoto |
| Hakuai-sha Orpanage ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Kozu, Osaka |
| Hakujuji-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Hongo, Tokyo |
| Han-ai Fushoku-kai ... ... ... ... | Bud. | Ikuno, Osaka |
| Hara-buraku Kairyokai... ... ... ... | | Kochi-ken |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heian Orpharage ... ... ... ... ... | Bud. | Kyoto |
| Heian Tokugi-kai Orphanage ... ... | | " |
| Higo Jikei-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | Kumamato |
| Hikone Kummo-in ... ... ... ... | | Hikone |
| Hiroshima Jikei Gakuin ... ... ... | | Hiroshima |
| Hiroshima Orphanage ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Ibaraki B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Mito |
| Ihai-en Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | | Meguro, Tokyo |
| Impaku Hoji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Kurayoshi, Tottori-ken |
| Issho-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Itano-gun, Tokusaima |
| Iwaki Kummo-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Taira, Fukushima-ken |
| Iwami Jiiku-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Hamada, Shimane |
| Jikei Komori Gakko ... ... ... ... | | Mayebashi |
| Jikufune-mura ... ... ... ... ... | | Sempoku-gun, Osaka |
| Jinji Sodan-bu of Y.M.C.A. ... ... | Ch. | Tokyo |
| Jizen Hoko-kai Kyugo-in ... ... ... | | Tsurusaki, Oita-ken |
| Jodo-shu Rodo Kyosai-kai... ... ... | Bud. | Honjo, Tokyo |
| Jomo Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Mayebashi |
| Kagawa-ken B. D. & D. School ... | | Takamatsu |
| Kagoshima Blind School ... ... ... | | Kagoshima |
| Kagoshima Charity B.D. & D School | | " |
| Kagoshima Yoiku-in ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Kaiei-sha... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Miye-ken |
| Kainan Jizen-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | Marugame |
| Kamakura Shoni Hoiku-in... ... ... | | Kamakura |
| Kamiyama Fukusei-in ... ... ... ... | | Sunto-gun, Shizuoka-ken |
| Kanazawa B.D. & D. School ... ... | | Kanazawa |
| Kanazawa Orphanage ... ... ... ... | Ch. | " |
| Kanro Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Kasaoka, Okayama |
| Katei Gakko ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Sugamo, Tokyo |
| Kinen Kyosai-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | Nanishi-gun, Tokushima |
| Kobe Hokoku Orphanage ... ... ... | | Kobe |
| Kobe Kummo-in ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Kobe Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Kochi Jizen Kyokai ... ... ... ... | | Kochi |
| Koeki-sha ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kariyado, Wakayama-ken |
| Koshukai... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Nambe, " |
| Kuka Ikuji-in... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kuwana, Miye |
| Kumamoto Kaishu-in Hospital... ... | | Kumamoto |
| Kyodo Yagakko ... ... ... ... ... | | Kyoto |
| Kyosei-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Shimane-ken |
| Kyoshu-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Hyogo-ken |
| Kyoto Komori Gakko... ... ... ... | | Kyoto |
| Kyoto Kyusai-in ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Maebashi Ikuji-in... ... ... ... ... | | Maebashi |
| Maebashi Sekizen-kai ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Maikai-juku ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Koishikawa, Tokyo |
| Marugame Keimei Gakko ... ... ... | | Marugame |
| Matsuyama Dojo-kan ... ... ... ... | | Matsuyama |
| Matsuyama Ya-gakko ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Matsuye B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Matsuye |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minobu Shinkei Hosp.... ... ... ... | Bud. | Yamanashi-ken |
| Miye Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | Tsu |
| Morikawa Elementary School ... ... | | Hongo, Tokyo |
| Morioka Orphanage ... ... ... ... | | Morioka |
| Muryo Shukuhaku-jo No. 1 ... ... | | Honjo, Tokyo |
| " " No. 2 ... ... | | Fukagawa, Tokyo |
| Nagano B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Nagano |
| Nagano Yoiku-in ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Nagaoka B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Nagaoka, Niigata-ken |
| Nagaoka Fukuta-en ... ... ... ... | | " " |
| Nagasaki B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Nagasaki |
| Nagasaki Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Nagasaki Jizen-kai ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Nagasaki Orphanage ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Nagata-mura ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kobe |
| Nakagoye B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Kashiwazaki, Niigata-ken |
| Nazareth-en ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Yatsushiro, Kumamoto-ken |
| Nihon Mojin Kyokai ... ... ... ... | | Koishikawa, Tokyo |
| Niigata B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Niigata |
| Niigata Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Oita B. D. & D. School ... ... ... | | Oita |
| Oita Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Okammuri-mura ... ... ... ... ... | | Mishima-gun, Osaka |
| Okayama B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Okayama |
| Okayama Hakuai-kai ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Okayama Orphanage ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Okazaki B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Okazaki, Aichi |
| Okuura-mura Jikei-in ... ... ... ... | | Nagasaki-ken |
| Ono Jizen-in ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Nanagawa |
| Osaka Charity Hospital ... ... ... | | Kanzaki-cho, Osaka |
| Osaka Fujin Home ... ... ... ... | | Kitaku, " |
| Osaka Jikyo-kan ... ... ... ... ... | | Nishinari-gun, " |
| Osaka Shokugyo Shokai-jo... ... ... | | Minami-ku " |
| Osaka Yohane Gakuin... ... ... ... | Ch. | Osaka |
| Osaka Yoro-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Tennoji, Osaka |
| Otaru B. D. & D. School ... ... ... | | Otaru |
| Otaru Jikei Hospital ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Otaru Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | " |
| Railway Hoyo-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Yodobashi, Tokyo |
| Rakuseki Gaku-in... ... ... ... ... | | Koishskawa, " |
| Rittoku Komori Gakko ... ... ... | | Takasaki |
| Rycka Orphanage... ... ... ... ... | | Fukuoka |
| Saga Orphanage ... ... ... ... ... | | Saga |
| Saisei Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | | Kyoto |
| Salvation Army Works ... ... ... | Ch. | Tokyo |
| San-in Jiiku Katei Gakko... ... ... | | Matsuye |
| Sanuki Gaku-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Kochi |
| Sanuki Hoikukai Orphanage ... ... | | Takamatsu |
| Seibu-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Hyogo-ken |
| Seishin I-in ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kumamoto |
| Sendai Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Sendai |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen-eki Kinen Hoiku-kai ... ... ... | | Kobe |
| Seyaku-in Kyokai... ... ... ... ... | | Kyoto |
| Shifuboku-sha... ... ... ... ... ... | | Nagasaki-ken |
| Shigaken Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Otsu |
| Shimasaki Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... | | Kumamoto-ken |
| Shimizu Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Otsu |
| Shimokuchi-buraku ... ... ... ... | | Shimane-ken |
| Shinanomachi I-in... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Yotsuya, Tokyo |
| Shinkai Kyosai-kai ... ... ... ... | | Kojimachi, Tokyo |
| Shinkei Hoiku-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Kaminiikawa-gun, Toyama-ken |
| Shinro Girls' School ... ... ... ... | | Akasaka, Tokyo |
| Shion Uryu-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | Koishikawa, Tokyo |
| Shizuoka Home ... ... ... ... ... | | Shizuoka |
| Shonen Shutoku-kai ... ... ... ... | | Asakusa, Tokyo |
| Shozen-kai ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Naka-gun, Tokushima-ken |
| Shuon Ya-gakko ... ... ... ... ... | | Kyoto |
| Sosan School ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Koishikawa, Tokyo |
| St. Barnaba Hoipital ... ... ... ... | | Nishi-ku, Osaka |
| St. Helda Yoro-in ... ... ... ... | | Azabu, Tokyo |
| Sumire Girls' School ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Yokohama |
| Tairo-in ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kumamoto-ken |
| Takasaki Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Takasaki |
| Takata Kummo Gakko ... ... ... | | Takata |
| Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ch. | Oji, Tokyo |
| Tenshi-en... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kumamoto |
| Tohoku Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Hirosaki |
| Tokai Kummo-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken |
| Tokyo Ikusei-en ... ... ... ... ... | | Akasaka, Tokyo |
| Tokyo Mojin Kyoiku-kai ... ... ... | | Kyobashi, „ |
| Tokyo-shi Tokushu Gakko Koenkai... | | Kojimachi, „ |
| Tokyo Yoro-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Honjo, „ |
| To-o Mojin Kyokun-kai ... ... ... | | Hachinohe |
| Tottori Orphanage ... ... ... ... | | Tottori |
| Toyama Jizen-kai... ... ... ... ... | | Toyama |
| Toyama Kummo-in ... ... ... ... | | „ |
| Toyohashi B. D. & D. School ... ... | | Toyahashi |
| Toyohashi Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... | | „ |
| Uragami Hoiku-in... ... ... ... ... | | Nagasaki-ken |
| Wakei Orphanage... ... ... ... ... | | Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata-ken |
| Yamato Ikuji-in ... ... ... ... ... | | Haihara, Nara-ken |
| Yanagawa Kummo-in ... ... ... ... | | Fukuoka-ken |
| Yokohama Blind School ... ... ... | | Yokohama |
| Yokohama Orphanage... ... ... ... | Ch. | „ |
| Yonen Hogo-kai ... ... ... ... ... | | „ |

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# CHAPTER X

## EDUCATION

### SECTION I

### SURVEY OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

**Ancient Education.**—The history of Japanese education or learning prior to the Restoration of the Imperial régime in 1868 may be outlined thus.

Chinese books first introduced through Korea, 284 A.D.

Buddhism introduced from Korea, 552.

First authentic record of the sending to China for study of Japanese students, 607.

First school founded, 664.

First educational regulations promulgated, 701.

Oldest Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, published, 712.

Printing introduced, 770.

Japanese alphabet invented by the Buddhist priest Kobo, 809.

Culture flourished till the system of military regency was set up, at the beginning of the 12th century.

For more than 400 years, during which the country was often subject to internal troubles by the rise of one powerful general and the downfall of another, learning was in decadence and was barely kept up at monasteries.

Revival of learning followed by the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 1692-1867.

In those times education was confined only to the privileged classes, courtiers, priests and *samurai*, and education, even in the best days, was far from being universal. The subjects taught were Chinese classics, history, laws and mathematics, and also Japanese literature. For plebeians there were, during the Tokugawa period, private teachers, called "Terakoya" who taught three R's to sons of common people. Girls were sadly neglected, and had no such regular facilities. Then by the rank and file of *samurai*, learning was not regarded with importance equal to martial art. It was considered as a thing suitable for weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto. In the eyes of ordinary people, too, learning was a dangerous acquirement, apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

**After the Restoration.**—The real public school system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon

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the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 by the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system now in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

## Religion at Schools

Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponements, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School, they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

## Standing Problems

**The Stock Fund.**—The fund of 10,000,000 *yen* was created in 1899 by setting apart so much sum from the Chinese war indemnity. It was provided that the interest, 5 per cent., accruing from it, 500,000 *yen* would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own. A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5 per cent. to civic corporation to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war chest, and this debt still remains unpaid. Instead the sum of 250,000 *yen* was appropriated for the purposes originally designed, but from 1910-11 year 500,000 *yen* has been set apart, and the problem has thus been partially solved.

**Efficiency in Foreign Languages.**—That students of middle and of higher institutions are poor in linguistic acquirement is notorious. Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report. A working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that as boys

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generally begin to learn the language at 12 or 13 and as this language has nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Then if in the high schools and universities the practice of imposing the task of a second foreign language upon the students, be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. As a second language was made optional and not compulsory in 1911, the trouble will be much lessened in future.

**Discipline.**—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with young teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual settling down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

**The Reform of Educational System.**—The primary object of this question is how to shorten the number of years that extend from the moment a boy enters a primary school till he graduates at an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary School at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle School, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High School for 3 years, graduating at a University after three or four years according to subject. These courses occupy 17 years or so, and even if no time at all were wasted students would have to graduate from an Imperial University at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of Middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is students who can not finish their education earlier than 28 or even later are quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. After protracted deliberations the authorities decided in May 1910, to remodel the system. According to it the term of the High school is to be shortened to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and to arrange the time of entrance examination so that boys who finish their Middle schools in March may be admitted in the High school in the following month. In practice the new system amounts to abridging only half a year the course of study at the present High school.

The new programme was put in force in 1911 for the Middle school but that for the higher grade has been postponed. Graduates of Middle schools of superior scholarship are now taken in the Higher school on diploma, within limit of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total number admitted.

**Japanese boys handicapped.**—After all Japanese students are seriously handicapped, as compared with Western boys, in that time and energy required in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than when the others learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar

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contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongue, for the task imposed on Japanese, who are required to learn cumbrous Chinese characters, is much heavier task than that experienced by Western children in learning their own respective mother tongues. Japanese boys and girls at 13 or 14 may find it no easy thing to read current literature, far less to enjoy it. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign language continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, Japanese boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age when Occidental lads do.

### Imperial Rescript on Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

"Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the propriety of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue."

*The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.*

[Imperial Sign Manual. Privy Seal.]

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## GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION

The following table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

| Kind of Schools | No. of Schools | | | Instructors and Teachers | | | Students and Pupils | | | Graduates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 |
| Elementary ... | 25,750 | 25,910 | 26,084 | 157,532 | 152,011 | 144,506 | 7,023,661 | 6,861,718 | 6,473,592 | 1,036,083 | 942,375 | 728,702 |
| Blind & Dumb. | 55 | 49 | 42 | 342 | 298 | 242 | 2,571 | 2,238 | 2,003 | 312 | 275 | 265 |
| Normal ..... | 83 | 80 | 78 | 1,571 | 1,479 | 1,406 | 27,076 | 24,387 | 23,422 | 11,826 | 6,548 | 8,588 |
| Higher Normal | 2 | 2 | 2 | 128 | 120 | 124 | 1,070 | 1,093 | 1,098 | 202 | 275 | 211 |
| High. Nor. (Fem.) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 99 | 80 | 62 | 590 | 506 | 450 | 112 | 94 | 91 |
| Tea'rs' In'tes ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 55 | 52 | 53 | 26 | 26 | — |
| Middle ..... | 314 | 311 | 305 | 6,092 | 5,912 | 5,891 | 125,304 | 122,345 | 118,133 | 18,404 | 17,409 | 16,256 |
| Girls' Higher... | 250 | 193 | 178 | 3,300 | 2,913 | 2,743 | 64,809 | 56,239 | 51,781 | 14,780 | 12,881 | 11,499 |
| High ..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 355 | 351 | 332 | 6,665 | 6,341 | 6,029 | 1,585 | 1,475 | 1,209 |
| University ..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 684 | 625 | 594 | 7,438 | 7,239 | 7,559 | 1,752 | 2,035 | 1,761 |
| Special ..... | 65 | 62 | 60 | 1,933 | 1,947 | 1,760 | 27,468 | 26,244 | 26,945 | 4,257 | 4,772 | 4,311 |
| Technical ..... | 7,270 | 6,612 | 5,647 | 7,283 | 6,913 | 6,674 | 379,565 | 334,588 | 290,086 | 112,083 | 92,877 | 64,343 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 2,277 | 2,265 | 2,248 | 7,435 | 7,661 | 7,854 | 142,868 | 145,123 | 149,339 | 45,941 | 45,219 | 42,052 |
| Total ..... | 36,081 | 35,499 | 34,376 | 186,776 | 180,328 | 160,878 | 7,809,140 | 7,588,113 | 6,627,110 | 1,247,362 | 1,126,261 | 907,557 |

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

| | American | British | French | German | Russian | Belgian | Italian | Spanish | Swiss | Canadian | Chinese | Total | Annual Amount of Salaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911–12..... | 20 | 30 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 99 | ¥327,270 |
| 1910–11..... | 14 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 7 | 83 | 324,300 |

## SECTION II

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequare, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, manual work, commerce or agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

| Subjects | First School Year | Hours | Second School Year | Hours | Third School Year | Hours | Fourth School Year | Hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morals ... | Elements of Morals. | 2 | Ditto. | 2 | Ditto. | 2 | Ditto. | 2 |
| Japanese Language | Reading and Writing. | 10 | Reading and Writing. | 12 | Reading and Writing. | 14 | Reading and Writing. | 14 |
| Arithmetic | Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20. | 5 | Ditto, Numbers to 100. | 6 | Common Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division | 6 | Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals Add & Sub. on the Abacus. | 6 |
| Gymnastics | Sports, Singing. | 4 | Sports, Com. Gymnastics. | 4 | Ditto. | 6 | Ditto. | 7 |
| Drawing*... | | | Si'le Forms. | | S'le Figures. | | S'ple Figures. | |
| Singing ... | | | | | | | | |
| Sewing† ... | | | | | Management of Needle, Com. sewing. | 1 | Common Sewing. | 2 |
| Manual work | Simple work. | | Ditto. | | Ditto. | | Ditto. | |
| Total Boys | | 21 | | 24 | | 27 | | 27 |
| Total Girls | | | | | | 28 | | 29 |

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CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—(*Continued*)

CURRICULUM OF THE HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

| Subjects | Fifth School Year | Hours weeks | Sixth School Year | Hours weeks | First School Year | Hours weeks | Second School Year | Hours weeks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morals ... ... ... ... | Points of Morals. | 2 | Continued. | 2 | Continued. | 2 | Continued. | 2 |
| Japanese Language ... | Reading, Writing and Composition. | 10 | Continued. | 10 | Continued. | 8 | Continued. | 8 |
| Arithmetic ... ... ... | Addition to Div.<br>Weights, Measures, Coins and Time.<br>Simple Decimals.<br>Abacus Arith. | 4 | Decimal Fractions.<br>Common ,,<br>Proportions.<br>Abacus Arith.<br>Continued. | 4 | Common Fractions<br>Proportions.<br>Percentage.<br>Abacus Arith.<br>Continued. | 4 | Proportions.<br>Percentage.<br>Mensuration.<br>Book-keeping.<br>Abacus Arith. | 4 |
| History & Geography... | History of Japan.<br>Geography ,, | 3 | Continued. | 3 | Outlines of Foreign Geography.<br>Construction and Use of Simple Apparatus. | 3 | Japanese History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.<br>Relation of Plants, Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man. | 3 |
| Science ... ... ... ... | Plants, Animals, and Minerals.<br>Natural Phenomena. | 2 | Continued. | 2 | Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene. | 2 | Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene. | 2 |
| Drawing * { Boys ... ... | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | Various Figures. | 2 |
| Drawing * { Girls ... ... | Simple Figures. | 1 | Simple Figures. | 1 | Various Figures. | 1 | Simple Geometrical Drawing. | 1 |
| Singing, Gymnastics ... | Common Gymnastics. Sports, Military Drill. | 5 | Continued. | 5 | Continued. | 5 | Continued. | 5 |
| Sewing ... ... ... ... | Common Sewing. | 3 | Continued. | 3 | Continued. | 4 | Continued. | 4 |
| Manual Work† ... ... | Simple Work. | | Simple Work. | | Simple Work. | 2 | Simple Work. | 2 |
| Agriculture ... ... ... | General Principles. | | | | Continued. | | Continued. | |
| Commerce (either one)... | ,, ,, | | Continued. | | | | | |
| English Language ... ... | Reading and Writing. | | Ditto. | | Ditto. | | Ditto. | |
| Total { Boys ... ... | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 |
| Total { Girls ... ... | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 |

Note:—In *Drawing boys have 2 hours in the 5th and 6th years against 1 for girls; girls have sewing, 1 hour in the 3rd year, 2 hours in the 4th and 3 hours in the 5th and 6th; † manual work can be made 1 hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year; and 2 hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year.

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NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

| | Under Obligation to attend School | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction | | | Not receiving the Preseribed Course of Instruction | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1911-12 ..... | 3,777,603 | 3,425,294 | 7,204,897 | 45,460 | 86,510 | 131,970 |
| 1910-11 ..... | 3,861,791 | 3,473,754 | 7,335,545 | 45,646 | 93,512 | 139,158 |
| 1909-10 ..... | 3,857,957 | 3,461,442 | 7,319,399 | 44,398 | 97,375 | 141,773 |
| 1908- 9 ..... | 3,734,004 | 3,373,262 | 7,107,226 | 48,155 | 109,349 | 157,504 |
| 1807- 8 ..... | 3,596,615 | 3,244,423 | 6,841,038 | 53,596 | 130,296 | 183,892 |
| 1906- 7 ..... | 3,486,339 | 3,115,281 | 6,601,620 | 65,412 | 169,667 | 235,079 |

| | Not yet under Obligation to Attend School | | | Total No. of Children of School Age | | | Ratio of Children attending School, per 100 of Children of School age | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | A'rage |
| 1911-12 ..... | 534,862 | 545,325 | 1,110,007 | 4,389,745 | 4,057,129 | 8,446,874 | 98.31 | 97.54 | 98.20 |
| 1910-11 ..... | 575,172 | 554,912 | 1,130,084 | 4,482,609 | 4,122,178 | 8,604,787 | 98.83 | 97.38 | 98.14 |
| 1909-10 ..... | 585,556 | 560,707 | 1,146,263 | 4,489,911 | 4,119,524 | 8,607,435 | 98.86 | 97.26 | 98.10 |
| 1918- 9 ..... | 606,824 | 584,082 | 1,190,906 | 4,388,983 | 4,066,693 | 8,455,676 | 98.73 | 96.86 | 97.80 |
| 1907- 8 ..... | 592,241 | 556,242 | 1,158,483 | 4,242,452 | 3,940,961 | 8,183,413 | 98.53 | 96.14 | 97.38 |
| 1906- 7 ..... | 554,052 | 538,747 | 1,102,799 | 4,115,803 | 3,823,395 | 7,939,498 | 89.16 | 94.83 | 96.28 |

SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

| | Monthly average *yen* | No. receiving under *yen* 5 | No. receiving *yen* 50 to 75 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911–12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18.065 | 59 | 548 |
| 1910–11 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17.565 | 60 | 407 |
| 1909–10 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17.029 | 76 | 316 |
| 1908– 9 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16.554 | 75 | 241 |
| 1907– 8 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15.754 | 97 | 167 |
| 1906– 7 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15.007 | 114 | 116 |

**The Text-Book.**—Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rule text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

**Fees.**—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools collecting fees are shown below:—

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| | No. of School collecting | Paying full fee | Paying in part | Total exempt | Total | Average fee (*sen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... | 1,347 | | | | | |
| 1910-11 ... | 1,904 | 667,927 | 124,256 | 23,539 | 815,622 | 17.77 |
| 1909-10 ... | 2,859 | 769,796 | 42,015 | 19,693 | 831,504 | 19.10 |
| 1908- 9 ... | 3,190 | 752,818 | 33,692 | 17,438 | 803,948 | 20.70 |

N.B.—The increasing number of schools exacting the fee was owing to the extension of the compulsory education limit by two years since 1908. At present it is only in five or six prefectures that the fee is not imposed.

### KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

| | '07—8 | '08—9 | '09—10 | '10—11 | '11—12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Kindergartens ... | 385 | 405 | 442 | 474 | 490 |
| Conductors ... ... ... | 1,062 | 1,159 | 1,250 | 1,312 | 1,536 |
| No. of Infants... ... ... | 35,132 | 35,839 | 37,179 | 38,125 | 45,029 |

### BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age limit make this table.

| | Blind and mute of school age | | | Receiving instruction at school | | | Defectives per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911—1912 | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | normal |
| Blind... ... ... | 2,053 | 1,917 | 3,970 | 160 | 83 | 243 | 0.47 |
| Blind & Mute... | 3,411 | 2,872 | 6,283 | 414 | 267 | 681 | 0.74 |
| Total... ... | 5,464 | 3,789 | 10,253 | 574 | 350 | 924 | 1.21 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 5,557 | 4,891 | 10,448 | 496 | 269 | 765 | 1.21 |
| 1909-10 ... ... | 5,219 | 4,496 | 9,715 | 425 | 227 | 652 | 1.13 |

## SECTION III

## MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 61 per cent of the total number of qualified applicants having been admitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 13.9 in '06-'12 years.

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## The Curriculum of the Middle School

| Subjects | 1st year Hours per week | 2nd year Hours per week | 3rd year Hours per week | 4th year Hours per week | 5th year Hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Morals ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Japanese & Chinese... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 3. English ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 4. History & Geography | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5. Mathematics ... ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Natural Science ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1st term 2<br>2nd „ 2<br>3rd „ 1 | — |
| 7. Physics & Chemistry | — | — | — | 1st „ 3<br>2nd „ 3<br>3rd „ 4 | — |
| 8. Civil Government / Political Economy | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 9. Drawing ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 10. Singing ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 11. Military Drill and Gymnatics ... ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... ... | 38 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 |

Subjects Nos. 8 and 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology and mineralogy. The lesson in fencing and *judo* (jujitsu), formerly optional, was made compulsory in 1911.

## Statistics of Public and Private Middle Schools

| | No. of School | | | Instructors | | Pupils | | Graduates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Total |
| 1911-12 ..... | 244 | 68 | 312 | 4,804 | 1,247 | 100,813 | 23,771 | 14,350 | 3,927 | 18,277 |
| 1910-11 ..... | 243 | 66 | 309 | 4,655 | 1,203 | 98,616 | 23,036 | 13,622 | 3,680 | 17,301 |
| 1909-10 ..... | 241 | 62 | 303 | 4,713 | 1,132 | 95,904 | 21,530 | 12,891 | 3,271 | 16,162 |
| 1908- 9 ..... | 235 | 59 | 294 | 4,567 | 1,107 | 92,960 | 21,435 | 11,968 | 2,982 | 14,950 |
| 1907- 8 ..... | 229 | 56 | 285 | 4,384 | 1,042 | 90,420 | 20,456 | 12,169 | 3,069 | 15,238 |

## Boys Classified According to Occupation of their Parents

The relative ratio per 100 boys was roughly as follows for '06-12 years: farming 39, manufacture 4, trade 21, others 36.

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### Graduates and Suesequent Careers

Careers as reported within the year after the graduation are:—

| | High Schools | Professional Schools | Military Service or in Military or Navy School | Teachers | Gov. Service | Other Business | Unemployed or Unknown | Died | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... | 1,279 | 4,251 | 750 | 1,939 | 403 | 2,235 | 5,827 | 79 | 16,763 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 1,198 | 3,951 | 779 | 1,835 | 335 | 1,962 | 6,641 | 89 | 15,790 |
| 1809-10 ... ... | 820 | 3,241 | 491 | 1,111 | 235 | 1,740 | 4,014 | 56 | 11,708 |
| 1908- 9 ... ... | 812 | 3,141 | 566 | 986 | 373 | 1,893 | 3,987 | 73 | 11,781 |

### Leaving School Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died per 100 of those on the roll is as follows:—

1911-'12, 14.15; '10-11, 14.89; '09-10, 16.18; '08-9, 16.78; '07-8, 17.16.

## GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year or two. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females special course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

### Curriculum of the Girls' High Schools

| Subject | 1st year h'rs per week | 2nd year h'rs per week | 3rd year h'rs per week | 4th year h'rs per week |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morals ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Japanese ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| English... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| History... ... ... ... } | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Geography ... ... ... } | | | | |
| Mathematics ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Natural History... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Drawing ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Housekeeping ... ... | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Sewing ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Music ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gymnastics ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... ... ... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

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STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

| | No. of School | | | Instructors | | Pupils | | Graduates | | Leaving School Unfinished per cent. | Per cent. Admission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | | |
| 1911-12... | 192 | 56 | 248 | 2,451 | 806 | 50,677 | 13,347 | 11,661 | 2,961 | 11.09 | 58.51 |
| 1910-11... | 145 | 47 | 192 | 2,172 | 718 | 44,261 | 11,621 | 10,125 | 2,690 | 10.29 | 57.86 |
| 1909-10... | 135 | 42 | 177 | 2,067 | 655 | 40,872 | 10,568 | 8,961 | 2,439 | 11.53 | 58.47 |
| 1908- 9... | 121 | 37 | 158 | 1,826 | 546 | 37,139 | 9,090 | 8,150 | 2,041 | 12.29 | 62.56 |

## HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the option of the students. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, and the course is divided into three classes, (1) Literary, (2) Scientific and (3) Medicine. At present the course extends three years but it is intended to shorten it to 2½ years.

The fee was increased from 30 to 35 *yen* a year in 1911.

LIST OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS

| Name of Schools Nov. 1913 | Director | No. of instructors | Students | Graduates | Per cent. Admission | Expense |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st (Tokyo) ... ... | T. Seto | 64 | 1,089 | 323 | 15.81 | 128,097 |
| 2nd (Sendai) ... | A. Miyoshi | 30 | 749 | 214 | 21.03 | 84,556 |
| 3rd (Kyoto)... ... | S. Sakai | 53 | 939 | 306 | 21.57 | 103,854 |
| 4th (Kanazawa) ... | S. Mizobuchi | 45 | 771 | 173 | 20.99 | 85,985 |
| 5th (Kumamoto)... | G. Yoshioka | 50 | 907 | 267 | 26.98 | 96,832 |
| 6th (Okayama) ... | S. Kaneko | 46 | 650 | 139 | 27.00 | 83,022 |
| 7th (Kagoshima)... | K. Yoshida | 39 | 657 | 186 | 29.46 | 84,997 |
| 8th (Nagoya) ... | Y. Ōshima | 37 | 716 | 173 | 23.23 | 87,764 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | | 364 | 6,478 | 1,781 | 21.92 | 755,107 |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 355 | 6,600 | 1,585 | 27.21 | — |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 351 | 6,341 | 1,475 | 23.14 | — |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 332 | 5,968 | 1,209 | 23.52 | — |
| 1908- 9 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 303 | 5,375 | 1,269 | 20.49 | — |

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The average age of new boys was 19 years 6.8 months for '05-12 year, ranging between the two extremes of 30.4 and 16.9.

The number of applicants for admission classified according to the section makes this record.

| | Applicants | | | No. of Admission | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Section | 2nd Section | 3rd Section | 1st Section | 2nd Section | 3rd Section |
| 1908- 9... ... ... | 2,640 | 4,005 | 3,162 | 36.97 | 17.83 | 10.09 |
| 1909-10... ... ... | 2,699 | 3,074 | 3,204 | 36.38 | 25.24 | 11.02 |
| 1910-11... ... ... | 3,216 | 2,972 | 3,090 | 32.49 | 25.13 | 11.49 |
| 1911-12... ... ... | 2,949 | 2,699 | 2,434 | 34.89 | 29.45 | 15.41 |

### Leaving School Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died is as follows per 100 of those on the roll.

1911-12, 5.19; '10-11, 4.78; '09-10, 4.73; '08-9, 4.65; '07-8, 5.24; '06-7, 6.00; '05-6, 5.93; '04-5, 5.19.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached, to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstance, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed parts of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service as teachers for eight years.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows:

1911-12, 25.65; '10-11-11, 28.13; '09-10, 29.12; '08-09, 29.53; '07-08, 26.57.

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

| | Instructors | | Students | | Graduates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... | 1,348 | 2.23 | 16,807 | 7,490 | 4,952 | 2,016 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... | 1,287 | 1.92 | 16,016 | 6,334 | 4,449 | 7,095 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... | 1,236 | 1.70 | 15,199 | 5,811 | 4,250 | 1,585 |
| 1908- 9 ... ... ... | 1,147 | 1.60 | 14,429 | 5,267 | 4,085 | 1,222 |

## HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten,

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an elementary school and a girl's higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system of the Higher Normal Schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics, physics and chemistry, natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

STATISTICS ON TOKYO AND HIROSHIMA HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

| | | No. of Instructors | No. of Students | No. of Graduates | Applicants for Admission | No. of Admission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | 1911-12 ... ... ... | 74 | 656 | 104 | 989 | 262 |
| | 1910-11 ... ... ... | 70 | 656 | 182 | 705 | 212 |
| | 1909-10 ... ... ... | 72 | 658 | 122 | 700 | 266 |
| Hiroshima | 1911-12 ... ... ... | 54 | 414 | 98 | 188 | 135 |
| | 1910-11 ... ... ... | 50 | 437 | 93 | 194 | 134 |
| | 1909-10 ... ... ... | 52 | 420 | 89 | 175 | 129 |

## THE WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years for the special course.

In the Tokyo School the numbers of instructors, pupils and graduates during the last few years were respectively as follows:

1911-12, 62, 366, 112; '10-12, 53, 356, 94; '09-10, 46, 373, 91; '08-9, 45, 365, 123; '07-8, 45, 365, 71.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

The number of instructors and pupils since the school was opened were respectively as follows:—

1911-12, 37, 224, '10-11, 27, 150; '09-10, 16, 77. ... ... ...

## SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

These institutes were specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, but have been rearranged and at present there remains only two institutes. The institute in charge of the 2nd High School is provided with a course of mathematics and that in charge of the Tokyo Womens' Higher Normal School is provided with the course of House-keeping and sewing.

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## SECTION IV

## IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are four State universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), and at Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) as shown in the following table.

The Tohoku University is distinguished from the others in admitting free from examination to the college of science teachers of secondary grade schools. The same university also admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the University graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either the Bench or the Bar on diploma has been withdrawn, the law having been revised to that effect in March 1914. At the same time the 4 year course for Law has been shortened to three years.

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO (Dec. 1913)

Est'ed, April 1877 — President, Dr. Yamagawa, *Kenjiro*

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Student |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Tokyo | Hijikata, *Nei* | 60 | 2,422 |
| Medicine | „ | Aoyama, *Tanemichi* | 56 | 846 |
| Engineering | „ | Watanabe, *Wataru* | 75 | 663 |
| Literature | „ | Ueda, *Mannen* | 78 | 414 |
| Science | „ | Sakurai, *Jōji* | 46 | 155 |
| Agriculture | „ | Kozai, *Yoshinao* | 69 | 740 |
| Total | | | 384 | 5,240 |

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO (Dec. 1913)

Est'ed, June 1897 — President, Dr. Arai, *Torajiro* (acting)

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Student |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Kyoto | Keto, *Katsumoto* | 25 | 791 |
| Medicine | „ | Araki, *Torajiro* | 39 | 423 |
| Literature | „ | Matsumoto, *Bunsaburo* | 46 | 182 |
| Science & Eng. | „ | Kuhara, *Mitsuru* | 57 | 413 |
| Total | | | 167 | 1,658 |

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOHOKU (Dec. 1913)

Est'ed, June 1907 — President, Dr. Hojō, *Jikei*

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Student |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Science | Sendai | Ogawa, *Masataka* | 19 | 95 |
| Agriculture | Sapporo | Sato, *Shosuke* | 93 | 893 |
| Medical Course | Sendai | Yamagata, *Chugei* | 26 | 651 |
| Eng. Course | „ | Kanya, *Tatsuhiko* | 36 | 431 |
| Total | | | 174 | 2,070 |

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### The Imperial University of Kyushu

Est'ed, Dec. 1910 — President, Dr. Mano, *Bunji*

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Student |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medicine | Fukuoka | Goto, *Motonosuke* | 28 | 476 |
| Engineering | „ | Nakahara, *Junzo* | 39 | 229 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 67 | 703 |

### Students in the University Hall (Sep. 1913)

| | Tokyo | Kyoto | Tohoku | Kyushu |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 5 | — | — |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... | 59 | 15 | — | 3 |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... | 5 | — | — | — |
| Literature ... ... ... ... | 78 | 60 | — | — |
| Science ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 8 | 2 | — |
| Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 28 | — | 2 | — |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 271 | 88 | 4 | 3 |

### Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of those matriculated recently is as follows:—

| College | 1909-10 Y.M. | 1910-11 Y.M. | 1911-12 Y.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... ... | 23.1 | 22.5 | 23.8 |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... | 22.9 | 22.6 | 25.5 |
| Literature ... ... ... ... | 25.8 | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| Science ... ... ... ... ... | 22.1 | 22.8 | 23.2 |
| Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.5 |
| Average ... ... ... ... ... | 23.2 | 22.9 | 23.7 |

### Professions of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1911-12 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life.

| | Tokyo Univ. | Kyoto Univ. | Tohoku Univ. (Sapporo Agr. Coll.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration officials ... ... ... | 880 | 103 | 38 |
| Judges, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 593 | 169 | — |
| Imperial Household officials ... ... | 35 | 5 | — |
| Surgeons, army and navy ... ... ... | — | 110 | — |
| School teachers ... ... ... ... ... | 2,072 | — | 200 |
| Government technical officials ... ... | 7,614 | 236 | 366 |
| Medical officials ... ... ... ... ... | 935 | 671 | — |
| Members of parliament ... ... ... | 41 | — | — |
| Barristers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 183 | 56 | — |
| Engineers in private establishment... | 943 | 375 | — |
| Banks and companies ... ... ... ... | 632 | 223 | 96 |
| Journalists ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 8 | 6 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Practising medicine ... ... ... ... | 389 | 70 | — |
| Veterinary surgeons ... ... ... ... | 5 | — | — |
| Foreign Government service ... ... | 62 | — | — |
| Other business ... ... ... ... ... | 537 | 59 | 106 |
| Studying at Univ. Halls ... ... ... | 239 | 46 | — |
| Studying abroad ... ... ... ... ... | 127 | 22 | 15 |
| Studying at Univ's Laboratory ... | 2 | — | 7 |
| Studying at other Univ. Coll. ... ... | 17 | — | — |
| Unemployed or unknown ... ... ... | 1,217 | 164 | 48 |
| Military service ... ... ... ... ... | — | 5 | 12 |
| Died... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 864 | 125 | 58 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,387 | 2,447 | 952 |

*The total number of graduates classified by Colleges in 1911-'2*

| | Tokyo | Kyoto | Tohoku |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,718 | 731 | — |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,909 | 839 | — |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,640 | 800 | — |
| Science ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 641 | | |
| Literature ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,457 | 77 | — |
| Agriculture ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,022 | — | 952 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,387 | 2,447 | 952 |

### Leaving University Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving the Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the University of Tokyo.

1911-12, 3.81; '10-11, 6.81; '9-10, 4.79; '8-9, 3.64; '7-8, 3.43.

### Financial Independence of the Two Imperial Universities

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of supporting them with annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906-7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to *yen* 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of *yen* 1,200,000 and the latter that of *yen* 1,000,000. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

## ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special doctoral title invested by the Emperor on recommendation by the Minister of Education the candidates being of four classes. They are (1) those who have completed the prescribed courses at the University Hall, (2) those who submit thesis and are judged by the respective Collegiate faculty meetings to possess scholarship equal

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to the first, (3) those professors of the State Universities who are recommended by their Presidents, and (4) those who are recommended by the Council of Doctors to the Minister. The title is of nine kinds, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Literature, Engineering, Science, Agriculture, Dendrology, and Veterinary Medicine.

## SECTION V

## TECHNICAL & SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of the Middle school are admitted partly on diploma and partly on examination, the applicants being always far more numerous than the number to be taken. The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course.

The special schools also admit those who have completed the prescribed course of study in middle schools or in higher schools as regards females.

### LIST OF THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR 1913

| Name | Director | No. of Instructors | No. of Students | % of Admission | No. of Graduates | Expense ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Medical Schools* | | | | |
| Chiba ..... | L. Ogyu | 26 | 698 | 10.94 | — | 65,720 |
| Okayama ..... | Y. Tsutsui | 21 | — | 18.02 | — | 57,495 |
| Kanazawa ..... | M. Takayasu | 43 | 622 | 15.81 | — | 65,646 |
| Nagasaki ..... | S. Tashiro | 23 | 694 | 20.87 | — | 67,328 |
| Niigata ..... | Y. Ikehara | 9 | 363 | 10.45 | — | 181,453 |
| | | *Higher Commercial Schools* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | H. Tsubono | 58 | 1,294 | 21.02 | 321 | 117,153 |
| Kobe ..... | T. Mizushima | 31 | 558 | 15.93 | 124 | 80,656 |
| Nagasaki ..... | M. Yamanouchi | 23 | 378 | 38.09 | 91 | 71,650 |
| Yamaguchi ... | I. Yokoji | 26 | 321 | 47.57 | 92 | 64,711 |
| Otaru ..... | R. Watanabe | 37 | 230 | 50.46 | — | 91,392 |
| | | *Higher Technical Schools* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | S. Teshima | 88 | 972 | 17.80 | 264 | 167,384 |
| Osaka ..... | Y. Yasunaga | — | 610 | 20.64 | 180 | 133,714 |
| Kyoto..... | I. Nakagawa | 27 | 265 | 30.46 | 60 | 71,314 |
| Nagoya ..... | S. Doi | 36 | 330 | 15.60 | 73 | 91,570 |
| Kumamoto..... | T. Kawaguchi | 31 | 283 | 15.06 | 72 | 76,029 |
| Yonezawa ..... | T. Otake | 34 | 144 | 17.88 | 27 | 87,562 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Mining School* | | | | |
| Akita ..... | F. Kobana | — | 121 | 42.22 | — | 77,249 |
| | | *Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools* | | | | |
| Morioka ..... | Y. Sato | — | 247 | 19.64 | 69 | 70,843 |
| Kagoshima..... | K. Tamari | 45 | 194 | 15.42 | 55 | 68,327 |
| | | *Sericultural Schools* | | | | |
| Ueda ..... | C. Harizuka | 24 | 338 | 40.36 | — | 109,752 |
| | | *Foreign Language School* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | N. Murakami | 36 | 674 | 19.67 | 155 | 89,644 |
| | | *Fine Art Academy* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | N. Masaki | — | 517 | 53.43 | 100 | 166,373 |
| | | *Academy of Music* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | M. Yuhara | 51 | 489 | 51.21 | 68 | 77,135 |
| | | *Nautical College* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | H. Ishibashi, Adm. (ret.) | 76 | 736 | — | 133 | — |
| | | *Fishery Institute* | | | | |
| Tokyo..... | K. Shimo | 72 | 210 | 12.84 | — | — |

### Public and Private Technical Schools

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science), fishery schools, commercial schools, apprentices' schools, etc.

| | No. of Schools | Instructors | Pupils | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12... ... | 7,248 | 6,726 | 372,554 | 110,155 |
| 1910-11... ... | 6,594 | 6,427 | 327,956 | 90,913 |
| 1909-10... ... | 5,630 | 6,122 | 283,418 | 62,448 |
| 1908-9 ... ... | 5,154 | 5,739 | 248,937 | 54,365 |

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

| | Schools | Teachers | | Public | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... | 53 | 306 | Blind | 1,331 | 165 |
| | | | Mute | 805 | 44 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... | 47 | 263 | Blind | 1,082 | 149 |
| | | | Mute | 761 | 48 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... | 41 | 225 | Blind | 982 | 137 |
| | | | Mute | 650 | 76 |

**The Tokyo Blind School.**—The school system is divided into the ordinary, professional, and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruc-

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tion is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

**The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.**—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; and the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends 8 years for ordinary and 5 years for the professional.

| 1911-12 | Teaching staff | Pupils | Graduates | Applicants for admission | No. admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Blind S. ..... | 20 | 155 | 33 | 121 | 55 |
| Tokyo Deaf & Dumb. | 16 | *280 | 70 | 118 | 95 |

* including two Chinese

## THE PEERS' SCHOOL ("GAKUSHU-IN")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The School consists of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continues to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 when the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

## SECTION VI

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," though they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which are freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand comparison with the latter.

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STATISTICS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

| | Students | | | | | | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Medicine | Law | Literature | Religion | Arts | Total | |
| 1911-12 ... ... | 3,758 | 16,395 | 1,103 | 1,741 | 91 | 23,088 | 3,357 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 3,436 | 15,590 | 1,204 | 1,596 | 66 | 21,902 | 3,819 |
| 1909-10 ... ... | 2,854 | 16,802 | 1,290 | 1,509 | — | 22,520 | 3,364 |

| Name of School | Located | When founded | Subject taught |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi Medical School ... ... | Nagoya | 1877 | Medicine. |
| Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't. | Tokyo | 1896 | Theology. |
| „ „ Higher Couse | „ | 1885 | English. |
| Aoyama Girls English School | „ | 1874 | do. |
| Bukkyo Univ.... ... ... ... | Kyoto | 1899 | Buddhism. |
| Charity Hosp. Medi. School... | Tokyo | 1881 | Medicine. |
| Doshisha Semmon Gakko ... | Kyoto | 1897 | Literature. |
| Hosei Univ. ... ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1889 | Law, Pol., Eco. |
| Jodo Sect Univ. ... ... ... | „ | 1887 | Buddhism. |
| Joshi Eigaku-juku... ... ... | „ | 1900 | English, Lit. |
| Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't ... | „ | 1890 | Pol., Law, Eco., Lit. |
| Kokugaku-in ... ... ... ... | „ | 1890 | Jap., Hist. & Lit. |
| Kumamoto Medical School ... | Kumamoto | 1896 | Medicine. |
| Kwansai Univ. ... ... ... | Osaka | 1986 | Law. |
| Kyoto Hosei Univ. ... ... | Kyoto | 1900 | Law, Pol., Eco. |
| Kyoto Medical School ... ... | „ | 1879 | Medicine. |
| Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ... | Tokyo | 1895 | Theology. |
| „ „ Higher Course | „ | 1895 | Literature. |
| Meiji Univ. ... ... ... ... | „ | 1881 | Pol., Law, Lit., Com. |
| Nichiren Sect Univ. ... ... | „ | 1896 | Buddhism. |
| „ „ „ Osaki ... | „ | 1875 | do. |
| Nippon Univ. ... ... ... ... | „ | 1890 | Law, Pol., Lit. |
| Nippon Women's Univ. ... | „ | 1901 | Housekeeping, Jap., Eng. |
| Osaka Medical School ... ... | Osaka | 1880 | Medicine. |
| Osaka Trinity School ... ... | „ | 1884 | Theology. |
| Rikkyo Univ. ... ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1907 | Classics, Commerce. |
| Senshu Daigaku ... ... ... | „ | 1880 | Law, Economy. |
| Shingon Sect Union High Sch. | „ | 1898 | Buddhism. |
| Shinshu Kangaku-in School ... | Ise | 1871 | do. |
| Shinshu Univ. Sugamo ... ... | Tokyo | 1901 | do. |
| Sodo Sect Univ. ... ... ... | „ | 1882 | do. |
| Tendai Sect Univ.... ... ... | „ | 1897 | do. |
| Tohoku Gaku-in ... ... ... | Sendai | 1899 | Lit., Theology. |
| Tokyo Cent. Univ.... ... ... | Tokyo | 1885 | Law, Pol., Eco. |
| Tokyo Trinity School ... ... | „ | 1890 | do. |
| Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko | „ | 1900 | Formosan, Chinese, Eng. |
| Toyo Univ. ... ... ... ... | „ | 1887 | Philosophy. |
| Waseda Univ. ... ... ... ... | „ | 1882 | Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com., Sc. |

Of the above the Keiogijuku University and Waseda University to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other

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considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

### The Keiogijuku University

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, and Primary Kindergarten departments. At the end of April, 1914, University roll numbered 1349; Preparatory 1496; Primary 790; and Kindergarten 360. There were also the Commercial school with 69 pupils and the Business school 758. The University department has four courses, namely, Law, Politics, Economy and Literature.

### The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce, with the two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education, the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the venerable Chancelor, the Count. At the end of June 1913 the various figures stood as follows: cumulative number of alumni 10,029, number of students on the roll 6,622; faculty 165.

### The Meiji Semmon Gakko

This is perhaps the most notable instance, so far in Japan, of the founding of a collegiate institution by private endowment of one individual. It was founded by Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa, ex-M.P., a wealthy colliery-owner in Kyushu and his son Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto. It lies at Nakabaru, Tobata, Fukuoka-ken, a place not far from the Government Steel Foundry. He endowed 3,300,000 *yen*, besides the school ground covering 78,776 *tsubo* (about 64 acres), and the institution was opened in April 1909. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or of equal scholarship, and the collegiate department consists of five courses, Mining, Metallurgy, Mechnical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology, each department extending for four years. In April 1914 the faculty comprised 83 professors and assistant professors, lecturers and others, while the student roll contained 283 in all. The graduates so far number 78. All the members of the faculty, clerks and others are furnished official residences and all the students with boarding houses. The institution was granted ¥3,000 by the Emperor in 1913. Dr. Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba the President.

### The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niishima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academic,

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Collegiate and Theological departments besides a large female department. During the 1911-11 school year there were 574 in the Academic, 61 in Collegiate, 45 in Theological and 160 in Girls' departments. The alumni of Collegiate and Theological Dep'ts number 1200. Professors and teachers number 70, more than 10% of whom are Americans. The school is largely indebted to American people for aid in monetary donation and free service of teachers. The "independence" agitation started some years ago by a section of Japanese interested in the school has been settled and some arrangement has been devised for the control of the school by the Japanese and foreign members on the Board of Directors. Rev. Tasuku Harada is President.

### Joshi Eigaku-juku (Womens' English Institute)

The school, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda, one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' higher school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal School for women, and many are the graduates of this institute who have successfully passed the Secondary School Teachers' License Examination for English. In April, 1914 there were 146 students with the alumni list numbering 163.

### Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japanese Women's University)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women bearing the title of University. Four courses, Domestic Science, Literature, English and Education are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years' course of a higher girls' school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one year and a post-graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning of the academic year in 1909 the alumni totalled 877, students 527, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school, and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600. The President is Jinzo Naruse, and the Dean Shozo Asho.

## SECTION VII

## SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

### The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined an international academic union.

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The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60, to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. The Imperial edict announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui and Iwasaki have offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively. The first prize was awarded in 1911 to Dr. S. Kimura, Director of the Geodetic Observatory.

*Recipients of Prizes*

| | Recipient | Subject | Prize from |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | Dr. S. Kimura | Discovery of Z. term | Emperor |
| 1912 | Dr. Y. Tsubouchi | Translation of Shakespeare | Academy |
| ,, | Dr. S. Takamine | Study of diastase | ,, |
| ,, | Dr. N. Ariga | History | ,, |
| ,, | S. Hirase | Discovery of spermatozoids of the gingko | Emperor |
| ,, | S. Ikeno | Study of the generative organs & fertilization of *Cycas Revoluta* | ,, |
| 1913 | R. Muraoka | History | ,, |
| ,, | Dr. K. Uyesaka | Neurology | ,, |
| ,, | Dr. S. Goto | Parasite | Academy |
| ,, | Inspector-Gen. M. Kondo | Naval architecture | ,, |

*List of Members*

Aoyama, Tanemichi (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro (Science)
Furuichi, Koi (Engineering)
Hijikata, Yasushi (Law)
Hirayama, shin (Science)
Hoshino, Tsune (Literature)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron (Lit.)
Hozumi, Chincho (Law)
Ichiki, Kitokuro (Law)
Iijima, Kwai (Science)
Inokuchi, Ariya (Science)
Inouye, Tetsujiro (Philosophy)
Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu (Science)
Kanai, Yen (Economics)
Kato, Hiro-yuki, Baron (Philosophy)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron (Sciene)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo (Medicine)
Koganei, Ryosei (Medicine)
Koto, Bunjiro (Science)
Kuhara, Kyugen (Science)
Kumakawa, Muneo (Medicine)
Matsumura, Ninzō (Science)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke (Economy)
Mikami, Sanji (History)
Minobe, Tatsukichi (Law)
Mishima, Ki (Chinese Classics)
Miura, Shunji (Medicine)
Miura, Kinnosuke (Medicine)
Miyake, Shu (Medicine)
Miyazaki, Mitsusaburo (Law)
Nagai, Nagayoshi (Medicine)
Nagaoka, Hantaro (Science)
Nakamura, Seidan (Science)
Nakashima, Rikizo (Philosophy)
Nanjo, Bun-yu (Literature)
Ogata, Masanori (Medicine)
Okamatsu, Santaro (Law)
Okano, Keijiro (Law)
Omori, Fusakichi (Science)
O-sawa, Kenji (Medicine)
Otsuki, Fumihiko (Lit.)
Sakurai, Joji (Science)
Sasaki, Nobutsuna (Lit.)
Sato, Sankichi (Medicine)
Sugi, Kōji (Statistics)
Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Takahashi, Sakuye (Law)
Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount (Eco.)
Tanaka, Yoshio (Science)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu (Science)
Terao, Hisashi (Science)
Tsuboi, Kumazo (History)
Tomii, Seisho (Law)
Uyeda, Mannen (Literature)

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### Committee for Compiling Historical Materials Relating to the Restoration

This committee was organized in 1911 with the object of collecting and compiling historical materials relating to the Restoration of Meiji, the office being situated at Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The materials collected in the first year reached 3209 vols.

### Central Meteorological Observatory

The headquarters of this institution are situated in Tokyo and have attached to it five meteorological stations: Hachijo Is. and the Bonin Is. in Tokyo-fu, Mt. Tsukuba in Ibaraki-ken, Oshima Is. in Kagoshima-ken and Ishigaki Is. in Okinawa-ken. At the end of 1911 the meteorological stations in the provinces numbered 131, of which 7 were in Formosa, 4 in Karafuto, 9 in Chosen and 5 in Kwangtung.

### Provisional Station for Surveying Latitude

This station was established for the observation on the changes of the latitude in conformity with the agreement between the Japanese Government and the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying and is located at Mizusawa-machi, Iwate-ken. The observations on the changes of the latitude are carried out in clear nights, the reports of which being monthly sent to the head office.

### Committee on Seismic Disasters

(See Chapter on Earthquakes, etc.)

### Committee on Geodetic Surveying

This committee is in charge of the business, pertaining to Japan, belonging to the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying as well as to study geodesy. The staff consists of 12 officials and 20 assistants.

### Committee on Scientific Catalogue

This committee is the Japanese branch to the International committee on Scientific Catalogue. The slips sent to the head office in England in 1911 reached 4584, while 15 copies and 255 volumes of the catalogue were received from England. The staff consists of 33 officials and 5 others.

### Committee on the National Languages

The committee was organized with the view of investigating the vernacular language. The investigations were carried out in 1911 on dialects, vernacular expessions of foreign technical terms, letterwriting in colloquial style, &c.

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### Hanging Committee of Fine Arts

The object of this body is to examine works of art sent for exhibition to the annual Art Exhibition of Education Department. The committee is subdivided into Foreign and Japanese paintings and sculpture, being composed as follows:—

1st Section, Foreign Painting 23; 2nd Section, Japanese Painting 15; 3rd Section, Sculpture 9.

### Committee on Text-Books

This committee is to examine the text-books of Moral, History and Languages used in the primary schools as well as other investigations concerning text-books. It is divided into 3 sections, Moral, History, and Language, and has one president and vice-president and 39 members.

### Art Committee

The committee was organized in 1911 with the purpose of encouraging literary works. In the first year 15 newspapers and 19 art magazines were examined, and the first prize was awarded to Dr. Y. Tsubouchi the following year for his translations of "Othello" and "Romeo Juliet."

### Committee on Popular Education

This institution was established in 1911. The lecture meetings in that year were held four times, and 158 volumes of books and 554 pieces of cinematograph films on this particular education were examined.

## SECTION VIII

## FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

### The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origion of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This fund was appropriated into the War Chest on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. However there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the Treasury and provincial offers. The fund makes the following account:—

| | Existing Sum | Loans | Bonds | Deposits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... | 3,379,875 | 2,138,945 | 162,288 | 1,162,691 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 2,876,899 | 1,860,521 | 146,271 | 950,756 |
| 1909-10 ... ... | 2,389,221 | 1,735,719 | 138,309 | 587,243 |
| 1908-09 ... ... | 2,326,825 | 1,688,176 | 141,114 | 570,335 |

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The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under a *yen* are omitted.

### Fund for Giving Super-Stipends to Teachers

This was created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The State defrayed *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund up to 10-11, but this was doubled in 11-12 year, the provincial treasuries contributing 480,000 *yen*.

| | State aid | Provincial con'tion. | Interest on Fund | Brought from last ac't | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... | ...¥2,000,000 | 354,947 | 157,482 | 2,446,052 | 4,958,432 |
| 1910-11 ... | ... 1,000,000 | 301,929 | 153,165 | 2,306,494 | 3,763,233 |
| 1909-10 ... | ... 1,000,000 | 260,862 | 140,744 | 2,085,127 | 3,486,734 |
| 1908-09 ... | ... 1,000,000 | 118,687 | 131,597 | 1,891,676 | 3,141,961 |

Disbursements made are shown below:—

| | To additional allowances | Carried to next ac't | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | ¥1,869,865 | 3,086,657 | 4,956,524 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... | 1,317,179 | 2,444,406 | 3,763,233 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... | 1,174,715 | 2,411,589 | 3,486,734 |
| 1908-09 ... ... ... ... | 1,056,609 | 2,085,126 | 3,141,737 |

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

### Fund for Encouraging Ordinary Education

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently been devoted every year, towards encouraging ordinary education, either for aiding construction of school buildings or granting rewards to masters or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities. The sum was increased to *yen* 500,000 for '10-11 year, this being the sum that used to be defrayed before '04-5.

### State Aid for Promoting Technical Education

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and similar schools, the return in the official report making this record:—

| | No. of schools | Total aid |
|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 385 | ¥337,730 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 371 | 336,150 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 328 | 324,480 |
| 1908-09 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 320 | 323,830 |
| 1907-08 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 318 | 321,880 |

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EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES PAID OUT OF PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL TREASURIES

| Item | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1908-9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common schools... ... ... | 58,076,417 | 56,258,359 | 57,076,003 | 52,923,814 |
| Normal ,, ... ... ... | 4,505,773 | 4,315,528 | 4,174,203 | 3,993,653 |
| Middle ,, ... ... ... | 5,074,607 | 4,679,618 | 4,636,100 | 4,648,723 |
| Girl's Higher schools ... | 2,400,476 | 2,082,907 | 2,015,527 | 1,611,273 |
| Special schools ... ... ... | 860,796 | 864,898 | 862,714 | 626,064 |
| Technical ,, ... ... ... | 5,715,659 | 5,809,430 | 4,973,907 | 4,681,610 |
| Blind and Mute schools ... | 38,698 | 29,416 | 25,696 | 20,375 |
| Other schools ... ... ... | 233,904 | 205,134 | 199,862 | 169,969 |
| Kindergartens ... ... ... | 229,963 | 217,568 | 252,806 | 222,324 |
| Libraries ... ... ... ... | 249,777 | 143,879 | 144,250 | 207,424 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | 2,306,913 | 2,029,706 | 1,749,854 | 1,641,758 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 79,692,983 | 76,636,443 | 76,650,922 | 70,476,987 |

## ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far below in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

¥ 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
¥ 260,000 for founding a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
¥ 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer ¥3,300,000, for the creation of a science and technical college at Wakamatsu styled Meiji Semmon Gakko. Then there are the Okura Commercial School founded by Mr. Kihachiro Okura in Tokyo at an outlay of ¥500,000; the Sanda Middle School established by Mr. K. Kodera, M.P., at an expense of about ¥300,000, and some others.

# SECTION IX

# SCHOOL HYGIENE

HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

| | No. of students examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both eyes | Abnormal in right or left |
| 1911-12... ... ... | 20,167 | 56.5 | 42.0 | 1.5 | 62.4 | 35.6 |
| 1910-11... ... ... | 19,431 | 55.8 | 42.4 | 1.8 | 63.6 | 36.4 |
| 1909-10... ... ... | 19,076 | 55.7 | 41.4 | 2.9 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| 1908-09... ... ... | 18,197 | 52.8 | 45.3 | 1.9 | 61.9 | 38.1 |

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### Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

| | No. of students examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both eyes | Abnormal in right or left |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | 1,024 | 73.5 | 26.1 | 0.4 | 83.1 | 1.69 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... | 923 | 80.0 | 19.6 | 0.4 | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... | 841 | 71.3 | 26.4 | 2.3 | 83.7 | 16.3 |
| 1908-09 ... ... ... ... | 861 | 78.3 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 84.2 | 15.8 |

### Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

The health returns for boys for 1911-12 year stood thus:—

| | No. of pupils examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both eyes | Abnormal in right or left or both |
| Elementary Schools ... | 686,788 | 50.13 | 45.83 | 4.04 | — | — |
| Middle Schools ... ... | 113,521 | 52.68 | 42.45 | 4.87 | 85.99 | 14.01 |
| Normal Schools ... ... | 15,758 | 66.82 | 32.10 | 1.08 | 80.43 | 19.57 |
| Technical School and Miscellaneous Schools | 29,277 | 58.64 | 38.11 | 3.25 | 84.84 | 15.16 |
| Special Schools ... ... | 1,364 | 56.45 | 42.30 | 1.25 | 66.50 | 33.50 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 846,708 | 51.09 | 44.85 | 4.06 | 85.04 | 14.96 |

The data for girls for 1911-12 were as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary Schools ... | 576,253 | 45.80 | 49.23 | 4.97 | — | — |
| Girls' Higher Schools ... | 48,062 | 49.69 | 45.45 | 4.86 | 90.35 | 9.65 |
| Normal Schools ... ... | 7,288 | 68.77 | 30.36 | 0.87 | 90.24 | 9.76 |
| Technical Schools ... ... | 263 | 26.62 | 68.44 | 4.94 | 85.93 | 14.07 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 631,866 | 46.35 | 48.73 | 4.92 | 90.32 | 9.68 |

The health data of elementary school children throughout the country from 1907 to 1911 are given below:—

| Age | Boy | | Girl | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Height *shaku* | Weight *kan* | Height *shaku* | Weight *kan* |
| 7 ... ... ... ... | 3.52 | 4.67 | 3.48 | 4.51 |
| 8 ... ... ... ... | 3.67 | 5.12 | 3.63 | 4.91 |
| 9 ... ... ... ... | 3.82 | 5.60 | 3.78 | 5.39 |
| 10 ... ... ... ... | 3.97 | 6.11 | 3.92 | 5.89 |
| 11 ... ... ... ... | 4.11 | 6.61 | 4.07 | 6.45 |
| 12 ... ... ... ... | 4.24 | 7.23 | 4.23 | 7.17 |
| 13 ... ... ... ... | 4.40 | 7.89 | 4.41 | 8.03 |
| 14 ... ... ... ... | 4.56 | 8.72 | 4.57 | 9.01 |
| 15 ... ... ... ... | 4.68 | 9.60 | 4.66 | 9.79 |
| 16 ... ... ... ... | 4 81 | 10.37 | 4.72 | 10.51 |

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## SECTION X

## LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The number of libraries includes one government, 64 public and 135 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

### The Imperial Library

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

| | No. of volume | | | No. of days open during the year | No. of visitors | Average No. visitors per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese and Chinese | European | Total | | | |
| 1911-12 ... | 231,893 | 63,751 | 295,644 | 335 | 217,217 | 648.41 |
| 1910-11 ... | 226,468 | 60,826 | 387,294 | 334 | 228,470 | 684.04 |
| 1909-10 ... | 221,030 | 58,015 | 729,048 | 333 | 230,040 | 690.81 |
| 1908-9 ... | 215,455 | 55,164 | 270,619 | 334 | 226,254 | 677.41 |
| 1907-8 ... | 208,194 | 52,577 | 260,771 | 333 | 206,661 | 618.80 |
| 1906-7 ... | 202,453 | 49,983 | 252,436 | 340 | 195,344 | 574.54 |

### The University Library

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the Professors, students, etc., of the school.

| | | Japanese & Chinese | European | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 1912 | University of Tokyo (No. of vols.) ... | 260,178 | 214,666 | 474.844 |
| | University of Kyoto „ ... | 142,686 | 135,174 | 277,860 |

### Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private Libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1912 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. In Oct. 1913 it contained 58,683 volumes, consisting of 55,347 Japanese and Chinese and 3,336 European works. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 at the cost of about a quarter of a million *yen*, and the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family at ¥250,000 are also notable.

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| | No. of libraries | No. of volumes | No. of days open during the year | No. of visitors | Average No. of visitors per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... | 444 | 1,096,358 | 117,413 | 2,733,160 | 23.28 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... | 373 | 2,357,970 | 92,665 | 2,217,249 | 23.93 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... | 280 | 1,992,890 | 67,709 | 1,818,085 | 26.85 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... | 199 | 1,747,354 | 47,622 | 1,149,201 | 24.13 |

### Museums

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country, are generally of limited scope and for commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. The Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded of these, and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyōkei-Kwan (erected in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress) was finished in 1910, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry.

The total number of visitors are:

| | Tokyo | Kyoto | Nara | Zoo |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... ... ... ... | 257,226 | 75,319 | 52,329 | 851,807 |

## SECTION XI

## MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

### A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education 1890 is the corner-stone of moral education in Japanese schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features. The following is based on Baron Kikuchi's (ex-Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ.) "The Education in Japan" and the Articles in the recent issues of the "Christian Movement," an annual publication published in Tokyo.

#### *Secondary Schools*

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importance. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas

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and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabi for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabi aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other familiar examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabi are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action: Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire, observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

In the third and fourth years, the same things (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:—

"Obligation to self:—
Body: health; life.
Mind: intellect; emotion; will.
Independence: occupation; property.
Personality.
Obligations to family:—
Parents: brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.
Obligations to society:—
Individual: personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friend-

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ship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.

Public: co-operation; order of society; progress of society.

Corporate bodies.

Obligations to the State:—

The *Kokutai*.

The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.

The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.

Obligations to humanity.

Obligations to nature:—

Animals: natural objects; the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethics are taught, the principal heads being essential factors of conducts: Conscience: ideals: obligations: virtues: relation between ethical and natural laws.

### *The Higher Institutions*

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

### *Defect in the Present System*

Mr. G. M. Fisher, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., points out what he considers two serious defects in the present system of moral education in Japan, one being scarcity of hostels where students who are away from

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home may be placed under proper care and the other is compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction and absence of religious influence. Be that as it may, one thing that must strike foreigners with wonder is the apparent weakness of discipline among student of secondary and higher grade schools, as evidenced by outbreak now and then of rebellious movements against school authorities. The movements, commonly called "strike," are especially frequent among secondary school students who rise in mass sometimes to demand dismission of what they consider incompetent master or teachers, at other times complaining of too much severity of school authorities in treating students, and very often to demand restitution of boys of bad characters expelled from school. This presumptious behavior on the part of students is traceable to the effect still felt of the relaxation of authority of the ruling classes forty years ago when social order was revolutionized, and secondly to presence of large number of young teachers who take to teaching as mere shift without high ideal which this noble profession demands. This defect is, however, gradually disappearing, and school troubles are now far less than it was ten years ago or so.

## B. Physical Culture

Military and gymnastic exercises coustitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the former pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year. The including lately of the national arts of "judo" and fencing as regular tasks for middle school boys is a notable feature.

### *"Judo" or "Jujitsu"*

This manly art of self-defence which has become so popular recently in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. At first the innovation was even ridiculed at by experts of old school. It had only a very few pupils, but they included several men who have lately achieved distinction in military and naval services, as the late Commander Hirose of the Port Arthur blockade fame. By 1894 Mr. Kano's presevering efforts began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces, as at Nirayama, Etajima (seat of the Naval Cadet School), and Kumamoto. It was about this period that most of the noted experts of the present day received training and that the new system had been carried to a state of matured perfection. Very often self-styled masters of old school came to the Kodokwan to challenge its founder and his pupils, but each time they went away humiliated, musing over the ignonimous defeats. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the recent War, and a number of Mr. Kano's pupils who went over to America and Europe for teaching the manly art to foreigners was not few. Everybody may remember that it was about this period that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Yamashita, one of

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Mr. Kano's best pupils, proceeded to America and taught the then President at the White House. The Military Academy at West Point also intended to include this Japanese martial art in its programme, but after some investigations and trials it was decided to disapprove of the scheme. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1914 the graduates roll numbered about 20,000.

The Kodokwan has lately been converted into foundation, with Mr. Kano, Mr. Wakatsuki, now Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yahagi as Directors and Baron Shibusawa and another as Trustees.

### *Fencing*

In former days fencing and swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a twelve inches hilt in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practice fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom, now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice" adopted in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. These students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

### *Physical Culture for Girls*

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some calisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughter of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of calisthenics.

### *School Excursions*

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go

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on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

*Associations for Physical Culture*

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirits. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasia being attached to them. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A large Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan-in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society. The first result of Imperial patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1893 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and the school was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodius site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of students in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

## SECTION XII

## FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with tho single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to

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25,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking Government on account of radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Students now coming from China are of more select description, though comparatively few in number, and for special education. These students number roughly 5,000 divided at the rate of 1 and 4 between Government and private schools. Among those in the former there are 500 at military and naval schools and 150 at the high and higher normal schools etc. on special arrangement with the Japanese authorities. There are about seven hundred students in Tokyo alone from Korea.

India, Siam, and the Philippines have also sent more or less number.

## JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible candidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of the Department of Education's *ryugakusei* staying abroad at the end of the year :—

| | Total at end of the year | | Total at end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | 123 | 1907-8 ... ... ... ... | 98 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... | 124 | 1906-7 ... ... ... ... | 85 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... | 130 | 1905-6 ... ... ... ... | 86 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... ... | 113 | 1904-5 ... ... ... ... | 101 |

## JAPANESE TEACHERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Side by side with sending students to Japan, some Asiatic countries have engaged no small number of Japanese teachers. Those in China of course heed the list. According to the inquiries carried out in 1910 by Mr. H. Nakajima of the Waseda University, who was for several years connected with Peiyang Normal school at Tientsin the Japanese teachers in all parts of China number 311 (288 males and 23 females). There were also 36 English or Americans, 3 Germans, 3 French, and one each Russian, Swede and Dane engaged at various schools in China. The engagement of foreign teachers dates from the time subsequent to the Boxer trouble. There are also some Japanese teachers in Mongolia and Siam, either in public schools or as private tutors.

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## DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honoured tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter who attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (stuying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 5.00 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund; also Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

Viscount Aoyama, former lord of the fief of Sasayama, Tamba; Count Arima, of the former fief of Kurume, are equally noteworthy in this direction.

Of late purely local organizations without any particular aid from former houses of daimyo have began to make appearance, such as a fund of over *yen* 100,000 collected for the purpose by the people of Saitama prefecture and that of a similar sum in Iwate as memorial undertaking of the visit of the Crown Prince.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888, deserving students destitute of means numbered during the last three years 2,159 or about 8%. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institutions for lack of fund; 307 could do so through others' help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

## TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license exmination is annually conducted both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

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### License for Secondary Schools

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, were started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is 3 *yen*. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

| | Total application | License granted | Ratio of license |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,893 | 877 | 15.07 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,768 | 771 | 20.47 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,758 | 915 | 24.35 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,516 | 1,040 | 18.86 |

### License for Elementary Schools

| | Total application | License granted | Ratio of license |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,998 | 19,097 | 37.06 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,715 | 19,267 | 36.20 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 48,570 | 18,263 | 37.60 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 41,502 | 15,142 | 36.48 |

### Private School Graduates and License

The following private universities and other institutions are authorized to issue, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, the secondary school teachers' licenses to graduates of superior standing:—

| Name of institution | Subject |
|---|---|
| Aoyama Gakuin ... ... ... ... ... | English |
| Doshisha ... ... ... ... ... ... | English |
| Joshi Eigakujuku ... ... ... ... | English |
| Keio University ... ... ... ... ... | English |
| Kokugakuin University ... ... ... | History, Japanese, & Chinese classics |
| Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko ... | Sewing & Manual arts |
| Nippon University ... ... ... ... | Ethics, Law, Politics & Economy |
| Nippon Joshi Daigakko ... ... ... | Housekeeping |
| Tokyo Joshi Saiho-Jogakko ... ... | Sewing |
| Toyo University ... ... ... ... | History, Japanese, & Chinese classics |
| Waseda University ... ... ... ... | English, Mathematics, History, etc. |

## CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and

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girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,360 characters.

## EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and these are classified as follows as to their condition after leaving school:—

| | Pursuing study | Teachers | Pursuing business or remain at home | Married | Unknown | Died | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909-10... ... ... | 1,272 | 788 | 3,101 | 328 | 445 | 50 | 5,984 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... | 1,239 | 780 | 2,738 | 275 | 371 | 30 | 5,433 |
| 1907-8 ... ... ... | 1,333 | 561 | 2,351 | 254 | 361 | 32 | 4,892 |
| 1906-7 ... ... ... | 1,301 | 478 | 1,785 | 191 | 710 | 17 | 4,482 |
| 1905-6 ... ... ... | 1,417 | 384 | 1,668 | 99 | 404 | 24 | 3,996 |
| 1904-5 ... ... ... | 1,210 | 372 | 1,600 | 58 | 222 | 15 | 3,477 |

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# CHAPTER XI

## JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

### I. JUSTICE

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The court of law consists of Judges, Procurators, Clerks and Counsel. In Japan, the jury system is absent. As revised in 1913 the quorum of judges is 5 in the Supreme court, 3 in the Appeal, 3 in the District and 1 in the Local court. The preliminary examination, applicable to criminal cases, is conducted at the district courts and by the preliminary judges. These judges alone are empowerd by law to intercept and seize letters of arrest, etc. Public procurators are comparatively powerless in this respect. Summary judgment as enforced in British or American courts, is considerably limited in scope in Japanese courts, and affects police offences. This has evoked some opposition from a section of M. P. s. Pleadings undertaken by counsel outside courts, as are known in England and America, are practically nonexistent in Japan, where all cases are settled at the courts.

The law as revised has considerably expanded the jurisdictions of the lowest (District) courts, which are now authorized to deal with money matters up to ¥500 and to take criminal cases amenable to penal servitude for a limited period.

#### THE CRIMINAL CODE

The criminal code as revised in '07 and put in force in '09 is in many respects a marked advance over the old code which was mainly based on the French model and unduly respected individual rights. Picking pockets and frauds could not be visited under the old code, with punishment graver than imprisonment of not more than 4 years, so that pickpockets and swindlers could escape free or with very light sentence. Ring-leaders of the gangs could therefore live in luxury in defiance of law. These crimes can be visited, according to the new code, with 10 years, which may be extended to 15. The code allows a freer scope to the discretionary power of judges who in allotting the sentence take into account motives and character of the accused. Punishments as provided in the new code are capital punishment, penal servitude, imprisonment, fines and detention, with confiscation as subsidiary penalty. Penal servitude and imprisonment are either for life or for limited period, the latter ranging from not less than one month and not more than fifteen years (to be extended to 20 under aggravating circumstances). The pecuniary punishment begins with 10 *sen*, but the maximum limit is not specified. A fine may be convertible into corporal punishment of confinement at a workhouse for a period of not less than one day and not more than one year. For penal servitude or

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imprisonment of not more than two years the execution of sentence may be postponed for a period of not more than five years, provided an offender is of good antecedent. The sentence loses its force when the offender behaves as law-abiding citizen during the postponement period. Provisional discharge may be extended to those who are under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment for life or limited period, when they have served one-third of the term in the one case or ten years in the other case. Prescription comes in operation when thirty years elapse from date of sentence, for capital punishment; twenty for life punishment; three to fifteen years for limited term case; one to three years for pecuniary punishment.

**Criticism on the Criminal Code.**—There has been heard very much of late quite free criticism on the Codes, especially on the Criminal Code. Judge Oba, late of the Supreme Court, for instance, is notorious, in this respect, he having, in fact, publicly denounced it as the worst code in the world. Mr. Kobayashi de Becker, a well-known lawyer of Yokohama, thinks otherwise. He says that taken altogether, the Codes compare quite favourably with those of other nations. The trouble does not lie with the laws themselves but with the present generation of Judges, the majority of whom are, to an alarming extent, ignorant of the world and have no practical experience of men and things. Moreover, the Judges, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution to the contrary, are not really independent, because their promotion remains in the hands of the executive.

**Resolution by the Budget Committee.**—In the 31st session of the Diet, Feb. 1914, the Budget Sub-Committee, in passing the estimate for the Department of Justice, passed the following resolution:—

"In conducting their duty the public procurators have in not a few cases been found to run to severity, thereby overstepping the proper limit of law and trampling upon personal right. The Committee is of opinion that unless this tendency is checked in time, the dignity of the judiciary might be compromised, and even the foundation of the organization of the State be jeopardized. The Committee hopes that the Minister of Justice will exercise strict supervision over his subordinates, to the end that the judicial service might be thoroughly reformed and the principle of respect of personal right might be fully upheld."

**Indemnity by State.**—The protection of personal right is not satisfactorily safe-guarded so far as regards the indemnity payable by the State for errors committed by its servants vis-à-vis people. In fact the law admits indemnity only for matters relating to property and personal registrations which are in charge of petty officials.

### Stamps in Civil Suits

| Value of Object of Suit *yen* | Stamp *yen* | Value of Objects of Suit *yen* | Stamp *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5— 50 | .25—1.80 | 250—1,000 | 7½—18.00 |
| 75—100 | 2.50—3.50 | 2,500—5,000 | 25 —30.00 |

*Yen* 3 to be added for every additional *yen* 100 above *yen* 5,000. In law suit not relating to property, the object to suit is to be considered as of *yen* 100 in value. In appeal the stamp to be affixed is one half of the

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above, when the case is before the appeal courts, and double the rate when it is above the court of cassation.

## CIVIL CASES

### 1. Composition of Courts, at end of 1912

| | Supreme | Appeal | District | Branch of District | Local | Branch of Local | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Court ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | 50 | 74 | 312 | 1,409 | 1,853 |
| Judge ... ... ... ... | 25 | 135 | | | 955 | | 1,115 |
| Procurator ... ... ... | 6 | 36 | | | 353 | | 395 |

### 2. No. of Civil Cases During 1912

| Court | | No. of cases | Cases disposed of | Cases remaining in hand | Retrial: Withdrawn | Retrial: Quashed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 477,232 | 456,105 | 21,127 | 4 | 9 |
| District | 1st instance ... ... | 31,166 | 22,074 | 9,092 | — | — |
| | Trial for appeal ... | 6,766 | 4,514 | 2,252 | — | — |
| | Trial for complaint | 1,478 | 1,290 | 188 | — | — |
| | Total ... ... | 39,410 | 27,878 | 11,532 | 2 | 12 |
| Appeal | Trial for appeal ... | 4,203 | 2,243 | 1,960 | — | — |
| | Trial for revision... | 449 | 412 | 82 | — | — |
| | Trial for complaint | 688 | 615 | 73 | — | — |
| | Total ... ... | 5,383 | 3,270 | 2,115 | 3 | 13 |
| Supreme | Trial for revision... | 512 | 415 | 97 | — | — |
| | Trial for complaint | 201 | 200 | 1 | — | — |
| | Total ... ... | 713 | 615 | 98 | — | — |

### 3. No. of Civil Cases Demanded for Revision

| | No. of Cases | Conclusion: Quashed | Rejected | Withdrawn | Total | Cases remaining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... | 1,006 | 172 | 469 | 185 | 827 | 179 |
| 1911 ... ... | 1,042 | 163 | 469 | 226 | 858 | 184 |
| 1910 ... ... | 1,010 | 132 | 503 | 207 | 842 | 168 |
| 1909 ... ... | 1,078 | 184 | 511 | 220 | 915 | 165 |
| 1908 ... ... | 1,109 | 171 | 531 | 240 | 942 | 167 |
| Average ... | 1,049 | 164 | 499 | 216 | 877 | 172 |

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### 4. No. of Civil Cases Appealed

| | No. of Cases | Conclusion | | | | | | Cases remaining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quashed | Rejected | Withdrawn | Reconciled | Dismissed by order | Total | |
| 1912... ... | 10,969 | 1,481 | 3,012 | 1,937 | 294 | 33 | 6,759 | 4,212 |
| 1911... ... | 11,168 | 1,665 | 3,335 | 2,068 | 182 | 28 | 7,278 | 3,890 |
| 1910... ... | 10,998 | 1,707 | 3,106 | 1,994 | 132 | 32 | 6,971 | 4,027 |
| 1909... ... | 11,191 | 1,954 | 3,266 | 1,973 | 99 | 29 | 7,321 | 3,875 |
| 1908... ... | 11,036 | 1,723 | 3,246 | 2,046 | 91 | 36 | 7,141 | 3,895 |
| Average ... | 11,072 | 1,706 | 3,192 | 2,003 | 160 | 32 | 7,093 | 3,979 |

### 5. No. of Civil Cases Complained

| | No. of Cases | Conclusion | | | | | Cases remaining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rejected | Quashed | Withdrawn | Others | Total | |
| 1912... ... | 4,069 | 1,787 | 1,734 | 204 | 25 | 3,750 | 319 |
| 1911... ... | 3,951 | 1,738 | 1,743 | 193 | 27 | 3,701 | 250 |
| 1910... ... | 3,764 | 1,640 | 1,591 | 252 | 35 | 3,518 | 246 |
| 1909... ... | 4,157 | 1,720 | 1,781 | 294 | 45 | 3,840 | 317 |
| 1908... ... | 3,905 | 1,689 | 1,543 | 279 | 67 | 3,578 | 327 |
| Average ... | 3,969 | 1,715 | 1,678 | 244 | 40 | 3,677 | 292 |

### 6. No. of Civil Cases of First Instance

| | No. of Cases | Conclusion | | | | | Cases remaining in hand | Loss of plaintiff per 100 decision |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disposed of | Withdrawn | Reconciled | Others | Total | | |
| 1912... ... | 214,597 | 61,922 | 39,677 | 9,754 | 73,064 | 184,413 | 30,184 | 16 |
| 1911... ... | 200,455 | 57,709 | 37,706 | 7,373 | 70,921 | 173,209 | 27,246 | 18 |
| 1910... ... | 191,725 | 55,197 | 35,189 | 5,787 | 69,218 | 165,491 | 26,234 | 18 |
| 1909... ... | 181,274 | 53,573 | 33,316 | 4,406 | 64,699 | 155,994 | 25,280 | 20 |
| 1908... ... | 172,114 | 50,038 | 31,370 | 3,675 | 62,753 | 147,836 | 24,278 | 21 |
| Average ... | 192,033 | 55,688 | 35,372 | 6,199 | 68,130 | 165,389 | 26,644 | 19 |

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*Nature of the Above Cases*

| | No. of Cases | Personal | Land | Buildings & Ships | Money | Rice &c. | Things | Document | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912..... | 184,413 | 3,905 | 4,359 | 3,601 | 87,392 | 2,533 | 2,269 | 366 | 79,988 |
| 1911..... | 173,209 | 3,738 | 3,814 | 2,817 | 80,265 | 2,437 | 2,297 | 400 | 77,441 |
| 1910..... | 165,491 | 3,600 | 3,871 | 2,793 | 75,327 | 1,929 | 2,013 | 469 | 75,489 |
| 1909..... | 155,994 | 3,464 | 4,118 | 2,876 | 69,060 | 1,990 | 2,213 | 481 | 71,792 |
| 1908..... | 148,836 | 3,556 | 4,561 | 3,596 | 62,721 | 2,506 | 2,319 | 519 | 67,058 |
| Average.. | 165,389 | 3,653 | 4,145 | 2,937 | 74,953 | 2,279 | 2,222 | 447 | 74,753 |

## 7. Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

| | Adjudicated for Bankruptcy | | | | | | | Rehabilitation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Cases | Individual | Partnership | Limited Partnership | Joint stock Co. | Total | Cases remaining in hand | Amount of credit | Sanctioned | Rejected |
| 1912 ... ... | 344 | 87 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 99 | 245 | 720,024 | 3 | 1 |
| 1911 ... ... | 328 | 89 | — | 5 | 9 | 103 | 225 | 1,769,264 | 6 | — |
| 1910 ... ... | 299 | 88 | — | 3 | 6 | 97 | 202 | 483,507 | 10 | 2 |
| 1909 ... ... | 267 | 81 | — | — | 12 | 93 | 174 | 2,046,806 | 6 | — |
| 1908 ... ... | 217 | 60 | — | 5 | 6 | 71 | 146 | 712,450 | 9 | — |
| Average ... | 291 | 81 | — | 4 | 8 | 93 | 198 | 1,148,208 | 6 | 1 |

## 8. Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

| | No. of Cases | No. of Debtors | No. of Creditors | Credit *yen* | Rehabilitation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sanctioned | Rejected |
| 1912 ... ... | 318 | 351 | 395 | 583,301 | 84 | 2 |
| 1911 ... ... | 301 | 329 | 353 | 133,690 | 107 | 4 |
| 1910 ... ... | 330 | 378 | 346 | 201,554 | 109 | 4 |
| 1909 ... ... | 303 | 329 | 314 | 292,372 | 114 | 1 |
| 1908 ... ... | 403 | 451 | 418 | 179,719 | 158 | 1 |
| Average ... | 331 | 368 | 365 | 278,127 | 114 | 3 |

## 9. No. of Cases Involving Aliens (1912)

| | For first instance | For appeal trial | For revision trial |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese plaintiff... ... ... ... ... ... | 129 | 41 | 10 |
| Foreign plaintiff ... ... ... ... ... ... | 205 | 40 | 7 |
| Both foreign... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 70 | 19 | 1 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 404 | 100 | 18 |

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## CRIMINAL CASES

### 1. Enforcement of the New Criminal Code

Daily way of living constitutes an important factor in judging cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates has sudnenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct., 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept., 1909, prison inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan Proper, while the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i. e. Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

### 2. No. of Criminal Cases

| | | | No. of cases | No. of cases disposed of | No. of cases in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Search carried out ... ... | | 1912 | 261,879 | 259,967 | 1,912 |
| | | 1911 | 248,174 | 246,213 | 1,961 |
| | | 1910 | 227,255 | 225,368 | 1,887 |
| Preliminary trial... ... ... | | 1912 | 10,269 | 9,340 | 929 |
| | | 1911 | 11,358 | 10,416 | 942 |
| | | 1910 | 11,644 | 10,603 | 1,041 |
| First Instance | Criminal case ... ... | 1912 | 76,740 | 67,449 | 9,291 |
| | | 1911 | 77,687 | 69,324 | 8,363 |
| | | 1910 | 75,870 | 66,800 | 9,070 |
| | *Special rules violated | 1912 | 50,892 | 48,330 | 2,512 |
| | | 1911 | 51,930 | 49,068 | 2,862 |
| | | 1910 | 47,890 | 44,922 | 2,968 |
| | Formal trial for Police regulation violated ... | 1912 | 933 | 897 | 36 |
| | | 1911 | 1,347 | 1,312 | 35 |
| | | 1910 | 1,045 | 1,031 | 15 |
| | Total ... ... ... | 1912 | 128,565 | 116,726 | 11,839 |
| | | 1911 | 130,964 | 119,704 | 1,260 |
| | | 1910 | 124,806 | 112,753 | 12,053 |
| Appeal | Appeal trial ... ... ... | 1912 | 13,892 | 12,671 | 1,221 |
| | | 1911 | 15,378 | 14,080 | 1,798 |
| | | 1910 | 16,350 | 14,735 | 1,615 |
| | Revision trial ... ... | 1912 | 4,100 | 3,699 | 401 |
| | | 1911 | 4,414 | 3,887 | 527 |
| | | 1910 | 4,515 | 4,024 | 491 |
| | Trial for complaint ... | 1912 | 94 | 91 | 3 |
| | | 1911 | 106 | 103 | 3 |
| | | 1910 | 116 | 112 | 4 |
| | Cases for retrial ... ... | 1912 | 96 | 89 | 7 |
| | | 1911 | 98 | 84 | 14 |
| | | 1910 | 76 | 71 | 5 |

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| | | No. of cases | No. of cases disposed of | No. of cases in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 1912 | 18,182 | 16,550 | 1,632 |
| | 1911 | 410,492 | 394,487 | 16,005 |
| | 1910 | 384,762 | 367,666 | 17,096 |

* Violation of administrative and taxation rules etc.

### 3. Sentence Carried Out

| | | No. of offenders | Capital Punishment | Imprisonment and Confinement | Penalty, fine, &c. | Total | Not guilty | Offenders per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal case... ... | 1912 | 132,247 | 52 | 60,593 | 55,924 | 116,701 | 2,484 | 200 |
| | 1911 | 120,672 | 51 | 63,642 | 53,539 | 117,583 | 3,446 | 234 |
| | 1910 | 110,421 | 48 | 63,655 | 43,090 | 106,793 | 3,628 | 214 |
| Special rules violated ... ... | 1912 | 61,109 | — | 3,120 | 53,948 | 56,717 | 1,228 | 102 |
| | 1911 | 56,871 | — | 3,659 | 51,743 | 55,302 | 1,469 | 114 |
| | 1910 | 52,251 | — | 4,110 | 46,605 | 50,715 | 1,535 | 101 |
| Total ... ... | 1912 | 193,356 | 52 | 63,865 | 109,611 | 173,418 | 3,711 | 311 |
| | 1911 | 177,503 | 51 | 67,301 | 105,282 | 172,634 | 4,909 | 345 |
| | 1910 | 162,672 | 48 | 57,765 | 89,692 | 157,508 | 5,164 | 316 |
| Formal trial for Police regulation violated ... | 1912 | 986 | — | 360 | 325 | 6,913 | 225 | 1 |
| | 1911 | 1,378 | — | 710 | 398 | 1,108 | 270 | 3 |
| | 1910 | 1,107 | — | 476 | 334 | 810 | 297 | 2 |
| Summary judgement for Police reg. violated at Police station ... ... | 1912 | 413,681 | — | 47,596 | 365,747 | 413,343 | 518 | 742 |
| | 1911 | 469,316 | — | 42,695 | 418,952 | 468,647 | 669 | 911 |
| | 1910 | 471,481 | — | 51,436 | 419,195 | 470,631 | 850 | 916 |
| Grand Total ... | 1912 | 608,026 | 52 | 111,829 | 475,683 | 587,454 | 4,454 | 1,055 |
| | 1911 | 648,237 | 51 | 117,706 | 524,632 | 642,389 | 5,848 | 1,261 |
| | 1910 | 635,260 | 48 | 119,677 | 509,224 | 628,949 | 6,311 | 1,234 |

During the year 1912, the foreign defendants numbered 136, of which 135 male and 1 female. The decision was 42 imprisoned, 87 fined and 7 not guilty.

## II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion, and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and

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ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

### 1. Number of Prison Inmates at End of Year

| | No. of prisons | Convicts | For correction | Criminal defendants | In separate cells | Infants | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... | 155 | 57,887 | — | 4,612 | 994 | 59 | 63,552 |
| 1911 ... ... | 154 | 60,627 | 1 | 4,790 | 1,066 | 72 | 66,556 |
| 1910 ... ... | 155 | 64,071 | 31 | 9,178 | 1,215 | 74 | 71,569 |
| 1909 ... ... | 154 | 63,595 | 666 | 7,150 | 931 | 94 | 72,436 |
| 1908 ... ... | 149 | 46,951 | 1,281 | 6,017 | 394 | 59 | 54,708 |

### 2. New Convicts Classified

| | 1912 | Convicts per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|
| Theft... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,210 | 38.0 |
| Gambling... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,766 | 19.3 |
| Fraud and usurpation ... ... ... ... ... | 11,464 | 20.6 |
| Forgery of documents ... ... ... ... ... | 2,024 | 3.6 |
| Battery & assaults ... ... ... ... ... | 2,146 | 3.8 |
| Stolen goods concealed, &c... ... ... ... | 1,023 | 1.8 |
| Murder ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 772 | 1.4 |
| Burglary ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 0.9 |
| Incendiary ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 552 | 1.0 |
| Disturbing official service ... ... ... ... | 171 | 0.3 |
| Concealment, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 126 | 0.2 |
| Forgery of coins ... ... ... ... ... ... | 114 | 0.2 |
| Abortion ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 326 | 0.6 |
| Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.... | 294 | 0.5 |
| Trespass into another's house ... ... ... | 253 | 0.4 |
| Perjury ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 199 | 0.4 |
| Calumny ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 153 | 0.3 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 620 | 1.1 |
| Violation of military law ... ... ... ... | 123 | 0.2 |
| Violation of forestry law ... ... ... ... | 889 | 1.6 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Violation of military summons... ... ... | 108 | 0.2 |
| Violation of post and telegram rules ... | 84 | 0.2 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 389 | 0.7 |
| Violation of police regulation &c. ... ... | 47,150 | 84.5 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 101,456 | 181.8 |

### 3. Frequency of Offences According to Convicts

| | | 1st time | | 2nd time | | Above 3rd time | | Above 6th time | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | under 18 years of age | above 18 years of age | under 18 years of age | above 18 years of age | under 18 years of age | above 18 years of age | under 18 years of age | above 18 years of age | under 18 years of age | above 18 years of age |
| 1912 | Male | 2,299 | 31,235 | 485 | 8,962 | 77 | 5,854 | 1 | 1,775 | 2,862 | 47,826 |
| | Female | 287 | 2,570 | 41 | 422 | 8 | 196 | — | 27 | 336 | 3,215 |
| 1911 | M. | 2,480 | 33,935 | 429 | 7,794 | 81 | 5,304 | 2 | 1,837 | 2,992 | 48,870 |
| | F. | 357 | 2,991 | 26 | 371 | 3 | 173 | — | 54 | 386 | 3,589 |
| 1910 | M. | 2,196 | 34,523 | 357 | 7,163 | 69 | 5,761 | 2 | 2,582 | 2,624 | 50,025 |
| | F. | 343 | 3,171 | 32 | 348 | 2 | 199 | — | 64 | 376 | 3,782 |

### 4. Amnesty and Reimprisonment

On the occasion of the Imperial funeral of the late Emperor Meiji in 1912 amnesty was granted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General amnesty, political ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 533 |
| Special Amnesty ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,085 |
| Mitigation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,305 |
| Rehabilitation of civil rights ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,779 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 26,700 |

Of the above number 1,219 have been reimprisoned for criminal offences perpetrated since that time, the rate amounting to some 5%.

### 5. New Convicts Classified According to Education

| | | Received Higher & Middle Course Education | Received Elementary Course Education | Not finished Elementary Course Education | Illiterate | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... ... | Male | 694 | 7,607 | 30,580 | 11,699 | 50,688 |
| | Female | 5 | 94 | 1,299 | 2,153 | 3,551 |
| 1911... ... | M. | 633 | 7,948 | 29,686 | 13,595 | 51,862 |
| | F. | — | 127 | 1,331 | 2,517 | 3,975 |
| 1910... ... | M. | 614 | 1,646 | 29,347 | 15,046 | 52,653 |
| | F. | 2 | 137 | 1,133 | 2,886 | 4,158 |

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## 6. New Convicts Classified According to Property

| | | With property | With small property | Without property | Indigence | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... | Male | 591 | 4,108 | 28,687 | 17,302 | 50,688 |
| | Female | 14 | 183 | 2,100 | 1,254 | 3,551 |
| 1911... | M. | 468 | 3,862 | 30,932 | 16,600 | 51,862 |
| | F. | 17 | 215 | 2,396 | 1,347 | 3,975 |
| 1910... | M. | 562 | 4,545 | 30,843 | 16,703 | 52,623 |
| | F. | 19 | 211 | 2,411 | 1,517 | 4,158 |
| 1909... | M. | 644 | 4,691 | 30,388 | 20,561 | 56,284 |
| | F. | 21 | 241 | 2,356 | 1,724 | 4,342 |
| 1908... | M. | 324 | 3,694 | 29,259 | 21,144 | 54,421 |
| | F. | 19 | 163 | 1,885 | 1,443 | 3,510 |
| Average ... | M. | 518 | 4,180 | 30,022 | 18,462 | 53,182 |
| | F. | 18 | 203 | 2,230 | 1,457 | 3,907 |

## 7. Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison Inmates

| | No. of Sick | Average number of sick inmate per day | No. of times of sickness per inmate | % of mortality | No. of mortality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... ... | 120,563 | 330 | 1.82 | 1.754 | 1,160 |
| 1911... ... | 133,495 | 366 | 1.87 | 1.885 | 1,349 |
| 1910... ... | 140,256 | 384 | 1.93 | 2.195 | 1,597 |
| 1909... ... | 146,992 | 403 | 2.30 | 2.154 | 1,374 |
| 1908... ... | 126,836 | 347 | 1.37 | 2.001 | 1,073 |

## 8. Work by Prison Inmates and Earnings

| | | Aggregate No. of inmates worked | Total earning ¥ | Aggregate No. of inmates share given | Average share per head *sen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... | Male | 3,997,442 | 447,948 | 3,679,793 | 11.9 |
| | Female | 249,142 | 18,978 | 213,301 | |
| 1911... | M. | 4,621,311 | 503,040 | 4,272,613 | 11.6 |
| | F. | 338,369 | 25,105 | 290,733 | |
| 1910... | M. | 4,760,786 | 513,286 | 4,422,015 | 11.0 |
| | F. | 394,702 | 27,388 | 339,885 | |

Average yearly earnings and receipts per day per worker's share (*yen*):—1912—.379; 1911—.3441; 1910—.329.

Wage earning rate of convicts stands very low in Japan, amounting to only 20% of maintenance outlay, as against 50% of England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

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### 9. Ratio of Prison-officers and Prison Inmates

| | Per 1 warder | Per 1 turnkey | Per 1 female keeper |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6.3 | 7.9 | 9.0 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.3 | 8.4 | 9.7 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5.9 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.9 |

### 10. Entered and Left of Prison Inmates

| | | Entered | | | | Left | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New conviction | Provisional release cancelled | Recaptured | Total with others | Serving out the term | Provisional release | General pardon | Died | Escaped | Total with others |
| 1912 | Male | 87,125 | 45 | 23 | 104,636 | 79,775 | 1,472 | 11 | 1,108 | 52 | 107,071 |
| | Female | 14,121 | — | — | 17,047 | 13,994 | 190 | 3 | 40 | — | 17,352 |
| 1911 | M. | 89,721 | 33 | 46 | 108,191 | 86,399 | 3,425 | 4 | 1,209 | 86 | 111,155 |
| | F. | 15,400 | 5 | — | 19,166 | 14,883 | 562 | 19 | 59 | — | 19,646 |
| 1910 | M. | 92,172 | 28 | 26 | 114,890 | 87,576 | 1,418 | 8 | 1,419 | 55 | 114,239 |
| | F. | 15,084 | 1 | — | 18,552 | 14,746 | 229 | 34 | 63 | — | 18,727 |
| 1909 | M. | 102,643 | 26 | 53 | 129,648 | 83,934 | 1,104 | 22 | 1,175 | 96 | 114,323 |
| | F. | 15,561 | — | 3 | 19,219 | 13,884 | 177 | 26 | 64 | 2 | 17,950 |

### 11. Foreigners in Prison

At the end of the year 1912, there were 49 foreigners (inc. Korean) in prison condemned to penal servitude, 28 of them were Chinese, 16 Korean, 3 Russian and 2 English.

### 12. Revenue of Prison (in *yen*)

| | Ordinary | | Extra-ordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Earnings from works and rental of property | Other receipts | | |
| 1913-14 (Estimates) ... | 1,429,266 | 5,618 | 53,927 | 1,490,538 |
| 1912-13 ... ... ... ... | 1,574,805 | 5,618 | 59,536 | 1,639,959 |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | 1,534,925 | 6,722 | 55,153 | 1,596,800 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... | 1,421,935 | 6,942 | 61,979 | 1,490,856 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... | 1,334,044 | 8,958 | 53,867 | 1,396,869 |

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### 13. Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*)

| | Ordinary | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salaries | Wages and sundries | Expenses for Inmates | Others | Extra-ordinary | Total |
| 1912-13 ... ... | 341,065 | 2,462,684 | 3,310,288 | 606,635 | 323,428 | 6,737,200 |
| 1911-12 ... ... | 338,311 | 2,352,303 | 3,322,197 | 403,092 | 403,799 | 6,719,702 |
| 1910-11 ... ... | 338,402 | 2,346,768 | 3,026,248 | 303,864 | 453,077 | 6,950,359 |
| 1909-10 ... ... | 315,730 | 2,295,779 | 2,916,949 | 322,060 | 504,957 | 6,355,475 |
| 1908-9 ... ... | 304,708 | 2,345,391 | 2,551,566 | 304,552 | 388,179 | 5,894,396 |

### 14. Prison Expense Per 1 Inmate (in *yen*)

| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912-13 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 96.953 | 4.887 | 101.841 |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88.402 | 5.653 | 94.055 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82.678 | 5.980 | 88.658 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 91.625 | 7.911 | 99.536 |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 102,691 | 5.999 | 108.690 |

## III. POLICE

The Japanese Police has, on the whole, earned a deserved praise for his integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With pittance of a salary, about ¥18 all allowances included, the lot of policemen is sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a police-man, of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥1500 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutural aid and protection.

### Police Offence

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy, and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them being:— beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or other's body

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intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms; refusing summons of competent offices; when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients; exposing bare shoulder, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road; maltreating animals; etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to finest not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-'10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

### 1. Police Offices and Police Force

| | No. of police stations | No. of police officers | No. of policemen | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,369 | 2,951 | 38,111 | 42,431 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,370 | 2,672 | 37,347 | 40,018 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,343 | 1,823 | 37,031 | 38,177 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,348 | 1,850 | 36,327 | 37,101 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,338 | 1,841 | 36,260 | 35,737 |

### 2. Suicides and acts Thereof

| Act | | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Hanging ... ... ... ... | Male | 3,361 | 3,909 | 3,666 |
| | Female | 1,637 | 1,616 | 1,578 |
| „ Drowning... ... ... ... | M. | 1,183 | 1,247 | 1,222 |
| | F. | 1,698 | 1,693 | 1,746 |
| „ Edged Tools ... ... ... | M. | 265 | 243 | 269 |
| | F. | 117 | 118 | 86 |
| „ Fire Arms ... ... ... | M. | 150 | 158 | 132 |
| | F. | 16 | 12 | 8 |
| „ Poisons ... ... ... ... | M. | 223 | 260 | 349 |
| | F. | 107 | 137 | 186 |
| „ being run over by trains or trams ... ... ... ... | M. | 709 | 821 | 842 |
| | F. | 307 | 315 | 350 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | M. | 197 | 173 | 231 |
| | F. | 94 | 81 | 88 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | M. | 6,587 | 6,811 | 6,709 |
| | F. | 3,966 | 3,972 | 4,142 |
| Grand total ... ... ... | | 10,553 | 10,783 | 10,851 |

### 3. Cases of Suicides of Over 200 Classified

| | | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mental derangement ... ... | Male | 2,329 | 2,237 | 2,069 |
| | Female | 1,458 | 1,385 | 1,352 |

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| | | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From long illness... ... ... | Male | 1,291 | 1,365 | 1,271 |
| | Female | 818 | 796 | 875 |
| Poverty or misery ... ... | M. | 670 | 585 | 567 |
| | F. | 221 | 239 | 204 |
| Love or jealousy ... ... ... | M. | 225 | 111 | 124 |
| | F. | 286 | 446 | 140 |
| Remorse ... ... ... ... ... | M. | 179 | 118 | — |
| | F. | 51 | 47 | — |
| Domestic discord ... ... ... | M. | 66 | 97 | 102 |
| | F. | 161 | 154 | 148 |
| Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishments ... ... ... | M. | — | — | 140 |
| | F. | — | — | 98 |

### 4. Number of Suicides by Age (1911)

Under 16, M. 135, F. 116; 16-20, M. 345, F. 395; 20-30, M. 1,597, F. 1,058; 30-40, M. 1,022, F. 587; 40-50, M. 834, F. 408; over 50, M. 2,569, F. 1,421; unknown, M. 209, F. 53; grand total M. 6,711, F. 4,042.

### 5. Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

| | No. of houses, boats and persons that suffered from robbery by force or larceny | No. of persons that suffered from peculation | No. of persons that suffered from fraud | Total | Robbery per 1000 of population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... | 168,919 | 2,728 | 50,055 | 121,732 | 4.34 |
| 1910 ... ... | 163,689 | 2,651 | 41,192 | 207,532 | 4.11 |
| 1909 ... ... | 182,777 | 4,333 | 37,083 | 223,793 | 4.48 |

### 6. Police Offences of over 200 cases Classified

| | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riot ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 235 | 266 | 257 |
| Incendiarism ... ... ... ... ... | 7,514 | 6,322 | 5,677 |
| Forgery of coins ... ... ... ... | 208 | 226 | 265 |
| Forgery of documents ... ... ... | 260 | 245 | 343 |
| Obscenity ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,879 | 2,001 | 1,670 |
| Gambling ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75,422 | 67,122 | 59,186 |
| Disgrace of official honor ... ... | 486 | 360 | 313 |
| Murder ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,538 | 1,389 | 1,412 |
| Battery & assaults ... ... ... ... | 16,303 | 15,957 | 15,727 |
| Accidental battery & assaults ... | 2,045 | 1,792 | 1,682 |
| Abortion ... ... ... ... ... ... | 996 | 1,166 | 862 |
| Desertion ... ... ... ... ... ... | 256 | 225 | 207 |
| Abduction ... ... ... ... ... ... | 671 | 634 | 679 |
| Larceny ... ... ... ... ... ... | 57,854 | 53,059 | 55,607 |
| Robbery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,041 | 1,035 | 1,093 |
| Fraud & usurpation... ... ... ... | 36,504 | 32,133 | 29,280 |
| Wilful injury ... ... ... ... ... | 1,498 | 1,555 | 1,535 |
| Violation of military and naval law | 394 | 408 | 574 |
| Violation of Police regulation ... | 192,127 | 228,338 | 216,314 |
| Violation of administrative rules... | 302,135 | 299,637 | 310,225 |

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## 7. Unnatural Deaths

| | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suicide... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,553 | 10,783 | 10,753 |
| Murdered and killed by accident ... | 2,066 | 1,990 | 2,058 |
| Fallen ill on the road ... ... ... | 1,178 | 1,097 | 1,113 |
| Natural calamity, etc. ... ... ... | 12,148 | 14,618 | 15,188 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,946 | 28,498 | 29,112 |
| Deaths per 100,000 populations ... | 51.6 | 55.9 | 56.3 |

## 8. Number of Foundlings

| | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 155 | 122 | — |
| Girls ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 164 | 141 | — |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 319 | 263 | 240 |

## 9. Fires

| | No. of cases | No. of houses destroyed or damaged | Total area *Tsubo* | Average per case: Houses | Average per case: Area *Tsubo* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... | 17,850 | 45,098 | 888,973 | 2.59 | 49.80 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 17,510 | 38,794 | 712,035 | 2.21 | 40.66 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 17,730 | 42,829 | 808,461 | 2.42 | 45.60 |
| Average ... ... | 16,951 | 41,603 | 828,059 | 2.46 | 49.05 |

## 10. Casualties Concerning Police Affairs

| | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killed ... ... ... ... | 21 | 18 | 25 | 29 | 45 | 56 |
| Wounded ... ... ... | 1,074 | 1,308 | 1,271 | 1,698 | 1,810 | 1,858 |

Figures include ordinary people besides police officers and men and fire-men.

## 11. Rewards with Regard to Police Administration

| | | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of receipients | Money ... ... ... | 20,817 | 23,406 | 24,984 |
| | Certificates of merit | 2,537 | 2,199 | 2,217 |
| Total sum of money awarded (in *yen*)... | | 20,173 | 28,050 | 89,440 |

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## IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease (trachome), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequete arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Mid-wives are generally women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

| At the End of year | Hospital | Doctors | | Mid-wives |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | No. per 10,000 pop. | |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 890 | 38,206 | 7.44 | 27,220 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 807 | 39,180 | 7.53 | 27,673 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 864 | 40,135 | 7.61 | 28,383 |

### Patent Medicines and Receipts

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscrimately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of Toyama patent medicine manufactures but chiefly from excellent system of canvassing. It consists in leaving with a house wife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

1904, 50,175; '5, 61,010; '6, 55,775; '7, 77,773; '8, 79,089; '9, 83,236; '10, 69,562; '11, 73,076.

### 13. Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

| | '09 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total ... ... ... ... | 3,127,042 | 2,472,668 | 2,975,350 |

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Ratio of successful vaccination of persons tried for the first time and second time or over:—

| | '05 | '07 | '10 | '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st time ... ... ... ... ... | 85.44 | 83.06 | 88.66 | 69.65 |
| 2nd or over ... ... ... ... | 33.41 | 30.44 | 39.50 | 25.09 |

## Rate of Mortality

In Japan the rate stands at about 20 persons per 1,000, against 14 in England and 18 in Germany.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan Proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but based on the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that there are 34 patients to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, the number of mortality roughly reaching 1,000,000.

## Deaths Classified

(Total No. and relative ratio per 1,000 deaths)

| | | '08 | '09 | '10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phthisis ... ... ... ... ... | No. of cases | 76,589 | 82,623 | 82,652 |
| | Ratio | 73.79 | 75.11 | 76.96 |
| Other tuberculoses ... ... ... | ,, | 20,778 | 16,634 | 15,890 |
| | ,, | 20.02 | 15.12 | 14.80 |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 70,498 | 73,033 | 69,831 |
| | ,, | 67.91 | 66.39 | 65.02 |
| Brain diseases ... ... ... ... | ,, | 73,760 | 65,798 | 63,034 |
| | ,, | 71.06 | 59.82 | 58.69 |
| Inflam'tion of lungs and Bronchitis ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 66,260 | 70,676 | 69,888 |
| | ,, | 63.83 | 64.25 | 65.07 |
| Stomach diseases ... ... ... | ,, | 64,752 | 57,081 | 51,914 |
| | ,, | 62.39 | 51.89 | 48.34 |
| Diarrhœa and enteric fever ... | ,, | 68,258 | 103,628 | 104,086 |
| | ,, | 65.76 | 94.20 | 96.91 |
| Decrepitude ... ... ... ... | ,, | 59,197 | 62,487 | 58,117 |
| | ,, | 57.03 | 56.80 | 55.04 |

## Eight Epidemic Diseases and Mortality

| | | Enteric Fever | Dysentery | Diphtheria | Cholera | Pest | Others | Mortality per 100 Cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... | Cases | 35,270 | 31,960 | 19,088 | 2,849 | 49 | 2,441 | 24.14 |
| | Deaths | 7,571 | 7,053 | 5,065 | 1,957 | 41 | 481 | |
| 1911 ... | Cases | 39,079 | 27,464 | 20,052 | 9 | — | 3,660 | 24.17 |
| | Deaths | 6,813 | 6,009 | 5,213 | 4 | — | 473 | |
| 1912 ... | Cases | 31,528 | 25,677 | 19,251 | 2,720 | — | 5,315 | 22.56 |
| | Deaths | 6,289 | 5,721 | 4,761 | 1,683 | — | 608 | |

## Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberclosis has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the puhlic to the necessity of devising measures of fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Fleet are

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not free from it, 4 patients appearing on the average among the solders every year, and about 8 among the seamen. The case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. According to the researches carried out by the Department of Education in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima, it was discovered that about 6 teachers are affected per 100. Calculated on this basis among the total number of elementary school teachers reaching roughly 150,000 there must be some 9,000 persons affected. The Government is contemplating to cause the retirement of the affected teachers by giving the consolation money of ¥100 per capita. What is noteworthy among the victims of lung disease in Japan is the fact that while in other countries persons above 50 years old are in general most susceptible to the attack, in Japan young persons between 15 and 20 years old are the victims.

### Law for Creating Sanatoria

The Government enacted in April 1914 the law for the establishment of sanatoriums for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The national treasury is to give a subsidy of 60 to 20 per cent. of the expenditures defrayed by the city for the establishment of sanatoriums. Public organisations for consumptives may be granted a subsidy by the national treasury, such organisations to receive consumptives who have no means to receive treatment.

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# CHAPTER XII

## SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

### Factory Legislation

The sudden industrial activity subsequent to the Japan-China War, 1894-5, was not, in one sense, an unmixed good, for some of the employers, merely intent upon expanding their business and increasing the output, dit not scruple to exact excess work from their employes, whether young or old. The question began to attract such wide attention that in 1898 the Government framed a draft of factory legislation, but it was not before 1911 that it was passed by the Imperial Diet and enacted as a regular law. However it still remains as a dead letter, for the date of enforcing it has not yet been fixed.

*Factory Law* (issued Mar. '11)

The salient features of this enactment are described below:—

The Law to apply to a factory employing not less than 15 operatives or engaged in injurious or dangerous work; children not more than 12 years of age not to be employed, though those not less than 10 may be employed in some light work: male operatives under 15 and females may not be put to work for more than 12 hours, and these operatives may no be made to work between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. and they should be given at least two holidays a month and double the number when they are put to work by turn between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M.; rest of at least 30 m. should be given when the number of work exceeds 6 hrs, and 1 hr. when it exceeds 10; boys of not more than 15 and females must not be put to unclean or dangerous work. Provisions about working hours as to number and time, age-limit, holidays etc. may not apply for 15 years from the date of enforcement of the Law.

### Trade-Union

It was not until 1897 that trade-union first made its appearance in Japan. With the creation of numerous factories throughout the empire, the number of laborers soon multiplied and the question that a definite system for protecting their interest should be provided forced itself upon a section of social reformers. The first trade-union was organized in 1897, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. Mr. Sen Katayama, one of the pioneer socialists in Japan, was its guiding spirit. The organization was dyed with socialistic hue, and assumed an attitude of opposition to employers. The time was perhaps premature and the union soon disappeared. Again in 1898, a greater part of mechanics and fire-men of the

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Nippon Rly. Co. (subsequently nationalized) went on a strike with the view of raising their wages. They partially succeeded in their object, and then the organization soon collapsed with no stimulus to sustain it. Next, a typesetters union in Tokyo, with the watch-word of "Social Reform," appeared and made comparatively sound progress under the guidance of Mr. Saburo Shimada. This also disappeared in the course of a few years, and the successor now existing is a faint shadow of the original.

In June 1914 a note appeared in the Metropolitan Press that an application forwarded to the Home Office by a number of men to form a Labor party in accordance with the law regulating the formation of political associations was rejected on the ground, as reported, that the promoters were men devoid of means, education and credit, and hence disqualified to form such organizations. It must be admitted that ever since the Kotoku affair described later on, all sociological attempts have been a bugbear to the authorities who have been too apt to treat them with indiscriminate severity. The term "dangerous thoughts" seems to sound terrible to the over-sensitive ears of the authorities.

### Social Politic Society

The Society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The first meeting was held in 1897 when the question of factory legislation was discussed. In the second meeting held the following year the question discussed was "Labor-problems and customs duty." As an instance showing how active a share the Society plays in practical affairs, it may be mentioned that when, in 1899, the question of municipalization of the Tokyo Electric Rly. Co. began to draw public attention, the opinion of the Society was referred, and it approved the municipalization. The Society is rendering to the Department of Agricalture and Commerce advisory help concerning factory legislation scheme. The society is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Profs. En Kana and Kumazo Kuwada, Tokyo Imperial University, are managers.

### Socialism

The first Socialist association that was formed in 1889 was academic, and included both Socialists and non-Socialists. It was in the spring of 1901 that the first active movement took place. The Social Democrat's party was formed by Sen Katayama, Denjiro Kotoku, Naoye Kinoshita, Isoh Abe and some others. A declaration was published, but on the very day of its organization the authorities ordered dissolution.

**Anti-War Agitation.**—From principle of universal brotherhood, these Socialists strongly denounced the late War and even sent their resolution to the International Congress of Socialists held at Amsterdam in Aug. 1904, urging the necessity to bring it to a speedy close. The anti-war preaching which these Socialists made through their weekly organ *Heimin* made them unpopular to the public and also to the Government who repeatedly suspended its publication, fined and imprisoned its editors, and finally confiscated the printing-press in Nov. 1905. A weekly started soon after failed to secure public support on account of its denunciation of the war,

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and it went out of its own accord. The Socialists have ceased, outwardly, to conduct any active agitation since then, except an abortive attempt of boycotting the electric trains in Tokyo when the Company raised fare in the spring of 1906.

**Anarchic Designs and Wholesale Arrests.**—Incident of graver description was in store. In May 1910 the Metropolitan police arrested Kotoku and several others, including a woman, on the charge of some heinous attempt, sedition or treason. A similar arrest was afterward made at Osaka and elsewhere, the total arrest made numbering 26. The specially constituted court of the Court of Cassation gave its decision in Nov. of the year, declaring that the actions of the accused came under the *lesse majestie* clause of heinous nature. On 18th Jan. 1911, 24 were sentenced to capital punishment and two to lesser punishment. Of the 24, 12 had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by the grace of the Emperor. The remaining 12 were executed on 24th and 25th of the month.

**Socialists of the Day.**—The Socialists are at present divided into two classes, one composed by Christians who aim to diffuse their principle by mears of education and the other by non-Christians who advocate more active method.

**Socialist Literature.**—The Socialist literature published in Japan both original and translation, numbers about 50, some of which are novels. Since the Kotoku affair the authorities have become especially severe in dealing with publications treating Socialist principle, and they have seized a number of books, some of which were published seven or eight years before.

## Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security to be redeemed by five year instalments. Though only a decade has elapsed since the advent of this system, the societies already number 10,455 at the end of 1913. Of that number those that had over 100 societies were as follows; Credit 2,673; Sale 220; Purchase 673; Sales and Purchase 510; Produce & Sales 138; Purchase, Sales and Produce, 245; Credit and Purchase 1,995; Credit, Purchase and Sales 1948; Credit, Produce, Purchase and Sales 626. Members numbered over 1,160,000, of which about 80% were

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farmers. The capital totalled ¥56 millions, reserves ¥4,160,000, loans ¥11,870,000, savings ¥22,267,000, purchases ¥24,402,000 and ¥35,824,000.

### The Hotokukai

The Hotokukai (Ninomiya Society) is a Japanese creation corresponding to the work of Raiffeisen (1818-'88) and Schulze-Delitsch (1808-'83), of Germany and aims to encourage thrift and diligence based on the example set by the peasant reformer "Sontoku" Ninomiya (1787-1856). The Hotoku-sha as communal co-operation was organized more than decades ago in Shizuoka-ken and other places, but is regarded by some being too much wedded to negative policy, and not unfrequently working at variance to progressive measure which the new order of society demands.

### Laborers and Strikes

Formerly there prevailed in Japan a comfortable notion that however things might fare in the Occident, this country was free from labor unions, strikes, and other disturbing causes. From the year 1907, however, things began to look a little ominous, for in that years strikes broke out even at places noted for liberal treatment of employes, as the Nagasaki Dockyard. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnanimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country. Be that as it may, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce thought it worth while to compile statistics, albeit in a perfunctory and inaccurate manner. According to the inquiries made by it 127 cases involving 20,750 laborers appeared from 1897 to 1902; that 57 cases representing 8,311 laborers were wholly or partially successful, that 40 cases for 5,146 people failed, and that the rest succeeded under certain conditions or were unknown as to result. The following figures are assumed to represent only about one half of the reality.

| Year | Number of strikes | Number of laborers involved |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 24 | 4,188 |
| 1909 | 18 | 1,498 |
| 1910 | 9 | 728 |
| 1911 | 17 | 2,456 |
| Total | 68 | 8,870 |

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## Question of Unemployed

Almost all undertakings, whether Government or private, have been suffering for a year or two past from the effect of undue expansion of their business carried out at the time of elation after the late war. With supply far exceeding demand, factory managers have been obliged to make shift as by restricting output and reducing wages or worse still by dismissing number of workhands and officials on the staff. Thus on June 16th 1914 the Tokyo Gas Works cashiered 1429 men, over 27% of the staff, and four days later at the Tokyo Muslin Co. over 1,000 operatives were dismissed and the remaining 2,475 were told that their wages would be cut down by 15 to 20%. The operatives struck and succeeded in exacting promise from the Directors that the pay would be restored to the old scale in two months. This period was hastened in exchange for the dissolution of the operatives' association and at the same time twelve of those regarded as leaders of the outbreak were dismissed. The trouble at last settled down.

The cashiering on July 15th at the Tokyo Military Arsenal of 2,200 workpeople out of the total staff of 24,000 is an affair unparalleled in the history of labor problems in Japan as to the number of people involved. The Arsenal has kindly interceded for the eliminated people to procure for them employment at various private factories, and they were allowed grant out of the Relief Society's fund a sum ranging from ¥15 to 120, according to the length of the service. The trouble of unemployed has also affected official circles in the Government service. In 1913, as a result of administrative adjustment 5,300 were cashiered and even this pruning invaded the sacred circles of the Imperial Household, for on July 20th, '14, owing to the change in its official organization, 173 officials were eliminated.

The question of unemployed threatens to grow serious in Japan, as in other countries.

## Insurance of Workmen

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the insurance system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following shows the mutual relief arrangement which is in force in some Government establishments;—

*Data at end of March 1913*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Societies | | 5 |
| Members | | 209,942 |
| Receipts | Members' subscription | ¥1,070,255 |
| | Gov. aid, etc. | ¥ 911,739 |
| Disbursements | | ¥ 808,794 |
| No. of persons helped | | 55,033 |

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| | | Printing | Monopoly | Gov. R'ly. | Naval yard | Postal Savings etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Members | Members ... ... ... | 3,147 | 28,167 | 99,923 | 45,265 | 33,441 |
| | Deceased ... ... ... | — | 5,696 | 10 | — | 9,992 |
| | Death ... ... ... | 33 | 99 | 624 | — | 153 |
| Payment made | For wounded ... ... | 758 | 2,170 | 146,584 | 40,445 | 4,077 |
| | For deceased ... ... | 741 | 21,096 | 139,697 | 19,980 | 101,087 |
| | Medical expenses ... | 1,090 | 1,130 | 96,008 | 13,390 | 7,676 |
| | Repayment ... ... | — | — | 107,203 | — | — |
| | Sundries ... ... ... | 1,172 | 2,363 | 48,543 | 5,703 | 24,657 |

**Gov. Railway.**—The system exists in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, and all the servants on duty at the Government Railways and under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded schedule, to the members of the Society or, after their death, to their families.

*a.* In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.

1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
2. Cost of medical treatment.

*b.* In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

*c.* In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society, and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. Thus for one entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900, approxiametly.

## Wages and Efficiency of Labor

The efficiency of labor has shown a marked increase in regard to spinning industry. As shown in the following figures the index number of output, despite the yarns span are growing finer with the development of the industry, is increasing at a much larger rate than that of either operatives or spindles. This must be accounted for by general improvement of the technical side of the industry, especially as regards management and individual efficiency. These index numbers are:—

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| | Index number of mechanic | Index number of output | Index number of spindles in operations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1897 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,930 | 2,400 | 1,094 |
| 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,085 | 3,320 | 1,852 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,913 | 4,060 | 2,136 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,957 | 4,840 | 2,700 |

**Efficiency in Spinning.**—Though cheap labor does not necessarily implies high efficiency of labor and cheap cost of production, the greater efficiency of Japan labor, at least in spinning industry, is indisputable. The following data, based on those of 1908 which do not practically differ from those of the present day, will demonstrate this point:—

| Per 1000 spindles | Wages |
|---|---|
| U.S.A. managed by 1 operative ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥3.53 |
| England „ „ 1.66 „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2.78 |
| Japan „ „ 5.00 „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.67 |

Supposing the same kind of cotton is used, the output per capita is cheapest in Japan, followed by England and the U.S.A. Based on the same data wages for producing 10 *kwan* (1 *kwan*=8.28 lb) compares thus:—

| | No. 16 count | No. 32 count |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52.6 *sen* | 141.2 *sen* |
| England ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36.6 | 86.0 |
| Japan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17.6 | 44.8 |

## Weekly Wages and Daily Expense

The following figures showing the living expenses of Japanese do not claim accuracy, as they are based on the first attempt as to inquiries made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, some of which having been exacted from unwilling employers under promise of secrecy. However, as they are comparatively the most reliable returns available at present may be worth quoting for reference. In the case of Japan the figures are based on the data derived from a little over 680 men. Then as regards ages two children from five to ten are counted as one adult, while those under five are calculated at the rate of three to one. The daily balance on the credit side for Japanese artizans are chiefly based on the deposit which they made with their respective employers. The data for foreign laborers are those quoted from the report of the British Board of Trade.

### Wages Per Week in *Yen*

(Maximum ‡ Minimum †)

| | Bricklayer | Carpenter | Painter | Smith | Compositor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England 1903 ... ... ... ... | †18.24<br>‡19.70 | †18.08<br>‡19.14 | †15.32<br>‡18.24 | †15.58<br>‡17.52 | †13.62<br>‡16.06 |
| Germany 1908 ... ... ... ... | 13.10<br>15.20 | 13.10<br>15.20 | 11.68<br>14.44 | †12.86<br>‡16.06 | †12.04<br>‡12.62 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France 1907 | †10.50<br>‡14.04 | †11.68<br>‡14.72 | †10.42<br>‡12.86 | †12.24<br>‡15.46 | †11.12<br>‡14.04 |
| Belgium 1908 | †10.10<br>‡11.68 | † 9.82<br>‡12.28 | † 9.12<br>‡10.50 | † 9.78<br>‡11.92 | † 9.36<br>‡11.12 |
| U. S. A. 1909 | †33.54<br>‡60.84 | †33.46<br>‡43.80 | †31.64<br>‡41.36 | †32.94<br>‡41.52 | †33.46<br>‡39.14 |
| Japan 1909 | 7.07 | 5.60 | 3.26 | 4.69 | 3.57 |

LIVING EXPENSE IN 1903 PER DAY PER ARTISAN (in *sen*)

| Monthly earnings of a principal wage-earner | Rent | Rice | Other Food | Fuel | Bathing and hair dressing | Sundries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¥10—¥15... ... | 3.89 | 6.64 | 5.14 | 2.28 | 1.21 | 3.48 | 22.64 |
| ¥15—¥20... ... | 4.36 | 6.56 | 6.03 | 2.12 | 1.28 | 4.03 | 24.39 |
| ¥20—¥25... ... | 4.07 | 7.23 | 5.32 | 2.33 | 1.59 | 4.78 | 25.82 |
| over ¥25... ... | 5.12 | 6.52 | 6.05 | 2.11 | 1.32 | 4.30 | 25.42 |

EARNINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS PER YEAR PER ARTISAN (in *yen*)

| | England | U.S.A. | Germany | France | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earning ... ... | 1,121.770 | 1,409.780 | 669.840 | 933.340 | 252.000 |
| Disbursement ... | 865.000 | 1,070.020 | 596.520 | 586.340 | 244.800 |
| Balance ... ... | 256.770 | 339.760 | 69.310 | 247.000 | 7.200 |

## CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

### *Percentage of Female Labor*

Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 10,502 factories employing not less than ten operatives each male labor amounts to 37% and female labor 73%. Of the total number of child workers under 14 years of age 23% are boys and 77 are girls. The result of inquiries at the end of Sept. 1909 into the condition of factory labor at 25 prefectures, is embodied in the following table:—

| Age | Male | Female | Total | Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 ... ... ... ... | 105 | 479 | 584 | 2 |
| „ 12 ... ... ... ... | 643 | 3,876 | 4,519 | 12 |
| „ 14 ... ... ... ... | 3,099 | 24,762 | 27,861 | 76 |
| „ 16 ... ... ... ... | 6,001 | 49,890 | 55,891 | 150 |
| „ 20 ... ... ... ... | 13,717 | 93,975 | 107,692 | 289 |
| 20 or over... ... ... ... | 58,933 | 116,547 | 175,480 | 472 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 82,498 | 289,529 | 372,027 | 1,000 |

### *Child Operatives*

The largest percentage of child operatives under 16 is employed in the following factories:—

| | Under 10 % | 10-12 % | 12-14 % | 14-16 % | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Match... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.4 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 14.9 | 33.8 |
| Glass ... ... ... ... ... ... | .8 | 6.0 | 13.8 | 17.8 | 38.4 |
| Filature ... ... ... ... ... | .8 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 17.0 | 31.0 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spinning ... ... ... ... ... | .5 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 14.4 | 23.2 |
| Weaving ... ... ... ... ... | .0 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 16.2 | 26.3 |
| Printing ... ... ... ... ... | .0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 13.5 | 20.3 |

### Female Operatives

An M.D., who has specially studied female factory labor from medical and hygienic point, gives this gloomy picture of the conditions of the female operatives:—

"Female workers in Japanese factories number 500,000, of whom 300,000 are under 20 years of age. Out of this army of women operatives 400,000 are engaged in the spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. Seventy per cent. of these women live in the factory quarters, which means a sort of confinement. Work in the raw silk factories lasts 13 to 14 hours a day on an average, and that in the weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. The remaining hours are devoted to sleeping, bathing, toilet, etc. It is not surprising that the health of these young women is seriously injured by such conditions. With regard to the spinning mills, female workers are put to night work every seven or eight days. Night work affects the workers' health so severely that at the end of a week they lose considerable weight. This loss may be partly recovered during the succeeding week on the day shift, but the night work, though intermittent ultimately wrecks the health of the workers. None can stand the strain for more than a year, when death, sickness, or desertion is the inevitable outcome. The consequence is that eighty per cent. of the female workers leave the factories every year through various causes, but this loss is immediately replenished by new hands.

"The food provided by the factory boarding-houses may be tolerable to the class from which the women are recruited, but as to the other accommodation it is simply sickening. The women on the night and day shifts are obliged to share one bed, which is neither aired nor dusted, and never exposed to the sun, since as soon as one leaves it, another takes her place. Consequently consumption spreads among the operatives like an epidemic.

"The number of women who are recruited as factory workers reaches 200,000 every year, but of these 120,000 do not return to the parental roof. Either they become birds of passage and move from one factory to another, or go as maids in dubious tea-houses or as illicit prostitutes. Among the 80,000 women who return to their homes, something like 13,000 are found to be sick, about 25 per cent. of them having contracted consumption. The death-rate from consumption of female factory operatives is, as reported to the police, 8 per 1,000; but the death-rate from the same disease after their return home is 30 per 1,000.' (*The Japan Chronicle*, Mar. 1914).

#### *Working Hours and Days*

The data for the private factories in 25 prefectures in Sept. 1909 are shown below:—

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| Kind | Working hours | | | Rest hours | | | Monthly holidays | | | Yearly working days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary | Mx'm. | Mi'm. | O'ry. | Mx'm. | Mi'm. | O'ry. | Mx'm. | Mi'm. | |
| Filature ... | 13.00 | 15.00 | 11.30 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 257 |
| Spinning ... | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 320 |
| Weaving ... | 12.30 | 15.00 | 11.30 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 1.00 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 308 |
| Match ... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 317 |
| Printing ... | 10.00 | 13.30 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 331 |
| Paper ... | 11.30 | 12.30 | 10.30 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 312 |

The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days etc. are the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

### *Filatures and Cotton Mills*

In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk centre in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

### *Treatment of Operatives at Government Works*

The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 82 Government works employing roughly 134,005 operatives at the end of 1912, female operative occupied about 20%. At the tobacco factories which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1912.

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Over 14 years of age ... ... ... | 103,549 | 27,543 |
| Under 14 years of age ... ... | 786 | 2,127 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 104,335 | 29,670 |

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2, as below.

| | | Work hours | | | Rest hours | | | Monthly holidays | | | Yearly work days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | O'ry. | Mix'm. | Mix'm. | O'ry. | Mx'm. | Mi'm. | O'ry. | Mx'm. | Mi'm. | |
| Army cloth... | M. | 9.45 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .45 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 296 |
| | F. | 9.45 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 | .45 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 296 |
| | Ch. | 9.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 5 | — | — | 296 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolen | M. | 12.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 323 |
| | F. | 12.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 323 |
| | Ch. | 12.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 323 |
| Tobacco | M. | 10.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 4 | 300 |
| | F. | 10.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 4 | 300 |
| | Ch. | 10.00 | — | — | 1.00 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 4 | 300 |
| Paper | M. | 9.30 | 12.00 | — | 0.45 | 1.00 | — | 4 | — | — | 317 |
| | F. | 9.30 | — | — | 0.45 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 317 |
| | Ch. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Printing | M. | 9.30 | 12.00 | — | 0.45 | 1.00 | — | 5 | — | — | 305 |
| | F. | 9.30 | 12.00 | — | 0.45 | 1.00 | — | 5 | — | — | 305 |
| | Ch. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## WAGES OF LABORERS

### Average Daily Wages (*yen*)

| | '06 | '10 | '11 | '12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weaver male | .42 | .49 | .43 | .43 |
| Weaver female | .21 | .27 | .25 | .27 |
| Tailor (For Japanese dress) | .50 | .57 | .58 | .60 |
| Tailor (for European dress) | .68 | .81 | .85 | .89 |
| Shoe-maker | .58 | .67 | .65 | .69 |
| Confectioner | .33 | .43 | .45 | .44 |
| Tobacco-cutter | .54 | .61 | .62 | .64 |
| *Sake*-brewer, monthly | 11.83 | 16.19 | 17.01 | 16.26 |
| Carpenter | .65 | .80 | .83 | .87 |
| Plasterer | .65 | .83 | .86 | .89 |
| Stone cutter | .73 | .93 | .94 | 1.00 |
| Sawyer | .64 | .80 | .78 | .85 |
| Tile-roofer | .73 | .95 | 1.00 | 1.03 |
| Brick-layer | .82 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Ship-builder | .70 | .83 | .86 | .91 |
| Cabinet-maker | .59 | .76 | .79 | .83 |
| Cart-maker | .52 | .67 | .69 | .73 |
| Harness-maker | .63 | .70 | .70 | .70 |
| Lacquerer | .55 | .63 | .68 | .70 |
| Jeweller | .53 | .63 | .66 | .67 |
| Blacksmith | .57 | .69 | .70 | .71 |
| Potter | .54 | .62 | .63 | .63 |
| Silk-spinner, female | .23 | .31 | .30 | .31 |
| Gardener | .59 | .77 | .83 | .85 |
| Fishermen | .40 | .54 | .59 | .62 |
| Farm laborer | .34 | .39 | .42 | .44 |
| Farm laborer, a year, male | 37.33 | 44.91 | 49.81 | 53.84 |
| Paper-maker | .35 | .41 | .44 | .46 |
| Printer | .39 | .50 | .50 | .52 |
| Day-laborer | .42 | .53 | .56 | .58 |
| Male-servant, monthly | 3.30 | 4.56 | 4.65 | 4.73 |
| Maid-servant „ | 2.02 | 2.96 | 3.12 | 3.06 |

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## Operatives Classified according to Employment, giving only Those Employing not less than 10,000 Operatives

| Employment | 1911 | | | 1912 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Textile Factories | 67,128 | 408,257 | 475,385 | 66,904 | 446,283 | 513,187 |
| Raw Silk | 17,481 | 198,174 | 215,655 | 11,679 | 205,154 | 216,833 |
| Spinning | 19,289 | 81,217 | 100,506 | 20,930 | 96,155 | 117,085 |
| Weaving | 18,725 | 114,077 | 132,802 | 20,637 | 124,654 | 145,291 |
| Machines and Iron Factories | 67,271 | 3,817 | 71,083 | 84,996 | 4,655 | 89,651 |
| Machine-making | 18,918 | 433 | 19,351 | 15,840 | 270 | 16,110 |
| Ship-building | 19,256 | 91 | 19,347 | 37,935 | 255 | 38,190 |
| Tool-making | 11,274 | 1,333 | 12,607 | 13,325 | 2,185 | 15,510 |
| Foundry, etc. | 12,392 | 1,855 | 14,247 | 17,896 | 1,945 | 19,841 |
| Chemical | 47,159 | 22,414 | 69,573 | 36,031 | 7,929 | 43,960 |
| Ceramic | 23,569 | 4,384 | 27,953 | 21,560 | 723 | 22,283 |
| Paper Mill | 6,787 | 3,330 | 10,117 | 696 | 1,719 | 3,415 |
| Explosives | 4,703 | 11,162 | 15,865 | 2,051 | 1,967 | 4,018 |
| Artificial Manures | 2,299 | 206 | 2,505 | 43,306 | 23,037 | 66,343 |
| Food and Drink Factories | 34,202 | 12,922 | 47,124 | 17,650 | 3,331 | 20,981 |
| Brewery | 19,578 | 622 | 20,200 | 348,230 | 515,217 | 863,447 |
| Tobacco | 1,869 | 6,848 | 8,717 | — | — | — |
| Tea | 2,137 | 2,322 | 4,459 | — | — | — |
| Micellaneous Factories | 37,831 | 20,123 | 57,954 | — | — | — |
| Printing and publishing | 16,243 | 2,986 | 19,229 | — | — | — |
| Wood and Bamboo ware | 9,705 | 2,806 | 12,511 | — | — | — |
| Total (including others) | 317,388 | 476,497 | 793,885 | — | — | — |

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## PLUTOCRACY IN JAPAN

According to the *Osaka Asahi*, at the end of 1912 Japan had 408 millionaire familes, divided as follows as to locality:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tokyo | 171 |
| Osaka | 90 |
| Hyogo prefecture | 19 |
| Kyoto | 17 |
| Kanagawa prefecture | 19 |
| Aichi | 17 |
| Shiga | 17 |
| Fukuoka | 14 |
| Niigata | 16 |
| Others | 28 |

Divided according to profession, the relative numbers are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Peers and high officials of the Government | 59 |
| Priests | 3 |
| Land-owners and farmers | 55 |
| Journalists | 10 |
| Company directors | 36 |
| Physician | 1 |
| Mine-owners | 15 |
| Merchants and manufacturers | 221 |
| Others | 14 |

22 out of the 408 are each credited with property amounting to over 10 millions, and of the number 8 are Peers, and 14 are bankers, businessmen, etc. With the exception of four, the remaining 20 are residing in Tokyo.

What is noteworthy about these millionaires is that, with the exception of only five or six families who were formerly daimyos, all the others have amassed their fortune during these forty years or so. Formosa has seven wealthy families, among whom Li Pongen is reputed to be worth as much as 300 millions, though this is probably an exaggeration. In Korea there are eight and among the Japanese in America four.

## CAUSES OF POVERTY

The Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum has carried out interesting inquiries as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age, were examined. The result was as follows:—

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| Cause of Poverty | Number | Cause of Poverty | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intemperance ... ... ... ... | 324 | Confirmed wanderers ... ... | 392 |
| Gambling ... ... ... ... ... | 117 | Speculation ... ... ... ... | 79 |
| Imprudent sexual relations ... | 201 | Chronic illness or hereditary weakness ... ... ... ... | 461 |
| Despair from various motives. | 179 | Maimed or physically defective | 73 |
| Indolence ... ... ... ... ... | 125 | Natural misfortune... ... ... | 121 |
| Prodigality ... ... ... ... | 277 | Failure in business... ... ... | 106 |
| Lack of self-confidence .... ... | 109 | Lack of demand in the trade learnt ... ... ... ... ... | 179 |
| Tired of occupation... ... ... | 237 | Total ... ... ... | ...3,224 |
| Boastfulness ... ... ... ... | 198 | | |
| Habitual criminality ... ... | 46 | | |

## LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

By Prof. Dr. T. Okamura, Imp. University of Kyoto

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated in the following:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

2. There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors, who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of risidence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

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6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very impartially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary that the husband guilty of adultery has been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or comes into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows.

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, she is to be chosen an heir to the house by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even if she is his senior. A girl, even if she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

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# CHAPTER XIII

## PRESS AND PUBLICATION

### PRESS

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when John Hecco, Japanese ship-wrecked mariner naturalized in U.S.A., published a sort of newsletters in Yokohama. In 1864 he made it a joint undertaking with the late Mr. Kishida, but it soon ceased to appear. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '71,—present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement on the inauguration of the Diet in 1890 and the war with China 1894-'95 marked an epoch in its history. The circulation that had not exceeded four figures, rose after the war to the level of five figures, and at present some enjoy circulation of more than a quarter of a million.

### Deposit of Security

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

### Dummy Editors

Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar method being a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even to imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order.

### Press Law

With the advent of Parliamentary régime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightend spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons. As amended in 1909 the responsibility covers

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or con

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tradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of Press Law provides for the protection of private interests, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in the place in its columns as was accorded to the incriminated assertion. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 1,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the proceedings of the result of preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case has been brought before the Court for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper is punished for publishing matter relating to military secrets and foreign affairs the judicial Court is authorised to suppress it.

### Price

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, there being only a few papers which are issuing evening edition. Advertisement charges are ¥1.00 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 16 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

### Press Statistics

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at end of the latest years available:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,590 | 1908... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,524 |
| 1905... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,775 | 1909... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,768 |
| 1906... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,988 | 1910... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,793 |
| 1907... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,300 | 1911... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,077 |

### Leading Dailies

**Chugai Shogyo Shimpo** (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper. Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**Chu-o Shimbun** (est. '92)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop.—S. Tsuruhara. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Hochi Shimbun** (est. June, '72)—friendly to the Okuma ministry. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—J. Miki. Ed.—M. Murakami. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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**Jiji Shimpo** (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa. Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Kokumin Shimbun** (est. Feb., '09)—organ of bureaucratic clique. Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Maiyu Shimbun** (est. March, '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Prop. and Ed.—M. Kimura. Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Miyako Shimbun** (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc. Prop.—Baron N. Kusumoto. Ed.—S. Otani. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nippon** (est. Feb., '89)—friendly to the *Chusei-kai*. Prop.—K. Ito. Ed.—K. Hayashi. Office.—Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Niroku Shimbun** (est. Oct., '93)—*Doshi-kai* Party. Prop.—K. Akita. Ed.—T. Nakamura. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Osaka Asahi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Torii. Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

**Osaka Jiji Shimpo** (est. '95)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—K. Takami. Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

**Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—M. Watanabe. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

**Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun** (est. April, '11)—issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshiro. Ed.—N. Seki. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

**Osaka Nippo** (est. Nov., '04)—independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—R. Shirakawa. Office.—Dojima Hamatori, Osaka.

**Osaka Shimpo** (est. '00)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—K. Kato, M.P., ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhojimachi, Osaka.

**Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** (est. '88)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Mai-nichi Shimbun** (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the *Seiyu-kai*.

**Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun** (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910 by the prop'tors of the *Osaka Mainichi*. Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Yamato Shimbun** (est. '72) Bureaucratic organ. Prop.—G. Matsushita. Office.—Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

**Yomiuri Shimbun** (est. June, '74) Prop.—E. Motono. Ed.—K. Sasakawa. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

**Yorozu Choho** (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

### LEADING ENGLISH PAPER

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is practicularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of

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the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high.

**Japan Advertiser** (est. '05).—Ed.—H. Byas. Prop. and Pub.—B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

**Japan Chronicle** (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).—Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

**Japan Gazette** (est. '67).—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Herald** (est. '67).—Ed.—Chas. A. Parry, B. A. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Times** (est. '97).—Prop.—International News Agency. Mng.—J. C. Kennedy. Ed.—Takahashi. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Japan Mail** (est. '65).—Prop. and Ed.—J. R. Brinkley.—T. Satchell. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Kobe Herald** (est. '76).—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

**Nagasaki Press** (est. '88).—Ed. and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Onra, Nagasaki.

### Leading Periodicals Published in Tokyo

| Title | Subject | Issued | Price per copy | Published by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boken-sekai | Reading for boys | monthly | 15 *sen* | Hakubun-kwan |
| Bunsho-sekai | Literature | ,, | 20 ,, | ,, |
| Chugaku-sekai | Reading for young student | ,, | 20 ,, | ,, |
| Chuo-koron | General | ,, | 15 ,, | Hansei-sha |
| Engei-gaho | Theatrical | ,, | 30 ,, | Engeigaho-sha |
| Fujin-gaho | For ladies | ,, | 25 ,, | Tokyo-sha |
| Fujin-kai | ,, | ,, | 15 ,, | Shimei-sha |
| Fujin-no-kagami | ,, | ,, | 15 ,, | Dobun-kwan |
| Fujin-no-tomo | ,, | ,, | 15 ,, | Fujin-no-tomosha |
| Fujin-sekai | ,, | ,, | 25 ,, | Tokyo-sha |
| Fujo-kai | ,, | ,, | 15 ,, | Dobun-kan |
| Fuzoku-gaho | Graphic Social, ill'ted | ,, | 15 ,, | Toyodo |
| Gaiko-jiho | Diplomacy | fort'ly | 20 ,, | Gaikojiho-sha |
| Gakusei | For students | monthly | 20 ,, | Fuzanmbo |
| Jitsugyo-kai | Eco. & Gen. | ,, | 11 ,, | Dobun-kwan |
| Jitsugyo-no-Nippon | ,, | fort'ly | 11 ,, | Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha |
| Jitsugyo-no-sekai | ,, | ,, | 11 ,, | Jitsugyo-no-sekaisha |
| Jogaku-sekai | For ladies | monthly | 20 ,, | Hakubun-kwan |
| Kiristo-kyo-sekai | Religion | weekly | | Kiristo-kyo-sekaisha |
| Kokkwa | Art rep'tion | ,, | 2.20 ,, | Kokkwa-sha |
| Kyoiku-jiron | Education | fort'ly | 75 ,, | Kaihatsu-sha |
| Mita Bungaku | Literature | monthly | 20 ,, | Keio Univ. |
| Niko-Niko | Social | ,, | 15 ,, | Niko-Niko-Club |
| Nippon Bijutsu | Art | ,, | 25 ,, | Nippon Bijutsusha |
| Nippon Keizai Shinshi | Eco. & pol. | fort'ly | 13 ,, | N. K. S. Office |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon-oyobi-Nipponjin | Pol. & lit. | fort'ly | 20 | *sen* | Seikyo-sha |
| Nippon Sho-nen | For boys | monthly | 10 | „ | Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha |
| Nogyo-sekai | Agriculture | „ | 20 | „ | Hakubun-kwan |
| Oriental Economist | Pol. & eco. | tri-monthly | 12 | „ | Toyo Keizai Zasshi Office |
| Rigaku-kai | Science | monthly | 15 | „ | Kofukwan |
| Seiko | Eco. & business | fort'ly | 15 | „ | Seiko-zasshi-sha |
| Shashin Times | Photography | „ | 25 | „ | Meiji Seihanjo |
| Shin-Fujin | For ladies | monthly | 28 | „ | Shuseido |
| Shin-Nippon | Pol. & general | „ | 26 | „ | Fusambo |
| Shin-Shosetsu | Lit. & social | „ | 25 | „ | Shunyodo |
| Shojo | Reading for Children | „ | 10 | „ | Jijishimpo-sha |
| Shojo-no-tomo | For children | „ | 10 | „ | Jitsugyo-no-niponsha |
| Shonen | „ | „ | 15 | „ | Jijishimposha |
| Shonen-no-tomo | „ | „ | 10 | „ | Jitsugyo-no-niponsha |
| Shonen-sekai | „ | „ | 5 | „ | Hakubun-kwan |
| Sunday | General | weekly | 10 | „ | Shunho-sha |
| Taiyo | Pol., eco., lit. | monthly | 30 | „ | Hakubun-kwan |
| Teikoku Bungaku | Literature | „ | 15 | „ | Tokyo Lit. Col. |
| Tō-a-no-hikari | Religion | „ | 15 | „ | To-a-kyokai |
| Tokyo Economist | Eco., etc. | weekly | 10 | „ | Tokyo Eco. Office |
| Tokyo Puck | Caricature | tri-monthly | 25 | „ | Yuraku-sha |
| Toyo Gakugei-zasshi | Science | monthly | 15 | „ | Gakugei-sha |
| Yonen-no-tomo | For children | weekly | 10 | „ | Jitsugyo-no-nihonsha |
| Yuben | Elocution | monthly | 20 | „ | Dainihon Yubenkai |
| Waseda Bungaku | Literature | „ | 20 | „ | Waseda Univ. |

## NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest service in journalism, circumstances not yet permitting it as to attain any marked progress.

**Dokuritsu Tsushin.**—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Jiyu Tsushin** (est. '99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Koksai Tsushin** (est. 1914).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Nippon Dempo Tsushin** (est. '01).—Office—Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Teikoku Tsushin** (est. '88).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

### PRESS ASSOCIATION

Among the press associations in Japan the most important are the International Press Association and the Shunju Society, the former consisting of about 60 members representing both native and foreign press. It is primarily a social organization. The President and the Vice-president are Mr. I. Tokutomi and Mr. M. Zumoto respectively.

The other, which as its title indicates, is intended to represent the press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest, and contains also some 60 members, Mr. K. Minoura, M.P., being the chairman.

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## PUBLICATIONS

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, *yen* 2 or more. This is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publisher generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

| | Original work | Translation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 43,153 | 91 | 43,244 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 41,468 | 52 | 41,620 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 34,066 | 57 | 34,123 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 28,479 | 43 | 28,522 |

During 1910 the kind of books that were published most comprised politics 8,391, industry 4,087 law 1,180, religions 2,497, literature 2,818, and pictures and calligraphy 2,321.

### Publications by Subscription

Publications by subscription having been grossly abused lately and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the prince is 10 *yen* and of 1000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

### Copyright

By the revised law enforced since 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does no longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

### Statistics

| | Lit. or Scientific | Newspaper etc. | Drama Photos etc. | Total | Transfer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 ... ... ... | 189 | 69 | 5 | 263 | 219 |
| 1907 ... ... ... | 197 | 58 | 5 | 260 | 198 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 225 | 59 | 16 | 301 | 251 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 221 | 61 | 3 | 285 | 239 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 175 | 34 | 2 | 211 | 103 |

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The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

CENSORSHIP

| | Sale forbidden and Copies seized | | Plate seized | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public order | Public morals | Public order | Public morals |
| 1906 ... ... ... | 33 | 1,773 | 33 | 1,773 |
| 1907 ... ... ... | 38 | 916 | 38 | 916 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 20 | 1,029 | 20 | 1,029 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 35 | 259 | 35 | 259 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 146 | 135 | 146 | 155 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 94 | 92 | — | — |

There were besides some cases of prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, the right of which is solely reserved from olden time for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. In the foregoing table cases of press censorship are excluded.

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# CHAPTER XIV

## SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

### I. NATIONAL GAMES

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical culture," Chapter on Education.

#### Military Exercise

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

#### Gymnastic Exercise

In the gymnastic training, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training school styls are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

#### Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is

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expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

### Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse-racing is popular all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids.

### Archery

In many schools of higher grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. Competitive meetings are held here and there, hundreds of archers sometimes participating. Often the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

## II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

### Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universites of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis teams of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of

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Keio, was that of the Wisconsin University, which came to Japan in September 1909. The American team was beaten by Keio, but was victorious over Waseda. It may be added that when matches are held with foreign teams, gate money is now charged. The Waseda team visited Hawaii in the summer of 1910. In the autumn the Chicago Univ. team came to Tokyo on invition of the Waseda, and went home with clean record. In 1910 the Waseda and the Keio nines visited America. Simlar visits have repeatedly been exchanged between Japanese and American teams and also the Philippine teams. The Meiji Univ. team has recently shown a striking progress.

### Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School, Tokyo Higher Commercial School, etc. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

### Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favour outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

### Football

Association football is played as a general gymnastic game in many schools of middle grade, but the real game is rarely seen in Japan.

## III. THEATRICAL, ETC.

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at the Imperial court or at Shinto shrines; the *no* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and we begin with

### *A.* The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370–1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the Meiji era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Doweger Eisho, who was very fond of the performances, the art was eve in danger of extinction. The example set by the

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exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats and by humbler classes, and to-day the *no* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are enjoying even a greater prosperity, so for as more numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carried on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and chorus are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only for one day, they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *no* exist today, i.e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different from each other in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundred broadly classfied into religious, historical, etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs service for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quality of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kuro Hoshō, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuhcida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume, ex-M. P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

### The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *no* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers. while the chorus passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *no* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensibble to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *no* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may forever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *no* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama,

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Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

### The *Kyogen*

In time the buplic became tired of the monotonous style of the *no* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. This want was supplied by *kyogen* created about the same time as *no*. It is a kind of farce, full of commical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *no* being historical and religious, the *kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *no*, and is given as interlude. In *kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

## *B.* Drama

The *no* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not even allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satify their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrior classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally, very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of the three leading actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces, but they are sadly out of their elements, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the

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general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Komazo, Yaozo, Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sojuro, Shikan, Baiko, Monnosuke, and others, the last three always representing female characters. The Teikoku-za, Kabuki-za and Meiji-za in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku besides some others. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his Wife Sada Yacco and troup. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. Hamlet was next given, with an almost equal success. The production of Nami-ko proved another great success and the position of the new school became assured. The school created by Kawakami and Sada Yacco is rather under the cloud and since his death in 1911 it is represented, better, by Takata, I-i, Fujisawa, Kinoshita, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part. Their theatres are the Hongoza, Shintomiza and Meijiza. It is worth nothing that a theatre called Teikokuza, or Emperial Theatre has been established near Hibiya Park by a group of prominent business men with a view of developing our stage. An actresses' school established by Sada Yacco in 1908 is now attached to the Theatre, and the students in the school at present number some 50. Another sign of times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by literary men of position. There are two important troupes of amateur actors, the one is the Bunshi (Journalisti) troupe and the other the Waseda troupe. The former is under the management of Mr. Gan-ami Sugi, the well known dramatic critic, and the latter is composed of the graduates and students of Waseda University. Among its acretress Miss Sumako Matsui has developed a marked talent. The latter troupe was under the guidance of Dr. Tsubouchi, the well-known dramatist, but it has recently split into two bands, one led by Messrs. Togi and Doi and the other by Miss. Matsui.

## IV. WRESTLING

The *Sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first about on record took place as early as 28 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestler's Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game, especially the former where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades

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of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called *Maku-no-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain") rank and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three service* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥20. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itenerant tour through the provinces which wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eignt based on the four fundamental "hands," viz., *nage* (to thrown), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows :—

| Name | Born in | Weight *kwan* | Hight *shaku* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern camp | | | |
| Tachiyama ... ... ... ... ... | 1877 | 38 | 6.10 |
| Umegatani ... ... ... ... ... | 1879 | 40 | 5.54 |
| Otori ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1887 | 32 | 5.92 |
| Isenohama ... ... ... ... ... | 1871 | 27 | 5.54 |
| Tamatsubaki... ... ... ... ... | 1872 | 24 | 5.10 |
| Western camp | | | |
| Nishinoumi ... ... ... ... ... | 1880 | 37.5 | 6.02 |
| Asashio ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1875 | 28 | 5.70 |
| Omifuji ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1874 | 23 | 5.80 |
| Ayanami ... ... ... ... ... | 1876 | 28 | 5.90 |
| Shikainami ... ... ... ... ... | 1878 | 25 | 5.60 |

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# CHAPTER XV

## CONSTRUCTIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

### RIVER CONTROL

During the period of about 1,300 years from 566 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 flood are recorded, i.e., one flood every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of water-courses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and so a great effort was brought to bear upon hydraulic engineering with aid of efficient machines. In 1896 was promulgated the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then (up to 1913) 25 main rivers, 35 tributaries and 15 others have been dealt with in accordance with the law. The average sum annually expended on rivers is 2,901,203 *yen* by the Central Government and 9,939,365 *yen* by prefectures, the total being 12,840,568 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different finances is as follows:—

| By | 1905 ¥ | 1906 ¥ | 1907 ¥ | 1908 ¥ | 1909 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Govt. ... ... | 1,407,445 | 1,994,135 | 3,007,571 | 4,312,960 | 3,756,428 |
| Prefectures ... ... | 4,793,656 | 5,965,374 | 8,977,395 | 11,543,891 | 7,718,608 |
| Districts ... ... ... | 137,010 | 308,701 | 529,473 | 167,282 | 148,558 |
| Cities... ... ... ... | 261,408 | 437,309 | 964,582 | 1,651,926 | 1,908,696 |
| Towns and Villages | 1,234,540 | 1,098,053 | 1,598,905 | 1,766,854 | 1,191,517 |
| Irrigation Union ... | 467,932 | 445,283 | 525,200 | 578,996 | 735,715 |
| Local Councils ... | 159,556 | 162,037 | 208,066 | 171,485 | 159,394 |
| Individuals ... ... | 25,711 | 1,552 | 1,201 | 23,652 | 14,040 |
| Total... ... ... | 8,517,268 | 10,402,444 | 15,812,393 | 20,217,046 | 15,632,956 |

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., (national roads), "kokudo," (provincial roads), "ken-do" and (village roads) "ri-do." The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports, the great shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "kokudo" is over 3 "ken" (18 ft.) or over 7 "ken" including bank. The "kendo" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local seaports. The breadth is 4 or 5 "ken." The "rido" are those connecting smaller section of a district or leading

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to local shrines, temples, etc. There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities towns or villages, though, according to circumstance, particular roads are repaired or laid out at the expense of the national treasury. The mileage of these roads is: "koku-do" 2,149 *ri*: "ken-do" 9,013 *ri*: "ri-do" 94,321 *ri*. These are on these roads 303,352 bridges, of which 114 are of iron, 61,816 stone, 131,547 wood and 109,321 earth bridges and pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years was 13,518,273 *yen* on roads and 3,757,012 *yen* on the bridges; 9.9 per cent. being spent on "koku-do," 26.1 per cent. on "ken-do," and 6.2 on "rido." The expenses are as follow:—

| By | 1905 ¥ | 1906 ¥ | 1907 ¥ | 1908 ¥ | 1909 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Treasury ... | 213,419 | 557,597 | 982 648 | 1,484,703 | 790,421 |
| Prefectures ... ... | 5,593,126 | 5,939,665 | 8,292,398 | 10,473,180 | 9,790,426 |
| Districts ... ... ... | 443,095 | 714,982 | 1,037,748 | 1,349,797 | 1,508,017 |
| Cities... ... ... ... | 1,566,163 | 2,954,596 | 9,337,362 | 5,751,125 | 5,487,577 |
| Towns and Villages | 1,353,004 | 1,890,653 | 2,530,809 | 2,864,655 | 3,205,634 |
| Irrigation Unions ... | 13,646 | 26,273 | 23,737 | 17,223 | 41,046 |
| Local Councils ... | 345,915 | 384,708 | 441,628 | 430,416 | 430,501 |
| Individuals ... ... | 7,511 | 11,731 | 15,998 | 19,482 | 1,026,951 |
| Contributions ... ... | 714,909 | 1,176,010 | 2,553,675 | 1,183,541 | 1,224,514 |
| Total... ... ... | 10,250,788 | 13,656,215 | 25,216,003 | 23,574,122 | 23,505,087 |

## PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected, and since then many of them have been improved by constructing harbor works or dredging. Among them leading ones are given below.

| | Works | Date of beginning | | Date of completion | | Expenditure (1,000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagasaki ... | Dredging rec'tion etc. | July | 1897 | Sept. | 1904 | 3,100 |
| Miike ... ... | Break-water, etc. | Nov. | 1902 | Nov. | 1907 | 3,000 |
| Nagoya ... | Pier, dredging, etc. | Aug. | 1896 | Aug. | 1907 | 2,383 |
| Yokohama... | Pier, traing wall, etc. | Sept. | 1889 | May | 1896 | 2,353 |
| Otaru ... ... | Break-water, | May | 1897 | May | 1908 | 2,189 |
| Kagoshima... | Dred., break-water, etc. | April | 1900 | March | 1909 | 843 |
| Hakodate ... | Break-water, dredging, etc. | June | 1896 | April | 1899 | 820 |
| Takamatsu... | do. | July | 1897 | Sept. | 1904 | 328 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ujina ... ... | Dredging, emb'ment | ... Sept. | 1884 | April | 1890 | 300 |
| Nagasaki ... | Canal, river work, etc. | ... Jan. | 1882 | March | 1890 | 292 |
| Sakai ... ... | Piers | ... May | 1878 | Nov. | 1882 | 228 |
| Misumi ... | Rec'tion, pier | ... May | 1883 | June | 1882 | 107 |

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 36 open ports, and over 530 ports are regularly visited by coasting steamers.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the national treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the sum needed in the improvement or main-tenance of these ports generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times it may come from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family. Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, was reconstructed by 1912 at an outlay of ¥800,000.

## THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS

The 14 harbors which have been recommended for improvement by the Harbor Committee will cost about ¥100,000,000. The Government has chosen the five ports of Yokkaichi, Shiogama, Funakawa, Aomori and Kagoshima at which to start the work of improvement. The cost at these five ports is estimated as follows:—

Yokkaichi, ¥7,500,000; Funakawa, ¥3,000,000; Shiogama, ¥4,000,000; Kagoshima, ¥2,500,000; Aomori, ¥3,000,000.

Of the total cost of ¥20,000,000, one-third or one half of the amount is to be granted by the State Treasury, the subsidy totalling ¥8,000,000 or ¥10,000,000.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbours, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water-courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million yen, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1910 amounted to ¥42,377,582, of which 14 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below shows the classification of these expenses for the last five years.

| | 1905 ¥ | 1906 ¥ | 1907 ¥ | 1908 ¥ | 1909 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rivers ... ... ... | 8,517,268 | 10,402,444 | 15,812,393 | 20,217,046 | 15,632,956 |
| Roads and bridges... | 10,250,788 | 13,656,215 | 25,216,003 | 23,574,122 | 23,505,087 |
| Ports and harbours.. | 1,685,683 | 2,858,212 | 3,668,488 | 2,877,569 | 3,228,364 |
| Sea coast ... ... ... | 321,288 | 396,845 | 448,708 | 538,776 | 358,601 |
| Water supply and drainage ... ... | 4,821,466 | 5,531,937 | 7,295,257 | 12,233,878 | 10,536,001 |
| Others ... ... ... | 1,746,496 | 2,105,656 | 2,497,518 | — | 2,811,181 |
| Total... ... ... | 27,342,989 | 34,951,309 | 54,938,362 | 59,441,391 | 42,901,898 |

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## DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

The damage caused by floods during the four years ending 1908 and the average of seven years ending same are shown below. During the 35 years ending 1910 the flood in 1896 was disastrous, for it devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,802. In 1897 damage reached ¥44,341,758; ¥58,590,465 in '99; ¥36,769,008 in '98; and the flood that devastated the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896. The loss of human life is also fearful, having totalled, including injured, 23,677 during the 35 years in question, or an average of 676 a year. Tidal waves also inflict heavy disasters, the average during the last ten years being ¥358,802. The damage from typhoons is also serious. The average yearly damage from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table.

| | 1908<br>1000 ¥ | 1909<br>1000 ¥ | 1910<br>1000 ¥ | 1911<br>1000 ¥ | ave. '02-11<br>1000 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rivers ... ... ... ... ... | 2,060 | 4,337 | 25,212 | 10,268 | 8,298 |
| Ports, etc. ... ... ... ... | 113 | 139 | 233 | 947 | 255 |
| Roads ... ... ... ... ... | 595 | 1,052 | 4,488 | 2,310 | 1,684 |
| Bridges ... ... ... ... ... | 369 | 1,008 | 3,324 | 1,684 | 1,239 |
| Water supply and drainage | 184 | 292 | 1,356 | 538 | 551 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 3,323 | 6,831 | 34,615 | 15,749 | 12,029 |
| Farms and crop.... ... ... | 1,905 | 4,395 | 69,736 | 29,069 | 21,244 |
| Dwelling land, etc. ... ... | 102 | 130 | 1,882 | 318 | 474 |
| Buildings ... ... ... ... | 213 | 513 | 6,908 | 1,755 | 2,626 |
| Ships ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 34 | 64 | 196 | 93 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | 248 | 393 | 6,983 | 1,620 | 1,838 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 2,478 | 5,467 | 85,575 | 32,960 | 26,277 |
| Grand Total... ... ... ... | 5,802 | 12,298 | 120,190 | 48,710 | 38,307 |

## PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years, the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in the original program. The decision of the Special committee appointed for the purpose is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20 are to be completed by 1928-9 year and the rest to be taken in hand as 2nd program afterward. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since '87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landship work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object of feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

## SANITARY WORKS

### Waterworks

In places where drinking water was scarce, waterworks, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance in Yedo, now

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Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being wholesome from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her water-works on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer. English retired officer. This was the pioneer of waterworks constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 Waterworks Regulations were published. At present 25 cities and towns and 8 villages get supply of water from waterworks. Below are most important ones.

| Name of cities | Cost of construction 1,000 ¥ | Extension of pipe ft. | Water supplied per day cubic ft. | No. of houses supplied No. | Quantity per day cubic ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama ... | 10,186 | 754,085 | 835,897 | 78,918 | 1.88 |
| Hakodate ... | 458 | 182,390 | 273,504 | 20,691 | 3.08 |
| Nagasaki ... | 1,743 | 295,275 | 427,160 | 22,373 | 2.38 |
| Osaka ... ... | 11,771 | 1,824,234 | 2,412,876 | 294,035 | 1.89 |
| Hiroshima ... | 1,075 | 381,616 | 453,315 | 44,046 | 3.03 |
| Kobe ... ... | 3,164 | 643,263 | 822,905 | 103,373 | 1.98 |
| Tokyo ... ... | 8,942 | 2,481,683 | 6,168,910 | 488,025 | 3.23 |

The rate of charges is different. At Yokohama ¥6 and at Tokyo ¥5 per year, at Nagasaki 70 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keep a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made.

## Drainage and Sewage

The provision still remains neglected, and it is in Nagoya, Osaka and Hiroshima, which have completed or commenced their works with the aid from National treasury, that a proper drainage system may be said to exist. Tokyo has also started a sewage work.

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# CHAPTER XVI

## AGRICULTURE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Of all the industries in Japan, primary and manufacturing, agriculture is, from its very nature, remains relatively unaffected by the Western learning. Rice is still as in former days, the staple crop *par excellence* and is cultivated practically according to the old method in which labor-saving devices play but an insignificant part. In subsidiary occupations, however, as fruit-culture, kitchen-gardening, dairy, etc., a marked change has appeared during the last few decades. The recent progress in fruit-culture has been quite striking, and it is now considered as business even more profitable than ordinary farming. It is also believed to be more genteel than the ordinary laborious work of tillage, and hence is a more desirable occupation for farmers of middle and higher classes. Fruits most widely raised are oranges, peaches, grapes, pears and persimmons, of which the first four are practically imported varieties, though indigenous pears are still cultivated to a large extent.

In the agriculture of Japan intensitive cultivation and relatively backward progress of stock-farming are perhaps the most prominent features as compared with farming carried on in Europe and America. Then too, must be mentioned in this connection the fact that the average area cultivated per family of farmers is extremely small and also that the gap separating large land-owners and small freeholders is not so striking as in Europe. Generally speaking, owing to the volcanic nature of land and the scarcity of alluvial plains, the soil is not so very rich. The low and richer places are all occupied by rice paddies which require irrigation. The use of manure has been completely changed during these two decades or so. Night soil was the principal manure, and with it a small proportion of animal and vegetable manures was used. The introduction of chemical fertilizers was a comparatively recent affair, and Japanese farmers used to call them "cash manures," to distinguish them from the ordinary manures which they used to get in exchange for farm produce. These "cash manures" have steadily gained ground and are now considered indispensable even by conservative farmers.

### FACTORS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

#### Arable Land

Gross area of arable land is 5,759,110.2 *cho*, corresponding to only 14.91 per cent. of the whole area of Japan Proper. Arable and may be classified as follows for 1912:—

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| | Percentage of the whole area | Area |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy fields ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.61 | 2,932,832.0 |
| Upland fields ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.33 | 2,825,278.2 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14.94 | 5,759,110.2 |

The percentage of arable area shows steady increase, as 1903, 13.76; '4, 13.82; '5, 13.88; '6, 13.93; '7, 14.18; '8, 14.37.

## Margin of Reclamation

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that, supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized, there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

| | Inclined at less than 15° (*cho*) | Area under tillage (*cho*) | Not yet reclaimed (*cho*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honshu ... ... ... ... | 5,602,786 | 3,863,725 | 1,739,061 |
| Shikoku ... ... ... ... | 439,671 | 361,020 | 78,651 |
| Kyûshû ... ... ... ... | 1,102,666 | 934,015 | 168,651 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 7,145,123 | 5,158,760 | 1,986,363 |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... | 2,383,889 | 346,137 | 2,037,752 |
| Grand total ... ... | 9,529,012 | 5,504,897 | 4,024,115 |

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question. It will be proper to exclude Hokkaido in computing the reclaimable area. Confining the calculation to the Old Japan, out of 7,000,000 *cho* approximatelp of land which is inclined less than 15 degrees, the area under tillage amounts to about 5,000,000 *cho*, i.e., 70 percent. of the theoretically reclaimable land. There remain therefore even in the Old Japan about 2,000,000 *cho* available for the reclamation. This area roughly corresponds to that of plains and moors found in Old Japan.

## Farming Population

According to the latest returns collected by the central authori ies the farming population in 1903 and '1 number approximately as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

| | No. of families | | Per cent. to Total No | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1903 | 1912 | 1903 | 1912 |
| Families of all descriptions ... | 8,364,470 | 9,419,091 | — | — |
| Those pursuing farming only... | 3,731,383 | 3,684,493 | 44.61 | 39.41 |
| Farming with other occupations | 1,627,682 | 1,753,558 | 19.46 | 18.60 |
| Total farming population.. | 5,359,065 | 5,438,051 | 64.07 | 58.01 |

## Educated Farmers

Presuming that the presenc of one educated farmer in one family has the effect of improving agricultural knowledge of the whole family, then about 23 per cent. of the farming population of Japan may be said to

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possess adequate knowledge on farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 1,003,449 in 1912.

### Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers

| | *cho* | | | percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1904 | 1909 | 1912 | 1904 | 1909 | 1912 |
| Cultivated by owners:— | | | | | | |
| Paddy-fields ... | 1,433,950 | 1,441,946 | 1,441,399 | 50.88 | 49.82 | 49.15 |
| Upland farms ... | 1,520,680 | 1,625,433 | 1,700,734 | 49.12 | 50.18 | 50.85 |
| Cultivated by tenants:— | | | | | | |
| Paddy-fields ... | 1,384,326 | 1,452,105 | 1,491,434 | 60.93 | 59.68 | 60.18 |
| Upland farms ... | 955,904 | 1,098,143 | 1,125,544 | 39.07 | 40.32 | 39.82 |

### Taxable Land

Taxable land existing at the end of 1912 aggregated 14,839,426 *cho*, of which about one third consists of farms. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table in 1,000 *cho*.

| | Paddy Field | Other Farm Lot | Building Lot (rural) | Building Lot (urban) | Forest | Plain | Total including others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... | 2,852 | 2,410 | 361 | 26 | 7,431 | 1,187 | 14,341 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 2,861 | 2,411 | 361 | 26 | 7,509 | 1,233 | 14,475 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 2,850 | 2,403 | 380 | 26 | 7,509 | 1,289 | 14,538 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 2,857 | 2,400 | 384 | | 7,702 | 1,304 | 14,682 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 2,859 | 2,399 | 385 | | 7,572 | 1,322 | 14,750 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 5,266 | | 385 | | 9,187 | | 14,839 |

### Relative Increase Between Population and Taxable Area

The total taxable areas in the two years, 1907 and 1912 are respectively 14,202,582 and 14,839,000 an increase of some 548,357 *cho*, or about 3.7%. During the same period the population in Japan proper multiplied from 48,819,630 to 52,200,685, the increase in this case amounting to 3,381,055 or about 6.5%.

### Official Value and Market-Value of Arabce Land

The market price of farms is far in excess of the official valuation, the following showing the comparison of the two values per *tan* in Mar. 1912.

### Highest Class

| | Paddy fields | | Upland farms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M.P. ¥ | O.V. ¥ | M.P. ¥ | O.V. ¥ |
| Tokyo-fu ... ... ... ... | 840 | 47 | 900 | 14 |
| Kyoto-fu ... ... ... ... | 279 | 61 | 200 | 45 |
| Hyogo-ken ... ... ... ... | 300 | 69 | 120 | 36 |
| Osaka-fu ... ... ... ... | 65 | 63 | 135 | 40 |

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### Lowest Prices

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iwate-ken ... ... ... ... | 123 | 41 | 80 | 18 |
| Kochi-ken ... ... ... ... | 270 | 84 | 135 | 30 |

### Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactry data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the twenty years ending 1912 is shown below:—

| | '92-'96 | '97-'01 | '02-'06 | '07-'12 | Average 20 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average per *tan* (*koku*) ... | 1.421 | 1.475 | 1.504 | 1.707 | 1.460 |

### Farmer's Family Classified as to Area

The average area cultivalted per family of farmers is classified as follows:—

| | | 1911 | | 1912 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of families | Percentage | No. of families | Percentage |
| Under | 0.5 | 2,322,938 | 47.37 | 2,339,550 | 47.70 |
| Over | 0.5 | 1,258,649 | 25.66 | 1,245,377 | 25.39 |
| Over | 1.0 | 883,775 | 18.02 | 882,124 | 17.99 |
| Over | 3.0 | 267,173 | 5.45 | 269,609 | 5.46 |
| Over | 5.0 | 126,912 | 2.59 | 129,794 | 2.56 |
| Over | 10.0 | 41,500 | 0.85 | 41,378 | 0.84 |
| Over | 50.0 | 2,919 | 0.06 | 2,967 | 0.06 |
| Total | | 4,903,866 | 100.00 | 4,904,799 | 100.00 |

### The Condition of Tenant Farmers

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 44%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 33% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. About 15-17% of the total yields go as taxes etc., and as other necessary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families, take another 22-25%, the net proceeds amount to 58-63% of the total yields. Out of their share tenant farmers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. The yield from the area ranging between 2 to 3½ acres only is hardly sufficient to enable the formers to maintain themselves, were it not for the subsidiary occupations which go to increase their income.

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### Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the recent years are as follows:—

| | *Cho* | | Per cent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1904 | '12 | '04 | '12 |
| One-crop fields... ... ... ... | 1,777,063 | 1,764,383 | 63.33 | 60.43 |
| Two-crop fields, ordinary rotation for second crop ... ... | 875,240 | 895,145 | 31.18 | 30.67 |
| Two-crop paddy-fields, green manure for second crop ... | 154,003 | 259,942 | 5.49 | 8 90 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 2,806,306 | 2919,470 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

### Animal Labor in Tillage

The area of land tilled by the cattle or horse labor are approximately as follows:—

| | *Cho* | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '04 | '12 | '04 | '12 |
| Paddy-fields ... ... ... ... | 1,518,284 | 1.717,631 | 53.87 | 58.80 |
| Upland farms ... ... ... ... | 813,835 | 997,714 | 32.86 | 35.37 |

### Farmers Debts

The latest investigations made by the Agricultural Association in various prefectures put the number of peasant-proprietors and middle-class and wealthy farmers throughout the country at 5,4 0,000 and 3,000,000 households respectively.

The amount of debts of the farming classes is represented at *yen* 541,000,000 owed by the peasant proprietors, or an average of about *yen* 100 a household, and of *yen* 150,000,000 of middle-class and wealthy farmers, or an average of about *yen* 50 a household. The grand total reaches about *yen* 700,000,000.

### Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuri g 1,600,000 *cho*, about 27 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland field exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so for as past experience goes, is immense, as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of

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animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% so that normal average per *tan*, 1.51 *koku*, will become 1.734. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of the 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the Local Hypothec Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of ⅔ of owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. The authorities have trained a large number of men to qualify them to take in charge of the adjustment work.

By the end of Feb. 1914 the area adjusted or under adjustment aggregated 339,305 *cho*, involving an expense of ¥51,811,784. The cost of adjustment is quite divergent according to districts. The maximum per *tan* ranges between 51 in Nagasaki-ken and 32 in Shiga-ken, while the mimimum is represented by ¥7.86 in Saitama, about ¥8 in Miyagi and 9 in Fukushima, Akita and Iwate.

### Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means the balance of 13.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at about 80 places representing 4,400 *cho* that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way an improved system of drainage has been adopted for over 50 places representing 7,500 *cho*.

## II. MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of the last kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Government, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufacturers of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture.

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This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general about *yen* 4 to 5 worth of manure is used per *tan* of farm.

The latest data are as follows:—

In 1912 artificial fertilizers produced amounted to about ¥ 18,000,000. The general figures are as follows in ¥ 1,000;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mixed manure | 18,000 |
| Oil cake | 10,000 |
| Animal bone | 1,600 |
| Super-phosphate | 13,000 |
| Fish guano | 7,000 |
| Total | 496,000 |

Fertilizers imported, to mention principal items, during the same year were, in 1000 *yen*;

Bean cake 25,000, Sulphate of ammonia 7,500, Cotton seed cake 4,000, Chilian saltpetre 2,000. Then there are night soil valued at ¥ 60 millions, compost and litters 50, rice bran 5, etc. The annual consumption of manure in Japan is therefore estimated to reach about ¥ 220 millions (See also Artificial Fertilizers, Chap. Industry).

## III. STALE FARM PRODUCTS

### Rice (in 1,000)

| | Area | Production | Production | Export | | Import | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | *cho* | *koku* | *tan* | *koku* | *yen* | *koku* | *yen* |
| 1909 | 2,938 | 52,437 | 1.785 | 402 | 5,867 | 1,325 | 13,585 |
| 1910 | 2,949 | 46,633 | 1.581 | 408 | 5,900 | 918 | 8,644 |
| 1911 | 2,973 | 51,712 | 1.739 | 216 | 3,940 | 1,719 | 17,721 |
| 1912 | 3,903 | 50,222 | 1.672 | 198 | 4,367 | 2,234 | 30,193 |
| 1913 | 2,930 | 49,127 | 1.677 | — | — | — | — |
| Normal yield | 2,894 | 49,903 | 1.677 | — | — | — | — |

*Note*:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1911 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

*Varieties of Rice Plant*

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of these Shinriki, Aikoku, Omachi, Chikusei, and Sekitori are most popular.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yield per *tan* of the early variety | 2.124 *koku* |
| " " " " " middle variety | 2.334 " |
| " " " " " late variety | 2.223 " |
| Average | 2.255 " |

Then classified as to quality and of farms grown in, they are first the ordinary rice which constitutes about 90% of the total output, the gluit-

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nous rice which amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice which supplies only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular p ddy fields The glutinous variety, used for making rice dumplings yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

### Barley and Wheat

(in 1,000)

| | Barley *koku* | Naked barley *koku* | Wheat *koku* | Total *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909... ... ... ... ... | 9,273 | 7,758 | 4,486 | 21,518 |
| 1910... ... ... ... ... | 9,291 | 6,718 | 4,783 | 20,792 |
| 1911... ... ... ... ... | 9,385 | 7,505 | 5,009 | 21,901 |
| 1912... ... ... ... ... | 9,791 | 7,900 | 5,180 | 22,870 |
| 1913... ... ... ... ... | 10,643 | 9,180 | 5,226 | 25,050 |
| Normal ... ... ... ... | 9,472 | 7,468 | 4,593 | 21,593 |

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crop in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crop after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1913.

| | Barley *cho* | Naked barley *cho* | Wheat *cho* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy-field ... ... ... ... | 163,695.7 | 405,850.5 | 163 202.3 |
| Dry farm ... ... ... ... | 460,401.4 | 314,965.5 | 319,256.3 |

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ration is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, so that the malt continues to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary foodstuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

### Miscellaneous Grains

(in 1000)

| | Proso millet *koku* | Buckwheat *koku* | Foxtail millet *koku* | Barnyard millet *koku* | Maize *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... | 334 | 1,234 | 2,279 | 813 | 636 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 390 | 1,274 | 2,224 | 815 | 605 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 422 | 1,311 | 2,891 | 775 | 723 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 397 | 1,216 | 1,988 | 795 | 692 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 382 | 997 | 1,860 | 708 | 743 |

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The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the season of planting rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e., buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, SWEET POTATO AND POTATO

| | Soy bean *koku* | Red bean *koku* | Horse bean *koku* | Pea *koku* | Sweet potato *kwan* | Potato *kwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 3,832 | 874 | 440 | 267 | 963,738 | 153,671 |
| 1909 ... ... | 3,766 | 902 | 472 | 372 | 907,487 | 159,637 |
| 1910 ... ... | 3,396 | 965 | 459 | 288 | 832,877 | 179,397 |
| 1911 ... ... | 3,693 | 956 | 487 | 306 | 1,005,903 | 182,660 |
| 1912 ... ... | 3,511 | 947 | 502 | 374 | 980,502 | 186,292 |

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse, beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about twenty years ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers who began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia, and Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

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SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in *kwan*)

| | Indigo | Tobacco | Cotton | Hemp | Rape seed *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 5,617 | 11,052 | 1,116 | 2,284 | 1,027 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 4,015 | 11,110 | 976 | 2,424 | 1,052 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 4,329 | 11,344 | 721 | 2,430 | 1,048 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 2,469 | 9,059 | 731 | 2,552 | 1,050 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 2,814 | 11,624 | 877 | 2,377 | 1,022 |

Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output.

OTHER MINOR CROPS (1912)

| | Area *cho* | Output *kwan* |
|---|---|---|
| Radish ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 103,449.2 | 678,574,878 |
| Carrot (Daucus-carota) ... ... ... | 8,337.6 | 28,26 ,422 |
| Burdock (Lappa major) ... ... ... | 13,023.8 | 42,900,608 |
| "Konnyaku" (edible root) ... ... | ——— | 12,102,269 |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,692.9 | 8,737,223 |
| Chilies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 832.7 | 730,115 |
| Lily (green) ... ... ... ... ... | 680.8 | 643,045 |
| „ (dried)... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 496 |
| China grass... ... ... ... ... ... | 846.9 | 108,594 |
| Paper Mulberry (bark dried)... ... | 26,638.7 | 7,174,520 |
| Rush for matting ... ... ... ... | 4,175.7 | 11,142,882 |
| *Shitoi* rush ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,231.0 | 4,220,322 |
| Peppermint... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,355.4 | 6,440,330 |

## IV. RURAL INDUSTRY

### SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has began to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 488 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each

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with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese, being proverbially deft-handed, are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About 70 to 80% of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns, being contented to get the supply of finer silk fabrics from France and Italy. It is to these two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk, the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan, Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshu re-reel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations to produce silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Usui, Shimonita and Kanra, 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

| | Mulberry trees area *cho* | | Mulberry trees area *cho* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 412,444 | 1911 | 448,326 |
| 1909 | 432,966 | 1912 | 453,626 |
| 1910 | 442,542 | 1913 | 451,861 |

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been granting some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set part by the provincial authorities towards the same end.

*Output of Cocoons* (in 1000)

| | Egg-card hatched *koku* | Cocoons *koku* | Double C *koku* | Pierced C *koku* | Waste C *koku* | Total C *koku* | Output per card No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 4,839 | 3,137 | 414 | 69 | 279 | 3,900 | 0.806 |
| 1911 | 5,058 | 3,445 | 448 | 65 | 293 | 3,900 | — |
| 1912 | 5,135 | 3,640 | 475 | 68 | 308 | 4,493 | 0.875 |
| 1912 | 5,135 | 3,610 | 472 | 67 | 302 | 4,452 | 0.867 |
| 1913 | 5,159 | 3,759 | 478 | 92 | 300 | 4,591 | 0.889 |

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*Cocoons by Season* (1,000 *koku*)

| | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Total | Percentage Sp. | Sum. | Aut. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909... ... ... | 2,301 | 464 | 864 | 3,630 | 63 | 13 | 24 |
| 1910... ... ... | 2,424 | 503 | 974 | 3,901 | 62 | 13 | 25 |
| 1911... ... ... | 2,562 | 427 | 1,145 | 4,235 | 61 | 12 | 27 |
| 1912... ... ... | 2,569 | 533 | 1,348 | 4,452 | 57 | 12 | 31 |
| 1913... ... ... | 2,595 | 534 | 1,461 | 4,591 | 58 | 12 | 32 |

*Output of Raw Silk* (in 1,000)

| | Raw silk *Kwan* | Waste silk and others *Kwan* | Total *Kwan* | Floss silk *Kwan* | Ord'ry method Sheet | Cellular method Moth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 2 542 | 970 | 3,512 | 69 | 4,876 | 225,592 |
| 1909 ... ... | 2,740 | 1,035 | 3,779 | 78 | 4,028 | 273,211 |
| 1910 ... ... | 2,994 | 1,113 | 4,147 | 77 | 4,578 | 367,803 |
| 1911 ... ... | 3,222 | 1,232 | 4,454 | 87 | 3,855 | 433,273 |
| 1912 ... ... | 3,645 | 1,084 | 4,728 | 80 | 3,540 | 462,625 |

| No. of Est'ment | | Raw silk | Tama | Noshi | Kibiso | Waste | Total value *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 376,693 | *kwan* | 3,425,690 | 219,265 | 153,212 | 643,081 | 287,393 | —— |
| | *yen*... | 179,203,424 | 6.020,737 | 1,204,960 | 4,416,200 | 776,015 | 191,621,336 |

The output of filature, frame and of Tama (doupion) silk in 1912 is as follows in unit of 1,000.

| | Raw silk *kwan* | Raw silk *yen* | Noshi *kwan* | Noshi *yen* | Kibiso *kwan* | Kibiso *yen* | Waste *kwan* | Waste *yen* | Total *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Filature ... ... | 2.694 | 145,245 | 45 | 425 | 525 | 3,707 | 202 | 537 | 149,911 |
| Frame ... ... | 752 | 33,961 | 82 | 637 | 92 | 529 | 58 | 174 | 35,302 |
| Tama ... ... ... | 219 | 6,021 | 26 | 143 | 26 | 179 | 26 | 64 | 6,408 |

*Average Price of Raw Silk at Yokohama*

(Per 100 *kin*)

| | Filature steam 10 denier ¥ | Filature steam 14 denier ¥ | | Filature steam 10 denier ¥ | Filature steam 14 denier ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... | 971 | 896 | 1911... ... ... | 921 | 859 |
| 1909... ... ... | 974 | 877 | 1912... ... ... | 908 | 847 |
| 1910... ... ... | 929 | 865 | 1913... ... ... | 976 | 895 |

*Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production*

| District | Families engaged 1911 | Families engaged 1912 | Value *yen* 1911 | Value *yen* 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miye ... ... ... | 990 | 1,000 | 4,199,835 | 4,348,304 |
| Gumma ... ... ... | 38,853 | 36,090 | 14,400,398 | 13,499,682 |
| Aichi ... ... ... | 2,603 | 2,260 | 17,356,176 | 16,994,598 |
| Yamanashi ... ... | 12,365 | 11,982 | 9,296,085 | 10,991,794 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagano ... ... ... | 22,290 | 22,818 | 46,007,063 | 57,203,493 |
| Fukushima ... ... | 32,295 | 29,989 | 7,496,309 | 7,674,455 |
| Saitama ... ... ... | 24,492 | 24,002 | 9,494,198 | 9,892,712 |
| Gifu ... ... ... | 8,446 | 9,662 | 9,343,134 | 9,586,245 |
| Yamagata ... ... | 29,497 | 29,453 | 6,057,038 | 6,212,783 |

*Silk Conditioning*

The only establi hment, is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time.

| Year | Conditioning | | | Weighing | | Boil off | Quality tests | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Weight *kilo.* | Average loss | No. | Weight *kilo.* | No. | No. | No. | Weight *kilo.* |
| 1909 ... | 41,124 | 2,030,685 | 1.59 | 411 | 18,416 | 6 | 67,923 | 109,464 | 2,049,101 |
| 1910 ... | 51,313 | 2,533,163 | 1.84 | 5,609 | 96,687 | 26 | 75,568 | 128,516 | 2,629,851 |
| 1911 ... | 49,265 | 2,505,326 | 1.66 | 2,396 | 144,188 | 18 | 65,684 | 117,363 | 2,649,515 |
| 1912 ... | 56,934 | 2,919,075 | 1.58 | 4,934 | 298,780 | 97 | 78,157 | 140,122 | 3,217,856 |
| 1913 ... | 70,418 | 3,642,386 | 1.63 | 6,154 | 370,801 | 417 | 86,128 | 163,117 | 4,003,189 |

*Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk*

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

| Year | Total bale | Of which Jap. firms | Of which Foreign firms | Percentage Jap. | Percentage Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... | 113,137 | 54,728 | 58,409 | 48.37 | 51.63 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 134,793 | 61,578 | 73,215 | 45.68 | 54.32 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 146,592 | 67,430 | 79,162 | 26.00 | 54.00 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 142,091 | 67,410 | 47,681 | 47.44 | 52.56 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 170,945 | 90,884 | 80,061 | 53.17 | 46.83 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 200,529 | 106,366 | 94,163 | 53.04 | 46.96 |

The destinations are as follows:

| Destination | 1912 Quantity (1000 *kin*) | 1912 Value (1000 *yen*) | 1913 Quantity (1000 *kin*) | 1913 Value (1000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England ... ... ... ... | 13 | 116 | 70 | 674 |
| France ... ... ... ... | 2,117 | 18,016 | 3,533 | 32,128 |
| Italy... ... ... ... ... | 1,648 | 14,193 | 2,705 | 24,810 |
| Russia ... ... ... ... | 272 | 2,390 | 470 | 4,415 |
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 12,972 | 117,947 | 13,340 | 125,909 |
| Canada ... ... ... ... | 20 | 181 | 56 | 558 |

*Sericultural Institute*

The Gensanshu Seizojo or Sericultural Institute, was established in 1911 by the Government and is situated near Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. The work having b.en started only in 1914 it is not yet in the position to publish the results of its exper.ments and investig tions The experiments tar carried out in the following three ways: 1st section, On mulberry eree, to improve its varieties and s udy the method of cultivating it, about

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20 acres of mulberry field being provided for this work; 2nd section, On silk-worm breeding,—i.e. matters about kind of the eggs, their relative merits, hereditary nature, colors, preservation, hatching, rearing of the worms, apparatus used, the moths, diseases of the worm, bacilli on the eggs and worms, parasites, effect of disinfection, etc.; 3rd section. Reeling, —i.e. about desiccations of the cocoons, reeling processes, etc. The Institute has six experimental stations situated in so many districts, viz., Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Ichinomiya, Matsumoto and Kumamoto.

## TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally in America, has even declined, because there the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used in less extent than in India. In general Japanese teas are about 50% higher than the other brands. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama are principal centres of green teas for export, while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were secured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokahama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves. In consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken.

*Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Manufacturers*

| | Area *cho* | No. of Manufacturers | | Area *cho* | No. of Manufacturers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... | 50,808.5 | 889,773 | 1910 ... ... | 48,366.5 | 964,285 |
| 1908 ... ... | 49,661.8 | 908,925 | 1911 ... ... | 47,479.7 | 1,012,963 |
| 1909 ... ... | 49,221.8 | 922,144 | 1912 ... ... | 48,693.8 | 1,052,592 |

*Output of Various Kinds of Tea*

| | Green 1st kind *kwan* | Green 2nd kind *kwan* | Green 3rd kind *kwan* | Green 4th kind *kwan* | Black *kwan* | Oolong *kwan* | Total *kwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 8,412 | 69,923 | 4,918,592 | 2,387,784 | 17,865 | 5,198 | 7,407,774 |
| 1909 ... ... | 10,401 | 77,253 | 5,355,359 | 2,370,146 | 24,385 | 3,480 | 7,990,425 |
| 1910 ... ... | 10,609 | 74,032 | 5,632,146 | 2,420,848 | 10,652 | 3,126 | 8,324,391 |
| 1911 ... ... | 12,996 | 79,446 | 6,065,937 | 2,501,588 | 10,829 | 3,406 | 8,680,502 |
| 1912 ... ... | 13,614 | 84,723 | 6,127,375 | 2,542,012 | 6,757 | 3,585 | 8,778,066 |

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*Leading Districts of Tea Production* (1912)

| District | Output *kwan* | Value *yen* | District | Output *kwan* | Volume *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shizuoka ... | 2,756,426 | 5,546,925 | Miye ... ... | 718,195 | 1,301,996 |
| Kyoto ... ... | 528,091 | 1,001,003 | Nara ... ... | 385,865 | 573,878 |
| Shiga ... ... | 246,531 | 587,810 | Kumamoto ... | 430,430 | 457,394 |

*Export of Teas*

The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations for encouraging this industry.

| | Quantity 1000 *kin* | Value 1000 *yen* | | Quantity 1000 *kin* | Value 1000 *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 30,741 | 13,156 | 1912 ... ... | 29,888 | 13,463 |
| 1910 ... ... | 32,946 | 14,542 | 1913 ... ... | 25,522 | 10,075 |
| 1911 ... ... | 32,187 | 14,379 | | | |

The following figures show the volume of teas exported through various ports:—

| | *Kwan* | | *Boxes* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 352,755 | (2,939,625 *lbs*) | 39,195 |
| Shimidzu ... ... ... ... | 2,343,768 | (10,530,900 *lbs*) | 260,412 |
| Yokkaichi ... ... ... ... | 220,914 | (1,840,950 *lbs*) | 24,546 |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | 34,110 | (284,250 *lbs*) | 2,790 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 2,951,547 | (24,595,725 *lbs*) | 327,943 |

*Destination of Teas Exported* (in 1,000 *yen*)

| | China | Kwantung | Strait Settlement | Canada | U.S.A. | Hawaii | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 33 | 47 | 32 | 1,163 | 11,659 | 44 | *173 |
| 1910 ... ... | 40 | 49 | 35 | 1,280 | 12,955 | 49 | *131 |
| 1911 ... ... | 24 | 50 | 29 | 862 | 13,330 | 48 | 33 |
| 1912 ... ... | 75 | 48 | 39 | 1,301 | 11,909 | 61 | 28 |
| 1913 ... ... | 137 | 48 | 33 | 923 | 8,847 | 56 | 29 |

* Inclusive of Korea.

## IV. STOCK-FARMING

### Horses

Horse-breeding has been demanding eranest attention for a long time past both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War have convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest were the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Bureau and specially placed it under the direct control of the Cabinet. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed in general, was connived; but in 1908 pari-mutual was prohibited all of sudden by the judiciary. This created panic among the race

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companies which had appeared near Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhese. Lately the authorities have devised various encouragement measures judged free from the interference of the stern judiciary, but the elimination of betting element has reduced the race to a tame affair, and the sport has practically ceased to exist. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses at an average price of *yen* 130 per head which, though low as compared with the average price of chargers in Europe, i.e. between seven and eight hundred, is higher than the average price of ordinary horses in Japan, this being only *yen* 70 or 80.

**Native stocks.**—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all these, native breeds NAMBU HORSES, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides possessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu, are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, and possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

**Improving Breed of Horses.**—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture: in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud: in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, Fukushima, Miyagi, Shimane, Aichi, Ishikawa, Nagano, Kagoshima, Aomori, Oshamambe.
3. Pairing station: 286 in all.
4. Depot: in Iwate.

**Castration.**—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other Powers.

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The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. The authorities confine themselves to encouraging castration by means of a small grant of money, *yen* 4, while *yen* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

*Number of Horses in Japan*

| | Native | Cross | Foreign | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 1,243,454 | 238,992 | 12,060 | 1,494,506 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 1,242,921 | 295,266 | 12,969 | 1,551,156 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 1,209,334 | 341,462 | 13,847 | 1,564,643 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 1,160,399 | 401,454 | 14,293 | 1,581,743 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 1,116,381 | 450,828 | 14,534 | 1,176,743 |

*Number of Stallions in Japan*

| | Native | Cross | Foreign | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 268 | 3,739 | 922 | 4,929 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 199 | 3,353 | 1,156 | 5,308 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 99 | 3,848 | 1,453 | 5,400 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 59 | 3,508 | 1,698 | 5,265 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 53 | 3,464 | 2,018 | 5,535 |

## Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in apperance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly; the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is much more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior taste. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving cattle Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in

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charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows. Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara and Oita, (est. 10) and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, poultry, swine and goats are kept.

*Number of Cattle in Japan*

| | Native | Cross | Foreign | Total | Calving | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907... ... | 891,972 | 323,818 | 21,371 | 1,237,161 | 174,785 | 12,590 |
| 1908... ... | 894,334 | 379,197 | 24,443 | 1,297,974 | 195,487 | 14,779 |
| 1909... ... | 899,913 | 423,112 | 27,379 | 1,350,404 | 205,275 | 15,183 |
| 1910... ... | 904,364 | 456,548 | 23,271 | 1,384,183 | 205,565 | 17,973 |
| 1911... ... | 899,428 | 477,998 | 27,600 | 1,405,026 | 207,248 | 18,698 |
| 1912... ... | 894,058 | 479,031 | 26,409 | 1,399,498 | 199,374 | 20,472 |

*Sheep, Goats and Swine*

| | Sheep | Goats | Swine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... | 3,949 | 80,901 | 317,940 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 4,085 | 83,352 | 284,729 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 3,411 | 87,338 | 287,107 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 3,557 | 91,731 | 279,101 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 3,736 | 100,081 | 298,709 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 3,308 | 101,475 | 308,970 |

*Slaughtering Returns*

| | Slaughter houses | Cattle & calves | Horses | Sheep & goats | Swine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... ... | 938 | 160,414 | 65,655 | 6,552 | 177,351 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 888 | 143,529 | 56,652 | 6,836 | 199 786 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 692 | 178,575 | 45,521 | 6,891 | 161,035 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 489 | 261,126 | 56,274 | 7,881 | 177,010 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 494 | 261,502 | 65,045 | 9,788 | 229,275 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 528 | 261,181 | 64,431 | 7,507 | 213,993 |

*Leading Stock Farms*

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

| Farm | Place | Kind | Ownership |
|---|---|---|---|
| Niicup | Hokkaido | Horse | Imp. Household |
| Tsukisappo | " | Cattle, Sheep | Government |
| Makomanai | " | General | " |
| Kikyono | " | Horse and Cattle | Private |
| Maeda Farm | " | General and farming | " |
| Fujino Stock Farm | " | " | " |
| Sekishinsha St. Farm | " | " | " |
| Iwane Stock Farm | " | Horse | " |
| Shimosa Pasture | Chiba | General & farming | Imp. Household |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kolwai Stock Farm | Iwate | General | Private |
| Jungi Farm | Fukushima | Cattle | " |
| Kozu Stock Farm | Gunma | " | " |
| Nanatsugahara | Hiroshima | " | Government |
| Sheep Farm | Shimabara | Sheep | Private |

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in this chapter.

## V. POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near Tokyo, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

*Number of Families keeping Poultry*

| | | Fowl | | | Egg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of family | No. of fowl | No. of chicken | Value *yen* | No. | Value *yen* |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 2,925,484 | 11,741,674 | 7,508,161 | 8,134,248 | 766,600,860 | 14,376,124 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 2,971,489 | 12,213,614 | 8,198,643 | 8,324,721 | 804,909,511 | 15,107,593 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 2,996,144 | 12,503,196 | 8,145,412 | 8,597,767 | 820,580,775 | 15,432,882 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 2,948,223 | 12,441,740 | 7,813,503 | 8,493,209 | 809,859,943 | 15,976,432 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 2,888,621 | 12,055,205 | 7,477,380 | 8,366,049 | 801,693,762 | 16,222,418 |

*Leading Poultry Districts at the End of June (1913)*

| Name of Prefecture | Family | Value (*yen*) Fowl (including chicken) | Eggs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chiba ... ... ... ... | 134,778 | 512,261 | 1,829,853 |
| Ibaraki ... ... ... ... | 138,749 | 407,365 | 875,409 |
| Aichi ... ... ... ... | 95,921 | 523,520 | 1,063,556 |
| Nagano ... ... ... ... | 96,449 | 266,438 | 448,118 |
| Niigata ... ... ... ... | 106,708 | 195,297 | 373,148 |

## VI. DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry, and still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (0,019 peck) and the quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the

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total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meatpreserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

*Leading Dairy Districts (1912)*

| | No. of dairy | No. of milk cow | Milk | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *koku* | *yen* |
| Tokyo | 407 | 8,224 | 55,459 | 1,128,886 |
| Kyoto | 133 | 1,666 | 18,612 | 446 996 |
| Osaka | 129 | 3,651 | 20,349 | 437,994 |
| Kanagawa | 161 | 1,700 | 7,488 | 203,181 |
| Hyogo | 232 | 2,168 | 13,784 | 316,809 |
| Aichi | 213 | 2,551 | 12,487 | 250,333 |
| Nagano | 208 | 1,821 | 7,285 | 227,707 |
| Miye | 180 | 1,951 | 8,853 | 232,549 |
| Hokkaido | 284 | 3,114 | 12,823 | 277,793 |
| 1911 | 5,597 | 52,385 | 255,562 | 7,136,298 |
| 1911 | 5,914 | 55,471 | 267,874 | 7,112,571 |
| 1912 | 5,688 | 53,259 | 274,480 | 7,474,854 |

## VII. ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

| | Horses | | | | Cattle | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Glanders & Farcy | | Anthrax | | Rinderpest | | | Anthrax | |
| | Affected | Died | A. | D. | A. | D | Slaugh'ed | A. | D. |
| 1908 | — | — | 105 | 101 | — | 215 | 3,116 | 328 | 314 |
| 1909 | — | — | 114 | 144 | — | — | — | 384 | 375 |
| 1910 | — | — | 217 | 215 | 2,923 | 63 | 2,870 | 364 | 362 |
| 1911 | — | — | 182 | 182 | — | — | — | 415 | 409 |
| 1912 | — | — | 130 | 130 | — | — | — | 331 | 329 |

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. Being imported from Korea, and rarely from China, the disease plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease broke out with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya in 1910. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered, was not small. The compensation allowed for cattle slaughtered is $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceeding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000.

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## VIII. HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as people abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a greater importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears are still important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc, are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that once sold at *yen* 20 or 30 per 2½ acres now fetches *yen* 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below *yen* 800. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba, grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata, oranges in Wakayama and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondry. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

*Fruits* (*in* 1,000)

| Kind | No. of trees | | | Yield, *kwan* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
| Plums ... ... ... | 4,695 | 4,643 | 4,387 | 478 | 473 | 519 |
| Peaches ... ... | 6,129 | 6,457 | 6,789 | 9,169 | 9,414 | 10,962 |
| Pears ... ... ... | 6,471 | 7,453 | 7,949 | 19,623 | 18,816 | 20,552 |
| Persimmons ... | 9,451 | 9,566 | 9,831 | 46,358 | 43,374 | 40,044 |
| Apples ... ... | 2,616 | 2,574 | 2,828 | 12,743 | 10,790 | 8,382 |
| Grapes ... ... | 1,962 | 2,429 | 2,570 | 3,322 | 3,456 | 4,679 |
| Oranges ... ... | 12,236 | 13,049 | 13,573 | 36,692 | 37,442 | 46,410 |
| Other kinds of oranges ... ... | 6,531 | 7,096 | 8,008 | 19,462 | 20,399 | 25,484 |

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# CHAPTER XVII

## MINES AND MINING

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Striking as has been the progress which the mining industry has recently attained, much still remains to be done in various ways. Thus the adoption of up-to-date plant is urgently needed in coal-fields and other mines where the use of old fashioned machineries are causing considerable waste in labor and money. In many coal mines in Kyushu, for instance, Lancashire boilers are still used and are consuming 10 to 15% of the output. The working capacity per capita of Japanese mineworkers is far below than that in Europe and America, the labor-saving devices being not so prefectly developed in Japan as elsewhere. In regard to coal alone, the two extremes in 1905 were 297 tons per annum at Miike and 83 tons at Katsuno collieries, the average being only 145 tons. The corresponding figures in other countries were 490 tons in America, 459 in England, 269 in Germany, 218 in France, and 180 in Austria. Smelting work is still far from being satisfactory, though mines worked by wealthy capitalists as the copper mines at Kosaka, Ashio, and Hitachi boast smelting shops which are as good as any found elsewhere. For all that, the fact remains that Japan lacks smelting equipment to deal with zinc oreswhich are therefore exported to Germany, to come in again in refined shape. Mineral pollution question of copper mines continues to attract the attention of the Government and general public. The agitation that drew public attention concerning the pollution question of Ashio mine about seven or eight years ago has practically subsided owing to the preventive devices which its owners provided at an enormous cost. Similar agitation has lately appeared in connection with the Kosaka and Besshi mines. The method now in operation in granting concessions also demands some radical change, for as sanction is now issued merely by area and without regard to configuration, concession lying side by side present a highly complicated aspect.

### ADMINISTRATION OF MINES

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5 000 for other minerals, but in all cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tsubo* (490 acres). The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law

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can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of sucession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, totals, etc.

## DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

*Sedimentary Rocks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Archaean | 3.78 |
| Palæozoic | 10.24 |
| Mesozoic | 7.95 |
| Cainozoic | 45.87 |
| Total | 67.84 |

*Igneous Rocks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Old period | 11.27 |
| Young period | 20.92 |
| Total | 32.19 |
| Grand total | 100.00 |

## METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Pelæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

## NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposists in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

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## MINERAL PRODUCTION

*Momme* = 2.411 *dwts.* *Kin* = 1.607 *lbs.* (*Troy*).
*Kwan* = 10.047 *lbs.* (*Troy*). *Koku* = 39.703 *gallons.*

| | Gold | | Silver | | Copper | | Lead | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | *momme* | *yen* 1,000 | *momme* | *yen* 1,000 | *kin* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *kin* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 |
| 1908 ... | 949,441 | 4,767 | 32,846,707 | 4,476 | 68,998 | 22,832 | 4,850 | 405 |
| 1909 ... | 1,078,141 | 5,300 | 35,215,084 | 4,660 | 75,826 | 24,325 | 5,360 | 447 |
| 1910 ... | 1,164,770 | 5,671 | 37,763,443 | 4,942 | 84,509 | 26,475 | 6,512 | 488 |
| 1911 ... | 1,203,055 | 5,858 | 36,405,530 | 4,721 | 86,480 | 26,938 | 6,900 | 534 |
| 1912 ... | 1,373,454 | 6,799 | 39,994,960 | 4,896 | 104,037 | 40,252 | 6,222 | 531 |

The above do not include output in Formosa.

| | Iron | | Iron pyrites | | Antimony | | Manganese | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | *Kwan* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *Kwan* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *kin* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *kin* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 |
| 1908 ... | 12,105 | 1,970 | 9,031 | 171 | 330 | 53 | 18,550 | 82 |
| 1909 ... | 14,396 | 2,536 | — | — | 330 | 46 | 11,118 | 56 |
| 1910 ... | 17,849 | 2,795 | 21,246 | 465 | 216 | 31 | 24,999 | 85 |
| 1911 ... | 16,921 | 2,598 | 26,192 | 582 | 168 | 26 | 26,922 | 111 |
| 1912 ... | 18,497 | 3,070 | 20,235 | 437 | 131 | 18 | 3,217 | 90 |

| | Coal | | Sulphur | | Petroleum | | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Value | Value |
| | *Ton* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *kin* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *koku* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 | *yen* 1,000 |
| 1908 ... | 14,825 | 63,623 | 55,699 | 748 | 1,641 | 6,520 | — | 106,259 |
| 1909 ... | 14,085 | 61,743 | 59,530 | 773 | 1,654 | 6,369 | 1,465 | 107,288 |
| 1910 ... | 15,681 | 50,483 | 73,078 | 1,047 | 1,608 | 6,880 | 791 | 168,168 |
| 1919 ... | 17,533 | 57,333 | 77,857 | 1,218 | 1,560 | 7,102 | 501 | 108,168 |
| 1912 ... | 19,640 | 61,413 | 90,923 | 1,373 | 1,458 | 8,377 | 868 | 130,241 |

### GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, a western section of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main island, including the island of Sado.

**Kind of ores.**—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though some times clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

**Deposits and geology.**—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz., metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

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## Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of goldaccording to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

## Silver

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern arc of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in tho e particular regions. As in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, stephanite, pyrargyrite, etc., but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but they are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

## Copper

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are fonnd both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arcs of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that the greater parts of the mines exist.

Kind of ores.—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblende, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of the total output is shown below:— Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8 %; beds, 11 mines, 20.8 %; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18 %; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 3 %.

## Iron

Japan is not so rich in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron) 3. limonite, 4. iron sand. Of

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the four the magnetite ores are of first importance, the Kamaishi mine, the most productive at present, being of this formation. The ores exist generally as contact metamorphic deposit. The Kamaishi ores contain 60.23 iron and occur as large irregular masses in the Paleozoic strata. Of the micaceous ores the most important are the Akadani and the Sennin mines. Of limonite, the bog and spring ores found at Abuta, near Muroran, may be mentioned. There the deposit, though of limited extent, measures 30 ft in thickness. The other kind of limonite, i.e. gossan ore, is also fairly well represented. Sand iron has been very largely utilized from remote time, as the steel used for sword and other kinds of cutlery was made from this ore. The principal iron sand districts are found in the southern and the north-eastern part of the Main island.

About 70% of the iron ores used at the Imperial Iron Works are supplied by the Taya iron mines in China placed under the special control of the Japanese Government, the remaining 38 % coming from the iron mines near the mouth of the Tadong, Korea. The quantity of the ores from the mines in Japan proper practically negligible as consumed at the works. The fact is that iron mines existing in the homeland are either inconveniently situated or are of limited quantity, if not poor in quality. For instance the ores found at Abuta, Hokkaido are very rich as to supply, but they possess one serious defect of being reduced to powder when placed in crucibles, so that only a small portion can be used mixed with ores that are easily meltable.

### Lead

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zinc-blende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan.

### Zinc

In geological formation and distribution this metal is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed Kamioka in Hida being the most important mine both for lead and zinc, and it was formerly worked chiefly for silver.

It was only in 1913 that Japan first began to produce zinc which formerly used to go abroad as ores to the extent of about 1 million *yen*, while over 3 millions of the refined metal came in from England, Germany, etc. The refineries first created were the Osaka Zinc Refinery, by the Mitsubishi, and the Miike Refinery by the Mitsui, while the Fujita Firm of Osaka has also turned its attention to this industry. The monthly output of the Osaka Refinery is 400 tons, and that of the Miike Refinery 200 tons. Their output being sufficient to supply the demand for the metal in Japan, they have begun to export the metal to England.

### Iron Sulphide

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

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## Tin

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and detrital deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan was quite insignificant till 1910, while the import of tin amounted to over ¥200,000 and to ¥382,000 in the following year.

## Antimony

Occurring in the form of stibnite, the antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku.

## Mercury

This exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone.

## Tungsten, Bismuth, Molybdeneum, Arsenic

At present the production of these metals is comparatively insignificant owing either to exhaustion or scarcity of deposits as to permit economic working. Of the four the last named is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido.

## Sulphur

Japan being a volcanic country, is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara type. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

*Principal Metal-mines (figures in 1000)*

| | Gold (momme=1205 oz. Tr.) | | | Silver (momme=m: kin=k.) | | | Copper (kin) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
| Ani... ... | — | — | — | 1,822 k. | 2,050 | 1,976 | — | — | — |
| Aikawa ... | 124 | 124 | 112 | 1,166 m. | 1,178 | 1,083 | — | — | — |
| Arakawa | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,757 | 2,116 | 2,120 |
| Ashio ... | — | — | — | 1,896 „ | 2,037 | 2,528 | 11,723 | 12,723 | 15,790 |
| Besshi ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10,934 | 11,153 | 12,599 |
| Hisa-ichi | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,581 | 1,605 | 1,236 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hitachi ... | 105 | 157 | 222 | 2,242 | 2,849 | 2,729 | 8,059 | 9,456 | 13,057 |
| Ikuno ... | 57 | 48 | 34 | 1,973 | 1,989 | 2,142 | 2,259 | 2,485 | 2,733 |
| Kamaishi | 35 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 592 | 1,238 | 1,043 |
| Kamioka | — | — | — | 1,493 | 1,575 | 1,811 | — | — | — |
| Kosaka ... | 72 | 64 | 102 | 8,764 | 8,998 | 10,940 | 10,561 | 9,934 | 12,275 |
| Oguchi ... | 40 | 32 | 27 | 12 | 11 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Osaruzawa | — | — | — | 318 | 257 | 349 | 3,634 | 3,340 | 3,645 |
| Serigano... | 251 | 248 | 238 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tsubike ... | — | — | — | 10,018 | 8,511 | 8,447 | 183 | 402 | 275 |
| Ushio ... | 34 | 36 | 38 | 14 | 13 | 10 | — | — | — |
| Yamagano | 128 | 139 | 129 | 231 | 234 | 272 | — | — | — |

The full output of iron from the two principal iron mines of Kamaishi and Senninyama is :—

| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamaishi (m. tons) ... ... | 51,412 | 56,028 | 61,306 |
| Senninyama (,,) ... ... ... | 2,170 | 1,706 | 2,273 |

Kamioka is better known for its lead and zinc, their output being as follows :—

| | Lead (*kin* 1000) | | | Zinc (*kwan*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
| Kamioka ... | 4,367 | 5,103 | 4,763 | 11,183 | 15,307 | 10,656 |

## COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary cool-fields those in Kyûshû and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshû there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyûshû and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyûshû are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen) while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. Chikuho fields supply about 80%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 10%, of the total output. The coal-fields worked or leased aggregate about 1,006 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper, and calculation being made mainly on seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft below the drainage level, and also some portion of thinner seams that admit economic working, the available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 822 million tons. The seams that lie at greater depth but judged equally workable are estimated to yield 2,940 millions. Then there are concealed and unproven resources which are supposed to give 5,030 millions. Leaving the last out of calculation, and estimate being made of the two workable seams alone, the available resources are put at 1,738 millions out of the total of 3,762 millions. These available quantities are roughly distributed as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kyushu ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | million tons |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... ... ... ... | 568 | ,, ,, |
| Iwaki, Ibaraki, Nagato, etc. ... ... | 170 | ,, ,, |

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The available resources in Kyushu are further distributed as follows:—Chikuho fields, 400, and Miike, 300, the balance going to the Nishi Sonoki fields and the Takashima fields, both in Hizen.

The available resources in Hokkaido practically exist in the province of Ishikari, where 437 million tons are stored underground.

Among the fields in the Main Island and Shikoku we have the Iwaki fields holding 63 millions, Iwaki-Hitachi about 14, and Nagato 78 millions.

With the exception of some 60 million tons of anthracite existing in Kyushu, Iwaki-Hitachi and Nagato, all the rest is bituminous coal.

The chief coal-fields of Japan are given below:—

| Hokkaido | 1910 M. Tons | 1911 M. Tons | 1912 M. Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yubari No 1 ... ... ... | 471,371 | 566,188 | 506,571 |
| Sorachi ... ... ... ... ... | 204,455 | 151,193 | 185,576 |
| Shin Yubari... ... ... ... | 119,071 | 128,226 | 133,088 |
| Poronai ... ... ... ... ... | 170,415 | 151,584 | 161,584 |
| Yubari No. 2 ... ... ... | 128,678 | 148,202 | 179,295 |
| Ikushumbetsu ... ... ... | 83,667 | 72,974 | 81,480 |
| **Iwaki-Hitachi** | | | |
| Iriyama... ... ... ... ... | 251,736 | 270,759 | 365,719 |
| Uchinogo ... ... ... ... | 258,921 | 317,927 | 340,200 |
| Nagato ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Onoda ... ... ... ... ... | 169,678 | 189,804 | 201,023 |
| Yoshida... ... ... ... ... | 158,150 | 180,914 | 279,941 |
| **Chikuho** | | | |
| Takashima (Nagasaki) ... | 214,377 | 239,383 | 225,074 |
| Yoshinotani (Saga) ... ... | 250,478 | 311,989 | 466,619 |
| Onoura (Fukuoka) ... ... | 586,288 | 763,706 | 777,409 |
| Shin-iri (do.) ... ... ... | 424,743 | 398,838 | 467,874 |
| Namadzuda (do.)... ... ... | 335,371 | 389,170 | 456,212 |
| Meiji (do.) ... ... ... ... | 433,401 | 538,292 | 587,172 |
| Kaneda (do.) ... ... ... | 298,243 | 319,003 | 377,445 |
| Mitsui's Tagawa do.) ... | 671,333 | 784,941 | 936,371 |
| Futase (do.)... ... ... ... | 272,964 | 427,858 | 476,722 |
| Shiogashira (do.)... ... ... | 391,933 | 389,382 | 263,273 |
| Miike (do.) ... ... ... ... | 1,799,489 | 2,052,312 | 2,0 5,688 |

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

| Field | Name of coals | Water | Volatile matter | Coke | Ash | Sulphur | Caking quality | Sp. gravity | Calorific power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chikuho | Namazuda | 1.66 | 42.50 | 52.68 | 3.16 | 0.81 | Cakes and swells | 1.298 | 75.90 |
| Miike | 8 ft. Steam | 0.70 | 42.15 | 43.85 | 3.30 | 3.34 | ,, | 1.278 | — |
| Hizen | Takashima | 0.98 | 39.08 | 53.42 | 6.53 | 0.65 | Cakes | 1.270 | 80.30 |
| Ishikari | Yubari | 1.46 | 42.89 | 57.11 | 4.57 | 0.31 | Cakes | 1.200 | — |
| Hitachi-Iwaki | Shiramizu | 5.05 | 44.36 | 40.81 | 3.75 | 1.39 | Does not cake | 1.304 | — |

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## PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in Niigata-ken (province of Echigo) and Akita-ken. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity. Eight oil-fields are found in that district, and of these Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Kubiki, and Ojiya are most important, especially the first three. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan, Echigo supplies 95%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounts to about 2.5 million *koku* the supply from Echigo does not exceed one half or so of the total. The other half comes chiefly from Java. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less

In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies, especially since the introduction of the rotary boring machine in 1912, as reflected in the output of 1913. According to the report of the Petroleum Association at Nagaoka, the output of the oil in Echigo during the last few years is as follows:—

| | 1910 *koku* | 1911 *koku* | 1912 *koku* | 1913 *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higashiyama | 283,992 | 240,212 | 230,050 | 224,604 |
| Nishiyama | 520,842 | 558,270 | 573,321 | 820,362 |
| Niitsu | 820,747 | 677,588 | 571,573 | 572,951 |
| Kubiki | 46,180 | 41,805 | 40,156 | 33,562 |
| Nishi-Kubiki | 704 | 652 | 400 | 370 |
| Ojiya | 3,495 | 3,470 | 2,615 | 2,656 |
| Total | 1,675,960 | 1,522,097 | 1,418,115 | 1,654,505 |
| | *yen* | *yen* | *yen* | *yen* |
| Value | 6,791,155 | 6,972,404 | 8,577,920 | 11,586,050 |

The production (in *koku*) from Echigo fields is classified as follows:—

| | Volatile | Lamp | Solar | Heavy lubricant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 875 | 352,608 | 79,474 | 398,454 |
| 1912 | 4,052 | 382,991 | 56,037 | 358,724 |

| | Machine well | "Kazusabori" | Hand well |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higashiyama | 463 | — | 267 |
| Nishiyama | 169 | — | — |
| Niitsu | 332 | 127 | 15 |

The "Kazusabori" is a simple method of artesian well digging. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Cos. (with paid up capital of *yen* 12,500,000 and 10,650,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. and the International Oil Co. once started digging for the oil, but have given it up. They now confine their operation to importing foreign oil, and between them and the two Japanese Cos. a special arrangement exists for regulating the price of their respective brands, in order to avoid undue competition.

**Hokkaido Formosa and Akita.**—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output from them does not yet

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amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nippon Oil Co.

On May 25, 1914 a gush occurred at Kurokawa, Akita-ken, and at the well belonging to the Nippon Oil Co., 10,000 *koku* was reported to have flown in a day. Such a remarkable phenomenon has never been experienced in this country or even rare in the world. This hit has given a great promise to the future of mineral oil in Japan. It has caused boom to the shares of the Co., and though the gush has considerably diminished and is now estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 *koku* a day, the discovery will doubtless mark an epoch in the history of petroleum industry of Japan.

## LEADING CONCESSIONAIRES OF MINES

Below is shown the names of concessionaires whose production in 1912 and 1911 exceeded ¥ 2,000,000 in value or nearly so:—

| Name | No. of mines worked | | | Production in 1000 *yen* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metal | Coal | Others | 1911 | 1912 |
| Mitsubishi & Co ... ... ... | 15 | 9 | — | 13 049 | 15,216 |
| Mitsui Mg. De.'t... ... ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12,135 | 12,670 |
| Furukawa & Co ... ... ... | 10 | 2 | — | 8,810 | 10,840 |
| Fujita & Co ... ... ... ... | 8 | — | — | 5,959 | 8,867 |
| F. Kuhara ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | 4,054 | 6,962 |
| Sumitomo Firm ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | 4,805 | 6,580 |
| Hokkaido Tanko Kisen ... | — | 3 | — | 3,864 | 4,285 |
| Hoden Oil Co. ... ... ... | — | — | 6 | 3,369 | 3,903 |
| Kaijima Firm ... ... ... | — | 3 | — | 3,710 | 3,841 |
| C. Tanaka ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 2,958 | 3,363 |
| Nippon Oil Co. ... ... ... | — | — | 6 | 1,839 | 2,925 |

## NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS AT PRINCIPAL MINES

(At the end of June)

| | Metal mines | Coal mines | Non-metal mines | Total | Alluvial-diggers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 69,433 | 126,999 | 6,157 | 202,589 | 3,168 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 74,105 | 152,515 | 7,207 | 233,827 | 1,982 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 74,736 | 137,467 | 9,992 | 222,195 | 2,042 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 72,514 | 145,412 | 8,282 | 229,3 8 | 1,996 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 73,694 | 152,429 | 8,227 | 234,350 | 1,905 |

## WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WORKERS

According to the researches of the Mining Bureau, the condition of work and wages of mine-workers are as below:—

| | Metal mines | | Collieries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of work days per month | Average hours per day | No. of work days per month | Average hours per day |
| Miners ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | 8 | 21 | 9 |
| Dressers ... ... ... ... | 26 | 11 | 24 | 11 |
| Smelters ... ... ... ... | 27 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Mechanics ... ... ... ... | 27 | 11 | 27 | 11 |
| Wagon-hands ... ... ... | — | — | 25 | 11 |

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## Average Wages at Principal Mines (in *yen*; 1912)

| | Metal mines | | | Collieries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Children | Male | Female | Children |
| Miners ... ... ... ... | .690 | .250 | — | .780 | .600 | .380 |
| Timber men ... ... ... | .660 | — | — | .710 | .450 | — |
| Miners' helpers ... ... | .370 | .270 | .190 | .540 | .480 | .260 |
| Dressers ... ... ... ... | .430 | .220 | .150 | .426 | .270 | .180 |
| Smelters ... ... ... | .520 | .170 | .190 | — | — | — |
| Carriers ... ... ... ... | .520 | .300 | .230 | .570 | .390 | — |
| Carpenters &c. ... ... | .620 | .220 | .200 | .610 | .240 | .190 |
| Mechanists ... ... ... | .520 | .240 | .180 | .550 | .280 | .240 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | .420 | .230 | .160 | .440 | .290 | .130 |

## Accidents at the Mines

| | No. of accidents | Death | Severely wounded | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 14,722 | 315 | 519 | 14 223 | 15 057 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 14,803 | 673 | 496 | 14,160 | 15,335 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 15,019 | 425 | 553 | 14,179 | 15,187 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 23,732 | 689 | 1,243 | 21,930 | 23,812 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 31,030 | 989 | 2,416 | 28,331 | 31,736 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

| | Exports (in 1,000) | | | Imports (in 1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copper *kin* | Coal M. tons | Sulphur *kin* | Iron & steel *kin* | Petroleum Gal. |
| 1908... ... ... ... | 60,078 | 2,909 | 50,885 | 778,756 | 72,270 |
| 1909... ... ... ... | 60,883 | 2,844 | 69,018 | 599,385 | 72,170 |
| 1910... ... ... ... | 59,383 | 2,840 | 75,404 | 714,977 | 68,968 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 57,303 | 3,066 | 61,778 | 1,05 ,267 | 63,667 |
| 1912... ... ... ... | 64,630 | 3,468 | 81,860 | 1,337,856 | 56,811 |

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# CHAPTER XVIII

## FISHERY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARK

Fishery in Japan is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand, Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture, greater scarcity of fish and shell-fish being complained of everywhere and some species are even threatened with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced in 1903, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is chiefly in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, o salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated. As to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in the near future to the importance of regular industry.

### FISHERY POPULATION

In 1903 about 931,800 men were exculsively and 1,403,800 were partially engaged in fishery, the corresponding figures in 1908 being 810,000 and 930,000 re-pectively. The scarcity of catch and the growing hardship of living, (annual average catch per boat of 5½ crew is only *yen* 65) probably caused the d crease.

### FISHING-BOAT

Fishing-b ats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number a little above 40,000. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft.

| | Total | Newly built | Worn out | European boats |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 427,260 | 38,302 | 32,156 | 425 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 419,175 | 37,434 | 32,625 | 418 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 424,403 | 38,812 | 31,577 | 503 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 420,103 | 37,222 | 35,801 | 707 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 418,373 | 32,918 | 33,067 | 793 |

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The average cost of building a boat measuring under 18 ft. is estimated *yen* 300 and that for one measuring over 30 ft. at about *yen* 500. The average for a steamer is *yen* 60,000 and for a sailer *yen* 3,000.

## ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN.

| | No. of boats | Crew | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Total |
| Wrecked ... ... ... | 298 | 97 | 32 | 37 | 169 |
| Drifted ... ... ... | 94 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 43 |
| Missing ... ... ... | 49 | 7 | — | 129 | 136 |
| Upset ... ... ... | 518 | 258 | 48 | 270 | 570 |
| Others ... ... ... | 19 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 32 |
| Total (1912) ... | 978 | 382 | 86 | 485 | 953 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 1,095 | 457 | 109 | 675 | 1,239 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 788 | 372 | 121 | 1,375 | 1,888 |

## THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND MARINE PRODUCTS

| | Catches *yen* | Marine products *yen* |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65,334,351 | 35,491,742 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 69,019,864 | 35,230,546 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78,286,386 | 38,506,167 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 83,019,709 | 41,559,106 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88,731,407 | 49,253,111 |

Value of catch and commercial value of principal kinds of fish, shell-fish, etc. were these in 1911 and 1912.

| | 1912 | | 1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1000 *kwan* | 1000 *yen* | 1000 *kwan* | 1000 *yen* |
| Sardine ... ... ... ... ... | 39,063 | 5,570 | 34,089 | 5,652 |
| Bonito ... ... ... ... ... | 13,398 | 7,396 | 13,191 | 7,526 |
| Cuttlefish and squid ... ... | 19,229 | 5,241 | 11,754 | 168 |
| Prawns ... ... ... ... ... | 6,125 | 1,823 | 6,041 | 2,025 |
| Mackerel ... ... ... ... ... | 8,936 | 2,500 | 8,000 | 2,234 |
| Tunny ... ... ... ... ... | 3,205 | 2,287 | 4,262 | 2,678 |
| Yellow-tail ... ... ... ... | 5,977 | 4,273 | 5,184 | 3,561 |
| *Tai* (Pagrus) ... ... ... ... | 4,508 | 5,058 | 4,526 | 5,161 |

| | 1912 | | 1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1000 *kwan* | 1000 *yen* | 1000 *kwan* | 1000 *yen* |
| Squid, dried ... ... ... ... | 3,700 | 4,618 | 2,577 | 3,388 |
| Prawns, boiled ... ... ... ... | 747 | 894 | 632 | 804 |
| Bonito, dried, etc. ... ... ... | 2,479 | 8,464 | 2,160 | 7,331 |
| Mackerel (salted) ... ... ... | 428 | 229 | 443 | 234 |
| Sardine, dried ... ... ... ... | 1,290 | 607 | 1,229 | 632 |
| Sardine (for manure) ... ... | 165 | 88 | 1,715 | 588 |
| Herring, boneless ... ... ... | — | — | 183 | 1,045 |
| Herring (for manure) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Dried Prophyra ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |

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### Leading Districts of Catches (in *yen*; 1912)

| | Fish | Shell fish | Aquatic anim | Total with others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 612,270 | 61,683 | 42,398 | 806,907 |
| Kanagawa ... ... ... | 1,392,020 | 66,045 | 413,868 | 1,915,139 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... | 2,668,718 | 47,294 | 540,150 | 3,301,794 |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... | 2,675,764 | 92,869 | 1,330,090 | 4,242,452 |
| Niigata ... ... ... ... | 1,522,646 | 13,628 | 116,754 | 1,687,247 |
| Chiba ... ... ... ... | 4,527,567 | 473,293 | 296,196 | 5,875,833 |
| Ibaraki ... ... ... ... | 1,673,682 | 95,353 | 59,882 | 1,857,822 |
| Miye ... ... ... ... | 3,088,524 | 165,952 | 234,024 | 3,623,591 |
| Aichi ... ... ... ... | 1,805,574 | 121,276 | 177,931 | 2,240,240 |
| Shizuoka... ... ... ... | 3,570,590 | 39,589 | 300,665 | 4,247,617 |
| Miyagi ... ... ... ... | 907,017 | 94,250 | 79,149 | 1,167,165 |
| Ishikawa ... ... ... | 2,166,027 | 59,996 | 126,735 | 2,377,550 |
| Toyama ... ... ... ... | 1,574,985 | 13,087 | 266,152 | 1,866,493 |
| Shimane ... ... ... ... | 1,089,699 | 35,529 | 307,894 | 1,530,303 |
| Hiroshima ... ... ... | 1,722,084 | 173,856 | 380,004 | 2,399,113 |
| Ehime ... ... ... ... | 1,906,276 | 39,918 | 158,229 | 2,115,871 |
| Kochi ... ... ... ... | 2,657,497 | 7,516 | 511,513 | 3,208,056 |
| Kagoshima ... ... ... | 2,619,336 | 16,199 | 710,278 | 3,431,034 |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... | 10,578,126 | 352,596 | 1,875,800 | 14,251,239 |
| Total with others ... | 69,731,240 | 3,322,658 | 11,457,133 | 88,731,407 |

### Export of Marine Products

The exports that amounted to only ¥560,000 in 1868 grew to ¥ 9,360,000 in 1903, and to about 13 millions at present, the bulk going to China. Custom returns of staple items for 1912 are as follows:—

| | Quantity (1000 *kin*) | Value (*yen*) |
|---|---|---|
| Fish oil ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,250 | 2,175,751 |
| Cod, dried ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,991 | 515,579 |
| Cuttle-fish, dried ... ... ... ... ... | 16,282 | 3,096,335 |
| Muscle of shell-fish, dried ... ... ... | 2,539 | 1,064,876 |
| Sea-cucumber, dried ... ... ... ... | 831 | 398,986 |
| Sea-ear, dried ... ... ... ... ... ... | 729 | 477,858 |

Tinned fish industry is still comparatively insignificant and is a thing to be more fully exploited in future. Tinned crab business has become very active in Hokkaido.

## AQUICULTURE

| | Snapping-turtle *yen* | Oyster *yen* | Carp *yen* | Eel *yen* | Porphyra *yen* | Others *yen* | Total *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... | 13,254 | 169,070 | 429,757 | 189,492 | 1,363,668 | 340,463 | 2,372,047 |
| 1909 ..... | 10,267 | 189,836 | 519,577 | 239,661 | 1,397,728 | 362,224 | 3,026,686 |
| 1910 ..... | 16,501 | 184,575 | 546,316 | 344,291 | 1,835,407 | 535,855 | 3,806,273 |
| 1911 ..... | 17,294 | 220,378 | 655,327 | 304,922 | 1,757,715 | 465,466 | 3,676,921 |
| 1912 ..... | 24,342 | 236,470 | 690,456 | 301,838 | 2,212,369 | 448,597 | 4,106,986 |

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Among the miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process deserves mention, this being only one of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays a terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

## PELAGIC FISHERY

**Bounty to Pelagic Fishery.**—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in '05 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on drag-net, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the maximum rate is:—

Per gross ton steel or iron, *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.

Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15: for gears, *yen* 10 per ton.

Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15.

For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—

Steamer *yen* 22 per gross ton, sailer, *yen* 18.

The rate for crew is as under:—

Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to pr tection must be not more than 200 tons for a steamer and 150 for a sailing vessel, though this limit may be increased to 400 tons for a sailing whaler, 250 for a sailing liner, and 350 for a transport. The number of men enjoying aid is one skipper for one vessel, 1 man for one under 50 tons, 2 for one under 100 tons, 3 for one under 200, and not more than 4 for one over 300. The bounty is granted for 15 years. Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the creation of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corres- ponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907

The development in recent years may be seen from the following, including aided vessels and those not aided.

| | Junk | Sailer | Steamer | Tonnage | Crew | Catches *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 3,556 | 152 | 43 | 36,350 | 5,214,545 | 15,713 |
| 1909 ... ... | 3,096 | 208 | 44 | 36,407 | 4,537,740 | 11,392 |
| 1910 ... ... | 2,795 | 263 | 62 | 34,096 | 5,054,317 | 13,196 |
| 1911 ... ... | 1,197 | 279 | 59 | 27,940 | 5,022,796 | 13,732 |
| 1912 ... ... | 2,300 | 231 | 99 | 24,938 | 5,547,802 | 22,231 |

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**Deep sea Catches.**—The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan proper may be judged from the following returns for 1912.

| | Junk | Sailer | Steamer | Crew | Catches, *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whaling ... ... | 6 | — | 17 | 314 | 267,256 |
| Shark lining... ... | 170 | 26 | 1 | 1,668 | 96,306 |
| Tunny ,, ... ... | 162 | 4 | — | 1,427 | 162,866 |
| ,, drift ... ... | 184 | 1 | — | 782 | 40,950 |
| Cod fishery ... ... | 1 | 3 | — | 72 | 21,186 |
| Mackerel fishery... | 491 | — | — | 3,310 | 103,030 |
| Bonito ,, ... | 629 | 193 | 3 | 15,969 | 2,292,418 |
| Yellow-tail ... ... | 327 | — | — | 1,809 | 72,084 |
| Purse seine ... ... | 14 | — | — | 370 | 9,770 |
| Trawl ... ... ... | — | — | 77 | 1,162 | 2,338,887 |
| Others ... ... ... | 316 | 4 | 1 | 2,056 | 143,049 |
| Total... ... ... | 2,300 | 231 | 99 | 28,938 | 5,547,802 |

It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1912 no less than 896 vessels were provided with the machine.

**Trawling Net.**—The use of steam trawling in coast fishing has begun to be bountied since 1904 but having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, and also on account of the cables being often cut by trawlers, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June 1909 to the sea off the coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu provinces and also Hokkaido, Formosa, Okinawa, and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam-trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding *yen* 100 and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding *yen* 50. The number of trawlers increased to 32 by the end of 1909, and the authorities declared in 1910 that the granting of bounty to a new trawler would be discontinued in future.

**Whaling.**—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., '09 an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain licence which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area of ground, and the number of vessels is reserved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engaged in the business. A fine not exceeding *yen* 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions.

## JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

**In Korean Seas.**—The earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation has been striking. At present more

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than 5,000 fising craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives leave in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥5,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea.)

**In Russian Territory.**—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years. Over 180 stations are at present opened to our fishermen, and it is a matter of regret that very often troubles have occurred between the Russian authorities and Japanese fishermen, thereby seriously interfering with the latter's work, which has done so much in exploiting the marine wealth that had been left in neglect. In 1912 and 1913 the catch, principally salmon and trout, amounted to about 700,000 *koku* valued at ¥ 8,000 000 roughly, one *koku* weighing 40 *kwan*.

**In Canada.**—Japanese fishing in Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, with prospect of further increased.

**In Chili.**—A new fishing company has just been promoted in Japan by Baron Shibusawa and others, with the express purpose of capturing and collecting fishes and sea-weeds that abound along the Chilian coast. The undertaking obtained a hearty support of the Chilian Government which has granted various privileges to the Co. The chief objects of the company are (1) to supply fresh fish to the markets of that country, (2) to get fish oil and export it to the U.S.A. and Japan, (3) to ship dried squid to the Oriental markets and (4) to collect the Tengal isinglass sea-weed and send it to the mother country.

## SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan Proper the refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is from the first a State monopoly in the island, and this practice was also adopted for Japan Proper in June, 1905, from necessity of war finance. The yearly production amounts to about 1,000,000,000 *kin*. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit is called "obnoxious taxes," and continues to evoke loud complaint. (See also Chapter on Finance).

| | Salt fields (Area) | No. of Furnace | Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *cho* | | 1000 *kin* |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 7,954 | 15,245 | 1,038,048 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 7,862 | 15,007 | 995,058 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,903 | 10,083 | 946,192 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,060 | 7,706 | 949,233 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,953 | 7,339 | 1,033,445 |

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# CHAPTER XIX

## FORESTRY

### AREA

Forests occupy about 72 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas or areas planted with young trees. Evils of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt, disastrous floods, from which the country has not infrequently suffered, being attributable to it.

Forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

*Area of Forests* (1 *cho* = 2.5 acres)

(At the end of 1912)

| Ownership | Protection forests *cho* | Utilization forests *cho* | Percentage forests *cho* | Total *cho* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Forests ... ... ... | 545,496.1 | 7,362,173.2 | 58,942.6 | 7,966,611.9 |
| Crown Forests... ... ... | 10,553.6 | 1,787,339.0 | — | 1,997,8[illegible]2.6 |
| Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forests ... ... ... ... | 580,861.7 | 8,560,167.0 | — | 9,141,028.7 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,136,911,4 | 17,709,679.2 | 58,942.6 | 18,905,633.2 |

*Note.*—Percentage forests mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return for the service are allowed certain percentage of forest produce. (See article on Adjustment). Besides there are about 2,000,000 *cho* of moors, of which about 150,000 each belong to the State and the Crown, the balance of 1,700,000 representing being private or communal forests.

Principal trees in the sub-tropical forests are:—Camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora), several species of oaks( Quercus ilex, Q. silva, Q. acuta, etc.), several species of pines (Pinus densiflora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperative forests are:—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Cryptomeria japonica), *Hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abies firma); *Tsuga* (Tsuga Siebodii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens); *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Keyaki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Poplar, Prunus etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in the frigid forests are: -*Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezo-matsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of the Main island and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of the prefectures containing not less than 600,000 *cho* (or 1,250,900 acres) in the year 1912-13.

| | *cho* |
|---|---|
| Niigata | 601,858.0 |
| Shizuoka | 503,650.5 |
| Gifu | 896,991.3 |
| Nagano | 1,058,036.4 |
| Fukushima | 754,171.9 |
| Iwate | 912,707.6 |
| Aomori | 542,025 9 |
| Yamagata | 575,982.4 |
| Akita | 512,830.3 |
| Hokkaido | 4,773,040.7 |

## FOREST ECONOMY

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1912-13 year (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

| Kind of tree | Timber | | Fagots | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity *Shakujime* (ab. 12 cubic ft.) | Value *yen* | Quantity *Tana* (ab. 3×6×6 ft.) | Value *yen* |
| Hinoki | 1,132,463 | 3,981,985 | 30,031 | 73,223 |
| Hiba | 45,169 | 109,319 | 1,140 | 4,373 |
| Sugi | 6,610,568 | 19,634,058 | 218,675 | 254,161 |
| Pines | 8,050,784 | 13,441,896 | 3,439,223 | 7,409,266 |
| Abies | 1,558,159 | 1,741,697 | 19,477 | 20,776 |
| Tsuga | 1,284,746 | 1,226,561 | 716,751 | 16,564 |
| Camphor | 7,895 | 30,592 | 2,635 | 7,957 |
| Quercus | 80,091 | 221,038 | 762,805 | 1,725,378 |
| Chestnut | 577,095 | 1,037,827 | 212,777 | 269,424 |
| Keyaki | 176,228 | 651,772 | 74,409 | 260,281 |
| Kunugi | 35,745 | 38,625 | 827,434 | 2,849,489 |
| Others | 2,480,693 | 1,995,046 | 10,787,693 | 17,421,086 |
| Total | 22,039,740 | 44,110,426 | 16,393,050 | 30,411,999 |
| Bamboos | 5,920,509 | 2,480,263 | — | — |

### AVERAGE OUTPUT OF FOREST PRODUCTS FOR YEARS (1908–12)

(IN ¥ 1,000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber | 34,512 | Fuels | 21,860 |
| Charcoals | 17,265 | Boards | 17,139 |
| Underwood | 2,736 | Musbrooms | 2,090 |
| Bamboos | 2,003 | Wooden clogs | 1,742 |
| Young plants | 1,227 | Camphor and camphor oil | 1,000 |
| Barks of *sugi* | 925 | Scantling | 817 |
| Fruits | 687 | Chest boards | 537 |
| Sleepers | 625 | Wild vegetables | 499 |

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### Financial Yield of Forest Classified (1913)

| | Timber | Fagots | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *yen* | *yen* | *yen* |
| State ... ... ... ... ... | 2,246,854 | 1,152,554 | 3,399,408 |
| Crown... ... ... ... ... | 2,727,845 | 150,651 | 1,878,496 |
| Percentage... ... ... ... | 104,521 | 16,497 | 121,018 |
| Public and private ... ... | 40,352,059 | 29,142,665 | 69,494,725 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 44,431,279 | 30,462,368 | 74,893,647 |

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these.

| | Receipt | Expense | Balance surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *yen* | *yen* | *yen* |
| 1908-9 ... ... ... ... | 13,227,013 | 6,522,446 | 6,029,329 |
| 1909-10 ... ... ... ... | 13,600,561 | 6,544,634 | 5,983,540 |
| 1910-11 ... ... ... ... | 14,395,888 | 7,383,228 | 5,766,334 |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | 14,518,585 | 7,067,446 | 6,107,072 |
| 1912-13 ... ... ... ... | 12,317,752 | 7,481,851 | 4,835,901 |

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

## FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and imports trade are given below (in 1,000 *yen*)

| | Timber | Boards for tea-chests | Match sticks | Bamboos | Exports total | Imports total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... | 7,854 | 693 | 174 | 395 | 9,116 | 1,384 |
| 1909... ... ... | 5,233 | 532 | 204 | 368 | 6,338 | 1,040 |
| 1910... ... ... | 6,058 | 694 | 179 | 425 | 7,356 | 1,528 |
| 1911... ... ... | 6,091 | 919 | 155 | 423 | 7,605 | 1,609 |
| 1912... ... ... | 5,895 | 1,175 | 226 | 430 | 7,725 | 2,120 |

Japanese timber etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especi lly intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak wood from Siam and various kinds of timber from Canada, America and England. Teak figured ¥ 500,252 in 1910.

## ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross areas that are to be preserved as State property, areas to be sold, regenerated, and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds from the

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sale of unnecessary area. Up to 1912 the area sold amounted to 627,771 *cho*, yielding *yen* 37,933,896 against *yen* 24,871,558 spent. From 1913 till 1917 or 1618 the area to be similarly treated, is put at 293,588 *cho* with an income of *yen* 3,510,875 at the expense of *yen* 773,644. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1913 these were no less than 253 cases representing 8,740 *cho*, these being delivered to the claimants as a result of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

The working plan definitely decided upon up to the end of March 1912 for 260 divisions comprising, 1,735.174. *cho*, as based on the data so far ascertained, was this:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High forest system... ... ... | 80% | Barren area ... ... ... | 10% |
| Coppice system... ... ... ... | 4 „ | | |
| Coppice-with-standard ... ... | 6 „ | Total ... ... ... | 100% |

The principal trees to be preserved or planted in these forests are, for conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, pines, *larix*, *hiba*, *abies*, *tsuga*, and *picea*, and, for broad-leaf trees, *quercus*, *fagus*, cinnamomum, *keyaki*, castanea, *fraxinus*, *acer*, and a few others. The rotation system adopted is as follows for principal trees:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sugi* ... ... ... | 80-120 years | *Hiba* ... ... | 130-150 years |
| Larix ... ... | 60- 80 „ | *Hinoki* ... ... | 100-200 „ |
| Juglans & castanea | 80 „ | *Keyaki* ... ... | 80-120 „ |
| Pines ... ... | 30- 80 „ | Cinnamomum . | 50-220 „ |
| Quercus ... ... | 80-120 „ | | |

The planting effected from the beginning of the adjustment program in 1900 to end of March 1913 amounted to 215,977 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 624,958 and from the same year an area of 78,768 *cho* is to be planted at the expense of *yen* 3,062,546.

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left neglected. The authorities, to encourage planting, began to grant more or less aid since 1907. At first this aid was given for encouraging formation of camphor tree forests and also in the shape of granting free seeds of what were judged most valuable trees, as camphor-tree, quercus, *keyaki* juglans, etc. In 1907 it was decided to give further protection for planting, i.e., to grant *yen* 464,331 for the term of 8 years ending March 1915.

## SAWING BUSINESS

### Government Yards

The State some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it used to dispose of trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in 1909). They will be sold before long.

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*Total Volume of Felling (shakujime) and Conversion*

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber ... ... ... ... | 20,346,555 | 21,929,432 | 22,378,029 |
| Fagots (*Tana*) ... ... ... | 16,502,900 | 15,890,505 | 16,410,594 |

*Sided Logs and Charcoals (kwan)*

| | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber ... ... ... ... | 377,973 | 799,985 | 1,222,600 |
| Charcoals ... ... ... ... | 2,651 | 3,000 | 348,000 |

There were besides some quantities of fagots.

*Hewn Boards, etc.*

| | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber ... ... ... ... | 44,723 | 132,160 | 290,000 |

PRIVATE SAWING YARDS

As returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce private sawing yards throughout Japan proper number 698, capital invested being *yen* 7,727,360 and wood converted amounting to 8,584,393 *shakujime*. Steam, water-power, electricity, oil engine, etc., supply motive power which aggregates over 11,525 h.p. Of the total the districts under the jurisdiction of Akita and Osaka head the list, as follows:—

| | No. of yard | *yen* 1,000 | 1,000 *Shakujime* | H.P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akita ... ... ... ... | 41 | 4,712 | 1,349 | 2,567 |
| Osaka... ... ... ... | 202 | 1,685 | 3,545 | 2,840 |

## KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Rik-u (Japan sea half of Northern extremity of North-eastern Japan) and Kiso. The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal soure of income of the fief of Owari, and at present as one of the most important hereditary Crown properties The district covers 382,500 acres of which the Crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the firs time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *shakujime* (1 *shime* = ab. 12 c.ft.) are felled every year and the worth of *yen* 700,000 timber approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso office spends about *yen* 350,000 a year all told so that the forests yield net profit of about *yen* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *yen* 50 is needed in planting the area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only 4 miles and two lines of forest-path, but this has been vastly improved with the completion of the west section of the Government Central

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Railway, as it traverses the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakujime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakujime* as converted timber to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *yen* 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to *yen* 2,090,000 a year. As yearly expenditures will not exceed *yen* 7,000,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme, the net yield to the Crown will then amount to *yen* 1,300,000 a year.

## CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin* = 1⅓ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan Proper and by southern China.

### *Supply and Output of Camphor*

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan Proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan Proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan Proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains to rival the Formosan camphor, and last of all the synthetic camphor appeared to further complicate the situation. The Formosan Government had to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui Firm. It is true camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As a tree must be over 60 years old to yield a comparatively larger percentage of camphor, the supply of trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed.

In view of the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. The Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor

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trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting. Over 3,000 acres have received planting there. The acreage in Japan Proper is about 2,000 acres.

### *Experiments on Camphor Twigs*

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose, though the result of analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural College, Imperial University, Tokyo, has been satisfactory.

The Monopoly Bureau has made an experiment by cutting off branches of camphor trees and manufacturing camphor out of the leaves and twigs, with satisfactory results. An extensive area of camphor forest at Okago, about 5 miles from Nagayo Station on the Kyushu Railway, was chosen for the experiment, and not only has the new method proved more profitable but the growth of the lopped trees has also proved very satisfactory. Full particulars have not yet been published, but it is believed that the satisfactory results of this experiment will open a new epoch in the camphor industry.

### *Output and Value of Refined Camphor (Japan Proper)*

| | Quantity (1000 *kin*) | Value (1000 *yen*) | | Quantity (1000 *kin*) | Value (1000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907..... | 699 | 1,754 | 1910..... | 1,482 | 1,455 |
| 1908..... | 832 | 887 | 1911..... | 1,674 | 1,742 |
| 1909..... | 1,673 | 1,741 | 1912..... | 2,087 | 2,043 |

## GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present about 200 species of birds are either placed under absolute protection or are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportsmen was enormous, as many as 130,791 in 1904, with evil result as to reproduction of birds, but the number has markedly fallen off since the fees were raised. This has again increased owing to some reduction.

| | License A. | License B. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 4,977 | 38,675 | 43,651 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 4,943 | 41,343 | 46,292 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 7,054 | 85,371 | 92,425 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 7,535 | 84,730 | 62,265 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... ... | 7,521 | 86,006 | 93,527 |

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Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves as they exist in the West are few and far between, though there are about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild ducks, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

## Protected Birds

The principal species of the protected birds are enumerated below:—

Cranes (*Grus*, 6 species); swallows (*Hirundo*, 3; *Cotyle*, 1); tits (*Parus*, 4; *Sitta*, 1; *Certhia*, 1; *Aegithalus*, 2); Japanese wren (*Troglodytes*, 1); goldcrest (*Regulus*, 1); warblers (*Cisticola*, 1; *Phylloscopus*, 3; *Cettia*, 1); fly-catcher group (*Niltava*, 1; *Erythacus*, 1; *Ruticilla*, 1; *Tarsiger*, 1; *Xanthopygia*, 1; *Prantincola*, 1; *Muscicapa*, 2; *Terpsiphone*, 1); wagtails (*Motacilla*, 5; *Anthus*, 1; *Limonidromus*, 1); cuckoos (*Cuculus*, 3); Japanese goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*, 1); owls (*Strix*, 3); kite (*Milous*, 1); buzzards (*Butero*, 2); dusky ousel group (*Turdus*, 8; *Monticola*, 1; *Erithacus*, 2; *Cinclus*, 1); sea-gulls (*Rissa*, 1; *Xema*, 1; *Larus*, 10); *Sterna*, 8; *Gygis*, 1; *Anous*, 1; *Micranous*, 1; *Hydrochelidon*, 1; *Hydroprogne*, 1; *Cerorhyncha*, 1; sea-spallows (*Synthliborhamphus*, 2; *Simorhynchus*, 3; *Brachyramphus*, 2); *Columbus* 4; *Puffinus*, 6; phea ants (*Phasianus*, 4); bulbuls (*Hypsipetes*, 3); starlings (*Sturnus*, 1; *Sturnia* 2; *Ampelis*, 2); larks (*Alauda*, 2; *Otocorys*, 1; shrikes (*Lanius*, 5); quails (*Coturnix*, 2); hazel-grouse (*Tetrao*, 1); ptarmigan (*Lagopus*, 1); pigeons and doves (*Columba*, 1; *Turtur*, 3; *Chalcophaps*, 1; *Treron*, 2; *Carpophaga*, 1); snipes (*Scolopax*, 4; *Rhynchaea*, 1); water rail (*Rallus*, 1); moor hens (*Gallinula*, 1); *Fulica*, 1); Japanese storks (*Ciconia*, 1; *Platelea*, 1; *Ibis*, 1); wild geese (*Anser*, several sp.); wild ducks (*Anas*, several sp.; *Ardea*, several sp.); etc.

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# CHAPTER XX

## INDUSTRY

### CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1868

**Raw Silk.** (1870) The first filature in Japan was established by the feudal prince of Mayebashi at Iwagami village, by engaging a Swiss expert; (1872) the Government established a filature at Tomioka, Joshu, a French expert supervising the work, (this was sold to the Mitsui in '93); (1874) Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition brought home a large number of foreign samples of industry; (1876) the first export of raw silk without intervention of foreign merchant made to U. S. A.; (1877) the first Industrial Exhibition was held in Tokyo; (1878) throwing factory, 1st in Japan, was opened at Kanazawa, Kaga, (1889) Government issued Silk Egg Inspection Regulation; (1985) Silk Conditioning House opened at Yokohama.

**Spinning.** (1870) Spinning Machine was started by the prince of Satsuma at Sakai, Osaka-fu (this was the 2nd jenny installed since the opening, first was set up in 1863 at Kagoshima by the same prince); (1872) 1st private jenny of ring-frame was opened at Oji; (1877) Silk spinning factory, first in Japan, was established at Shimmachi, Gumma-ken, by Government, three German experts being specially invited for the purpose (this was sold in 1887 to the Mitsui); (1878) Government ordered from Manchester two machines of 2,000 spindles each (one started work in '81 at Ohira village, Mikawa, was sold in '86 to Shinoda Naokata, the other was set up at Kami-no-e village, Hiroshima-ken, in '81, to be sold to the local office the following year and then by the latter to the local-*shizoku*); (1879) Government purchased 20 jennies (1 from England and 10 constructed at the Public Works Dep't) and sold them between '80 and '81 and at 10 years' instalment without interest to businessmen in Osaka, Miye, Shizuoka, etc.; (1890) contract was entered into between Japanese spinners and Messrs. Tata & Co., Bombay, for direct supply of raw cotton; (1896) Import duty on raw cotton was abolished; (1896) Gassed yarn was first produced in Japan.

**Weaving and Dyeing.** (1871) Cotton flannel was first produced at Wakayama; (1872) jacquards and batten looms were first introduced to Kyoto which sent its weavers to Lyon in that year for investigation of foreign weaving; (1873); Isuke Date, a master weaver of Kyoto, was sent to the Vienna Exhibition to investigate fabrics and art of weaving; (1875) a weaving shop was started at Kyoto by the local government and students were taught Western style of weaving; (1875) aniline dye stuff began to be introduced about this time, and its imperfect use at various weaving centre

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caused a degeneration of the art; a dyeing shop was established in Kyoto and the Western style of dyeing was taught for the first time; (1877) jacquards were first constructed in Japan; the Kyoto local government sent its students to Lyon to study dyeing (some others were also sent in 1880); (1879) the art of muslin printing was devised in Osaka; (1884) *Habutaye* was first exported to America by weavers of Kiryu (followed by export of figured *habutaye* in '85); (1888) the Law relating to Patents, Designs and Trade-mark was promulgated for the first time; (1889) five pieces of the Japanese gobelins sent to the Paris World Exhibition won gold medals; (1895) shirtings, sheetings etc. began about this time to be produced at home and exported abroad; (1896) the first muslin factory was established in Osaka.

**Ceramics and Glass.** (1870) Dr. Wagner, German expert, was engaged by the Saga fief; (1875) Chinjukan revived Satsuma ware; (1876) Government purchased the glass factory at Shinagawa and engaged an English expert to produce flint glass; (1877) European style furnace was first set up at the Government laboratory; (1883) the Shimada glass (1st private) factory was established at Osaka; (1884) the Gov. factory was converted into a private concern; (1888) copper lithograph was successfully applied for practical purpose at Toki, Mino; (1908) the Japan Faience Co. was started in Kanazawa, Kaga.

**Matches.** (1875) Safety-matches were first produced by Mr. Shimizu in Tokyo (he was sent to France by Gov. in '73 to study civil engineering.); (1870) 1st match factory established by him under State aid; first export to China; 1st match factory established same year at Kobe (largest centre in Japan); (1880) imports of foreign matches practically stopped.

**Fancy-Matting.** (1878) M. Isozaki, mat-maker of Okayama-ken, first produced a brocade mat modelled on Ceylon matting; (1881) matting was first exported to England, Hamburg, '84; U.S.A. '85; (1886) figured matting was invented in Okayama.

**Straw-braid.** (1874) Straw-braids exported for the first time to U.S.A.; (1879) breaching process with sulphuric acid introduced; (1884) industry introduced into Takahashi, Bitchu, now principal centre of the goods; (1891) dyeing braids in various colors instead of blue alone as before was devised.

**Printing-paper.** (1874) First Western style paper mill was established in Tokyo by engaging an English expert; (1875) Government paper-mill was started at Oji; (1876) the Japan Paper Making Co. for making pulp with rags and straw began to turn out pulp (Co. was organized by Walsh and eleven other foreigners; it was dissolved as soon as tariff was enforced in U.S.A. and was purchased by Walsh).

**Shipbuilding.** (1871) the first ship of the Naval Yard at Yokohama was completed (the Tokugawa Gov. started work in 1866); Nagasaki Yard was transferred to the Government (it was established in 1860 by the Tokugawa); Government purchased the Hyogo Yard (it was established by capitalists of Kanazawa); (1876) Ishikawajima Yard (est. by the Prince of Mito prior to the Restoration and transferred to the Government) was sold, being the first private yard modelled on foreign style; (1881) the Osaka Iron Works was established by an English naval constructor who was in the service of the Japanese Navy; (1884) the Nagasaki Shipyard lented to the Mitsubishi and afterward sold to it; (1886) Shipbuilding Encouragement Law carried into effect; (1898) the Hitachi-maru, largest steamer (6,000 tons) thus far built at home, was completed at the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.

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# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

## Government Encouragement and Protection

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime owe their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government. Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-work, brickmaking, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception. Between 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1883, when the Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial considerations, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are printing office, steel foundry, mint, etc.

## Factory and Domestic Industries

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or other kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufacturers mostly date from the beginning of Meiji Tenno's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the later war. The modern manufacturers aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervision and control being the principal business as regards factory manufacturers while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of factories is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules concerning buildings. Factory law, though already enacted by the authorities, still remains unenforced. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc., that of loaning improved power looms to weavers and dyers being the most conspicuous instance in this connection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

## Peculiar Features of Japanese Industry

**Skilled-Laborers.**—Japanese industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the scarcity, as yet, of skilled laborers as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894-5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not a few of them are of later origin, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lacks skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some ship building yards, they are by no means as efficient as their

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Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. Though Japanese skilled laborers almost command equal wages as those of Europe it may broadly be stated that as to *per capita* output, two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign. (see also the Chap. on Social polities and Labor problems).

**Woman's Work in Japanese Industry.**—On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handcraft, and especially between female operatives of the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which requires in the West 1 ½ or even 1 ¾ hands. This defty hand work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan, the greater part of labor in all Japanese factories, counting only those employing not less than five workhands, being supplied by women-workers, according to the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. (see also Chap. on Social Polities, etc.)

In inquiring into the relative share of women workers in some of the principal branches of our industry, it is found that in sericulture and silk-reeling they supply 90% of the total labor required, over 80 in weaving, embroidery, cigar and cigarette-making, net-work and cord-making; over 70 in spinning drawn work, mat-making, wood-shaving, and straw-plant work; and over 60 in cotton-spinning, braid-work, portiers, paper-making, preserved meats or fruit business. In fans and tailoring the two sexes are evenly balanced as to the share of the work contributed.

In one sense, therefore Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labors has this peculiality, viz, that it is not compatible with factory system, and can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of famale labor collected in any large number. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and mothers that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk manufacturing, straw braid etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foreign sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan.

**Iron in Japanese Industry.**—Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. For a nation possessing some 60 million souls, as Japan does, the presence of only two or three steel foundries, and the largest run by the Government at enormous loss, can hardly be regarded as a sign that factory industry has a bright future.

## INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Trade.

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| Year | No. of Cos. | Paid up capital (1,000 yen) | Reserves (1,000 yen) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,087 | 1,114,227 | 237,284 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,720 | 1,215,386 | 326,853 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,549 | 1,367,164 | 346,491 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,308 | 1,481,401 | 363,543 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,031 | 1,549,963 | 301,111 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,887 | 1,756,610 | 457,430 |

## INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of yen 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1911 and '12:—

| Kind | No. of Cos. '12 | No. of Cos. '11 | Paid up capital (1,000 yen) '12 | Paid up capital (1,000 yen) '11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beer brewing ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 12,464 | 11,873 |
| Braid and other threads ... | 33 | 23 | 726 | 387 |
| Bricks and tiles ... ... ... | 56 | 55 | 4,363 | 3,679 |
| Cement ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 20 | 11,164 | 10,339 |
| Chemical stuff... ... ... ... | 37 | 21 | 2,492 | 4,196 |
| Coal mining ... ... ... ... | 42 | 45 | 43,213 | 44,199 |
| Cokes... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | 694 | 643 |
| Copper and iron works ... ... | 30 | 110 | 488 | 7,000 |
| Cords and nets... ... ... ... | 25 | 21 | 2,331 | 1,850 |
| Cotton spinning ... ... ... | 32 | 26 | 65,173 | 59,875 |
| Dyeing and bleaching ... ... | 111 | 100 | 2,577 | 2,865 |
| Electric light ... ... ... ... | 38 | 204 | 5,535 | 113,656 |
| Fertilizers... ... ... ... ... | 72 | 69 | 13,760 | 13,744 |
| Gas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79 | 57 | 54,548 | 42,659 |
| Grain cleaning... ... ... ... | 177 | 153 | 2,209 | 1,961 |
| Ice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 56 | 50 | 3,357 | 3,173 |
| Knitting works... ... ... ... | 23 | 26 | 491 | 849 |
| Leathers ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 21 | 4,694 | 4,308 |
| Matches and match sticks ... | 35 | 37 | 3,015 | 3,077 |
| Milling ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 30 | 5,407 | 5,511 |
| Mining and metallurgical ... | 79 | 75 | 60,776 | 104,866 |
| Oils ... ... ... ... ... ... | 53 | 44 | 2,976 | 2,929 |
| Paper mills ... ... ... ... | 70 | 59 | 22,151 | 19,469 |
| Petroleum boring & refining ... | 22 | 26 | 26,845 | 28,976 |
| Porcelains and earthenwares | 42 | 47 | 1,369 | 1,324 |
| Printing and type foundry ... | 139 | 127 | 3,989 | 3,312 |
| Raw silk ... ... ... ... ... | 307 | 320 | 6,361 | 5,760 |
| Rolling stocks ... ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 2,158 | 1,689 |
| *Sake* brewing ... ... ... ... | 369 | 351 | 9,648 | 8,974 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 23 | 1,846 | 1,755 |
| Shipbuilding ... ... ... ... | 25 | 25 | 28,033 | 28,750 |
| Soy and *miso* ... ... ... ... | 225 | 198 | 5,303 | 4,902 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spinning and other fibres ... | 6 | 8 | 6,656 | 10,363 |
| Sugar refining ... ... ... ... | 13 | 14 | 15,017 | 12,930 |
| Tissues, cotton ... ... ... ... | 169 | 155 | 11,130 | 5,975 |
| „ silk ... ... ... ... | 62 | 74 | 3,078 | 4,329 |
| „ woollen ... ... ... | 17 | 13 | 11,368 | 5,548 |
| „ others ... ... ... ... | 130 | 111 | 3,030 | 1,843 |

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woollen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil extraction, ceramics, mining and quarry.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

To mention leading districts containing companies with capital over *yen* 10,000,000 p.u. each we have for 1912.

| | No. of Cos. | Paid up capital (*yen* 1,000) | | No. of Cos. | Paid up capital (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... | 901 | 64,673 | Nagano ... ... | 646 | 19,665 |
| Fukuoka ... ... | 343 | 37,255 | Niigata ... ... | 408 | 61,064 |
| Gifu ... ... ... | 290 | 13,244 | Okayama ... ... | 319 | 18,190 |
| Hiroshima ... | 367 | 17,832 | Osaka ... ... | 1,035 | 225,664 |
| Hokkaido ... | 580 | 40,476 | Shizuoka ... ... | 565 | 30,789 |
| Hyogo ... ... | 846 | 89,457 | Tochigi ... ... | 203 | 13,459 |
| Kanagawa ... | 420 | 91,037 | Tokyo ... ... | 1,666 | 703,410 |
| Kyoto ... ... | 390 | 48,234 | Toyama ... ... | 348 | 18,799 |
| Miye ... ... | 203 | 250,29 | Yehime ... ... | 211 | 17,056 |

## FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

| | No. of factories | | | No. of operatives employed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Run by motive power | Run by manual power | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 5,617 | 5,773 | 11,390 | 248,751 | 400,925 | 649,676 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 6,723 | 8,703 | 15,426 | 240,864 | 451,357 | 692,221 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 6,731 | 6,792 | 13,522 | 274,587 | 442,574 | 717,161 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 7,756 | 6,472 | 14,228 | 317,388 | 476,497 | 793,885 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 8,710 | 6,409 | 15,119 | 348,230 | 515,217 | 863,447 |

*Note.*—For 1912 kind of motive powers is as follows:—

| | No. of engines | Horse power |
|---|---|---|
| Steam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,599 | 471,805 |
| Gas ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,246 | 31,971 |
| Petroleum ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,092 | 7,395 |

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| | | No. of engines | Horse power |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water wheel | Turbines | 174 | 105,680 |
| | Pelton's | 186 | 58,107 |
| | Japanese | 764 | 2,894 |
| Dynamo | | 1,150 | 263,991 |
| Motor | | 6,871 | 160,939 |

## KIND OF FACTORIES CLASSIFIED

| Kind of enterprises | No. of factories | Factories not worked by motive power | Employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| Textile Industry | | | |
| Filature | 3,056 | 471 | 216,833 |
| Spinning | 163 | 17 | 117,085 |
| Weaving | 3,804 | 2,096 | 145,291 |
| Knitting and Braiding | 413 | 126 | 14,494 |
| Machinery | | | |
| Machine making | 363 | 33 | 16,110 |
| Shipbuilding | 122 | 42 | 38,190 |
| Tools and implements | 264 | 94 | 15,510 |
| Foundry, metal and metal-ware making | 511 | 143 | 19,841 |
| Chemical | | | |
| Ceramics | 761 | 588 | 28,233 |
| Paper-making | 199 | 65 | 11,474 |
| Dye-stuff, paints, pigments, etc. | 18 | 4 | 702 |
| Leather | 22 | 9 | 966 |
| Explosives | 162 | 136 | 17,164 |
| Artificial manures | 45 | 7 | 2,352 |
| Medicines and chemicals | 79 | 40 | 3,639 |
| Paper-ware | 93 | 75 | 2,736 |
| Food and drinking | | | |
| Brewing | 1,020 | 744 | 22,283 |
| Sugar-refining | 17 | 4 | 1,363 |
| Tobacco-manufacture | 22 | — | 2,415 |
| Tea-curing | 153 | 110 | 4,018 |
| Lemonade, ice, mineral waters | 55 | 3 | 1,630 |
| Cleaning of grains and flour | 216 | 6 | 5,129 |
| Confectionery | 111 | 67 | 2,148 |
| Canning, etc. | 76 | 43 | 1,756 |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| Printing | 545 | 123 | 20,981 |
| Wood and bamboo ware | 589 | 218 | 15,157 |
| Leather goods | 23 | 12 | 1,246 |
| Feather ware | 29 | 16 | 2,419 |
| Reeds and straw-plait ware | 68 | 66 | 2,199 |
| Stone industry | 40 | 33 | 932 |
| Lacquer ware | 27 | 26 | 454 |

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| Kind of enterprises | No. of factories | Factories not worked by motive power | Employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special workshops | | | |
| Electricity ... ... ... ... ... | 76 | 6 | 2,956 |
| Metallurgy ... ... ... ... ... | 41 | 1 | 17,128 |
| Mining... ... ... ... ... ... | 228 | 48 | 53,403 |
| Gas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28 | 1 | 1,515 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 13,439 | 5,473 | 809,752 |

## LEADING INDUSTRIES

### I. SPINNING

**Cotton Spinning.**—The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima, but it was about 15 years later that both the Government and people began to pay serious attention to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered, the total number of spindles in actual operation at the end of 1913 reaching 2,000,000. Japanese yarns have in China a very promising market, where the first export occurred in 1890, and in spite of Indian yarns competing the export to China has recently made a striking progress.

Raw cotton used chiefly comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser counts, those of Nos. 16 and 20 occupying about one-half of the total output, due to the relatively low standard of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on handlooms. Of the total output about 70% are consumed at home and 30 exported to China and elsewhere. Apart from the coarseness of Japan made yarns, one serious defect of the production is lack of uniformity in quality, yarns of same count differing much in size of filament, etc. according to mills. The defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machinery. It is partly in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. The mills now number about 90, the leading establishments being shown elsewhere. The general statistics of this industry are as follows:

*Cotton Spinning*

| | No. of mills | Paid up capital (1000 *yen*) | Spindles (1000) | Output (1000 *kwan*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 86 | 52,417 | 1,403 | 42,864 |
| 1909 | 88 | 57,977 | 1,785 | 50,034 |
| 1910 | 92 | 59,315 | 1,896 | 56,396 |
| 1911 | 90 | 61,696 | 1,901 | 55,974 |
| 1912 | 93 | 66,161 | 2,212 | 67,912 |

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*Exports and Imports of Cotton Yarns*

| | Exports | | Imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity (1000 *kin*) | Value (1000 *yen*) | Quantity (1000 *kin*) | Value (1000 *yen*) |
| 1908 | 51,770 | 20,993 | 1,865 | 1,395 |
| 1909 | 81,290 | 32,106 | 961 | 868 |
| 1910 | 106,779 | 46,094 | 304 | 344 |
| 1911 | 78,654 | 40,213 | 552 | 684 |
| 1912 | 106,196 | 53,680 | 568 | 630 |

*Leading Districts of Cotton Spinning* (1912)

| | No. of mill | Paid up capital (*yen* 1,000) | Spindles | Operatives (Daily average) | Output *kwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... | 6 | -- | 162,796 | 8,979 | 5,773,668 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... | 8 | 1,674 | 285,761 | 12,534 | 9,828,372 |
| Mie ... ... ... | 3 | 7,272 | 91,797 | 4,445 | 3,736,546 |
| Okayama ... ... | 9 | 1,075 | 132,714 | 7,388 | 4,867,990 |
| Osaka ... ... ... | 20 | 17,140 | 784,234 | 28,765 | 20,659,236 |
| Wakayama ... ... | 7 | 1,805 | 65,962 | 3,839 | 2,637,097 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... | 9 | 32,094 | 301,900 | 13,097 | 5,196,958 |

Silk Spinning.—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi and Fuji, though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 102,000. Waste cocoons used as material are produced annually about 85,000 *koku*. The silk spinned yarns produced at home exceed 500,000 *kwan*. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, patented, for simplifying the process of spinning by dispensing with the tedious drying of cocoons, is expected to go a long way for pushing this business. The latest statistics are shown below: —

*Silk Spinning*

| | No. of mills | Paid up capital (1000 *yen*) | Spindles (1000) | Output (1000 *kwan*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Silk yarn | Tsumugi |
| 1908 | 9 | 6,875 | 75 | 264 | 160 |
| 1909 | 9 | 5,762 | 71 | 236 | 197 |
| 1910 | 9 | 6,162 | 63 | 253 | 237 |
| 1911 | 9 | *300 | 64 | 244 | 214 |
| 1912 | 9 | 365 | 74 | 330 | 272 |

* The decrease is due to the amalgamation with the cotton spinning mills.

Hempen Spinning.—The first hemp spinning mill was established in Shiga-ken in 1886, with aid from the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were started in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc. At present the statistics stand as follows:

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*Hempen Spinning*

| | No. of mill | Paid up capital (1000 *yen*) | Spindles (1000) | Output (1000 *kwan*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 9 | 4,983 | 27 | 905 |
| 1909 | 14 | 4,997 | 25 | 757 |
| 1910 | 15 | 5,001 | 19 | 1,249 |
| 1911 | 16 | 5,006 | 23 | 1,401 |
| 1912 | 14 | 6,609 | 24 | 913 |

*Leading Districts of Hempen Spinning*

| | No. of mill | Output (*kwan*) | | No. of mill | Output (*kwan*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Osaka ... ... ... | 1 | 147,896 | Tochigi ... ... ... | 2 | 202,329 |
| Kanagawa ... ... | 8 | 100,786 | Shiga ... ... ... | 1 | 133,421 |
| Hyogo... ... ... | 1 | 144,268 | Hokkaido ... ... | 1 | 185,144 |

## II. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery, attained at one time suffered a temporary check owing to the arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe. With the restoration of tranquility and as new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings, and lastly woolen goods for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the later war.

**Serious Defect.**—Japanese woven goods lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length, for those intended for home consumption, which amounts to between 70 and 80 % of the total output, measure only 1 ft. in width and 2.8 in length. They are not fit for foreign market. Those that are of wider width are restricted to calico, shirting, *habutaye*, *kaiki*, etc. that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. It is reassuring to note that Japanese weavers are gradually awakening to the necessity of discontinuing this antiquated custom and are devoting greater attention to producing wider pieces that are equally suitable both for home and foreign consumption.

**Silk Fabrics.**—The official statistics state that the total value of silk piece goods manufactured per annum amounts to over ¥ 117,426,286. Of these *habutaye* is the most important item in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen*, (crape), *kohaku*, etc. Until several years ago ¥ 2,000,000 worth of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but since then owing to deterioration, the amount has fallen off to only about one tenth. The *chirimen* retains a steady market abroad, being exported to the amount of some 684,951 *yen* per year; *kohaku*, especially a lighter kind commonly called tafetta, has a bright future, and its export amounted to 847,975 *yen* in 1912. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by

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women by hand-machines as domestic work. The art has rather declined, in comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained during recent years.

"Habutaye."—The first export of *habutaye* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu, but as the textile was not yet suited for foreign taste, the export was insignificant. At present it is produced principally at Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukushima, etc. Of those four centres of *habutaye*, the latter are noted for lighter stuff and Fukui for heavier sort. Fukui produces heavier stuffs for European and American markets, while the other places are turning out lighter stuffs intended for India, Australia, etc. The export of the latter description has very much fallen off lately. In order to maintain the quality of the goods a conditioning regulation with punitive provision was enforced in 1911. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent.

Silk-Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to about 30,000,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu, is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.—The cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand machine were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. Though a majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, this dual business is specially marked in the Osaka Boseki and Miye Boseki. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings, sheetings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton mills reach about 150 million *yen* per annum. Foreign markets consume about *yen* 25,000,000, increase of about 4 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan still depends on foreign supply, some 10,000,000 *yen* worth of goods having been imported in 1912. Since the Russo-Japanese War, most cotton mills have begun to pay greater attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope. Cotton velvet is also being manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures. On the whole, the future of cotton is very promising.

Woolen Fabrics.—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Then followed the Tokyo Woolen Co. started in 1887, the

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Nippon Woolen Co. in 1894, and the Goto Woolen and the Tokyo Woolen Fabric Co. in 1907. In mousselines de laine, flannel blankets, and serges, etc. marked progress has been made but the case is quite otherwise in regard to cloth. The industry is still in a primitive condition, relatively speaking, owing to great technical difficulty in blending and mixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles alone that some progress has been made, but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough to compete with foreign fabrics in open market. Indeed, it is only as purveyors to the Army and Navy and the Railway Board for supplying stuffs used as uniforms, that our weavers barely justify their existence. They have not yet acquired sufficient skill to produce stuff for officers' khaki uniforms owing to imperfect dyeing. As to figured stuff, the progress made is hardly worth noticing, if at all. There seems to be no great hope in this particular line, for the fact that figured stuffs are extremely limited in demand, discourages any attempt at undertaking figured cloth manufacture. One noteworthy feature is the production lately at the Miyuki Woolen Mill near Nagoya of a peculiar silk-woolen crape called "club crape" for Japanese women's wear as a substitute for the pure and more costly silk crape which is by far the most fashionable wearing stuff for middle and higher classes. The process has been patented and the Mill operates 70 looms with the total productive capacity of 2,500 yds. a day.

**Mousseline-de-Laine.**—Though later in origin than the above, this industry has outdistanced it in progress, the output in fact reaching about 70% of the total production of woolen goods in Japan. There are four leading cos. for producing this light stuff, and they are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osaka Mous'ne Co. | 1,100 stands. | Toyo Mous'ne Co. | 764 stands. |
| Tokyo " " | 1,302 " | Jomo " " | 1,200 " |

Besides, there are numbers of hand looms. All these when put in full operation will produce goods more than enough to supply the home consumption estimated at about ¥16,000,000. The four cos. have repeatedly been obliged lately to suspend their operation partially. The increase of import duty from 15% ad valorem to about 30 specific has practically stopped the arrival of foreign muslin.

**Hemp Fabrics.**—There are 14 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkin, linen etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. It should be added that in the production of fabrics known from olden time as *Jofu*, etc., the demand is declining.

## Statistics of Textile Industry

*Establishments, Operatives and Products*

| | Establishments | Looms | Operatives | Value (in *yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 507,451 | 783,155 | 758,279 | 230,135 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 486,936 | 770,936 | 786,138 | 249,116 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 456,568 | 752,289 | 761,309 | 287,580 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 444,778 | 727,415 | 748,381 | 316,451 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 427,636 | 733,039 | 697,698 | 337,230 |

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*Production* (Value)

(in *yen* 1,000)

| | Silk fabrics | Silk & cotton mixed | Cotton | Hempen | Woolen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 83,928 | 24,322 | 88,105 | 2,456 | 11,595 |
| 1909 ... ... | 76,571 | 20,518 | 100,835 | 3,179 | 15,730 |
| 1910 ... ... | 112,806 | 28,809 | 122,151 | 3,421 | 18,507 |
| 1911 ... ... | 111,670 | 34,068 | 140,023 | 3,323 | 22,627 |
| 1912 ... ... | 117,426 | 29,842 | 152,748 | 3,993 | 28,349 |

*Exports* (Value)

(in *yen* 1,000)

| | Silk | Cotton | Woolen | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 30,370 | 14,485 | 339 | 45,528 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 28,923 | 16,210 | 401 | 45,862 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 32,796 | 20,462 | 683 | 54,295 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 34,334 | 19,579 | 268 | 55,018 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 40,100 | 25,761 | 1,163 | 57,540 |

In the total other sundry articles are included.

*Leading Weaving Districts* (1912)

*Value* (in ¥ 1,000)

| | Silk fabrics | Silk & cotton mixed | Cotton fabrics | Hempen fabrics | Woolen fabrics |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... | 1,198 | 4,659 | 21,051 | 3 | 1,681 |
| Ehime... ... ... ... | 52 | 13 | 8,840 | — | — |
| Fukui ... ... ... ... | 21,829 | 819 | 289 | 229 | — |
| Fukuoka ... ... ... | 801 | 319 | 2,841 | — | — |
| Fukushima... ... ... | 4,103 | 4 | 338 | 5 | 287 |
| Gifu ... ... ... ... | 2,749 | 1,188 | 1,156 | 55 | 17 |
| Gumma ... ... ... | 12,297 | 4,012 | 749 | 13 | 1,907 |
| Hyogo... ... ... ... | 157 | 61 | 9,248 | 257 | 4,193 |
| Ishikawa ... ... ... | 11,933 | 245 | 186 | 209 | — |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... | 20,692 | 1,500 | 2,035 | 111 | 81 |
| Miye ... ... ... ... | 155 | 28 | 10,768 | 13 | 115 |
| Niigata ... ... ... | 6,790 | 984 | 2,225 | 245 | — |
| Okayama ... ... ... | 3 | 90 | 7,098 | — | — |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 144 | 7 | 31,942 | 22 | 5,006 |
| Saitama ... ... ... | 5,743 | 1,982 | 7,739 | — | 36 |
| Shiga ... ... ... ... | 1,549 | 135 | 971 | 1,597 | 2 |
| Shizuoka ... ... ... | 144 | 124 | 5,983 | 50 | — |
| Tochigi ... ... ... | 1,160 | 7,791 | 5,302 | 252 | 64 |
| Toyama ... ... ... | 2,020 | 39 | 1,689 | 276 | — |
| Tokyo... ... ... ... | 9,317 | 398 | 2,944 | 1 | 14,269 |
| Wakayama... ... ... | — | 109 | 12,566 | — | 16 |
| Yamanashi... ... ... | 4,961 | 3 | 42 | — | — |

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*Principal Fabrics* (1912)

| Fabrics | Output (yen 1,000) | Fabrics | Output (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silk | | Mon-ori ... ... ... | 3,545 |
| Habutaye ... ... ... | 40,165 | Satin ... ... ... ... | 3,250 |
| Chirimen (crape) ... | 12,785 | Cotton | |
| Ito-ori ... ... ... ... | 10,674 | Bleached cloth... ... | 47,026 |
| Tsumugi and futoöri... | 10,180 | Fukako ... ... ... | 42,008 |
| Mon-ori ... ... ... | 7,482 | Cotton flannel ... ... | 16,851 |
| Kaiki ... ... ... ... | 4,861 | Kasuri ... ... ... | 11,507 |
| Plain silk cloth ... ... | 4,407 | Dyed cloth ... ... | 7,529 |
| Obi cloth ... ... ... | 4,208 | Cotton crape ... ... | 6,119 |
| Re ... ... ... ... ... | 2,902 | Towel ... ... ... | 3,808 |
| Hakama cloth' ... ... | 1,772 | Others | |
| Umbrella cloth ... ... | 1,300 | Muslin ... ... ... | 18,359 |
| Nanako ... ... ... | 1,263 | Serge... ... ... ... | 3,211 |
| Silk and Cotton mixed | | Plain woolen cloth ... | 2,356 |
| Futako ... ... ... ... | 8,302 | Plain hempen cloth .. | 1,617 |
| Chirimen ... ... ... | 4,763 | Flannel ... ... ... | 902 |
| Obi cloth ... ... ... | 4,299 | | |

*Leading Districts of Habutaye for Exports*

| | Establishment | Looms: Power | Looms: Hand | Operatives | Output: Quantity (1000 kin) | Output: Value (1000 yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fukushima... ... ... | 1,759 | 4,039 | 1,922 | 5,042 | 354 | 3,542 |
| Fukui ... ... ... ... | 2,801 | 6,435 | 7,926 | 11,858 | 1,641 | 18,831 |
| Ishikawa ... ... ... | 511 | 5,802 | 2,780 | 5,854 | 711 | 8,274 |
| Toyama ... ... ... | 29 | 740 | 125 | 665 | 103 | 1,004 |
| Total ... ... ... | 5,171 | 17,016 | 12,874 | 23,540 | 2,812 | 31,902 |

## III. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The backwardness of Japan in this direction is brought in high relief in connection with the various coal industries. Ammonium sulphate alone is imported from England to the extent of over ¥ 12 millions a year, for the production of this chemical at the Mitsui's Omuda cakes factory and a few other places is as yet an insignificant thing of 2,000 tons or so. At that factory, beside the sulphate, are produced as by-products, coal-tar, naphthalene, creosote, etc. In this connection may be mentioned the Kuhara Mining Co.'s latest innovation, it being the production as by-product of carbon bi-sulphide at its copper refinery at Hitachi, Ibaragi. The injuries which rice and other cereals suffer from injurious insects are estimated to amount to over 40 million *yen* a year in Japan, and cheap supply of this important insecticide will prove a great boon to farmers and grain dealers.

There are many chemical industries of recent origin which are as yet

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very imperfectly developed in Japan. Only ten classes of productions dependent on chemical process figure on the export list of Japan, these ten comprising sugar, brewed materials, oils, chemicals, paper, ceramics, etc., and their total export not exceeding 55 million *yen* for 1912. Against this the imports of chemical origin in the same year comprised fifteen classes valued at 133 million *yen*. In order to encourage the development of this particular industry, a number of prominent business-men and scientists in Tokyo petitioned the Diet in 1914 for the creation of a free chemical laboratory modelled on the Wilhelm Institute or the Carnegie Institute, with the express purpose of furnishing necessary facilities to men of science and inventors for carrying on investigations and researches.

## CERAMICS

**Four Leading Centres.**—Apart from the mere question of output, Seto in Aichi, Kyoto, Kaga or Kutani in Ishikawa, and Arita in Saga claim the honor of being four leading ceramic centres of Japan. Of the four Kyoto, more especially Kiyomizu, surpasses the other in the originality of designs and matured execution. Aichi, though standing far over the rest as regards output, is generally contented with producing cheap wares either for export or home consumption, and it is only at a few kilns in Seto that the credit of this place is maintained. The Nagoya Porcelain Co. is the poineer establishment for turning out hard wares specially designed for foreign demand. Gifu which stands next to Aichi as regards output, is more exclusively devoted to the production of cheap gawdy wares for foreign market. It was at Gifu that printing designs was first adopted in Japan. Kutani in Ishikawa occupies a lower level than Kyoto in the art of baking and enamelling, but so far as the elegance in decortive effect is concerned, Kutani wares possess a merit that appeals strongly to a section of both Japanese and foreigners. The Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started in 1908 at Kaga, is making cheap domestic wares for home and foreign consumption.

Arita in Saga occupies a highly honorable place in the history of ceramic industry of Japan, having taught the art to both Seto and Kutani. Today Arita falls below the two both in baking and decoration. The fame of the place is barely maintained by the two cos. of the Koransha and Tominaga Toki Kaisha. Wood as fuel is still largely used by our potters, but as it amounts to about 20 % of the cost of production, this practice is seriously interfering with the progress of the industry. Besides, it is owing to this wood fire that Japanese wares are so deficient in hardness. The authorities, therefore, are encouraging the adoption of cheaper and stronger coal fire. Exports amount to about 5 million *yen*, the bulk going to U.S.A.

"**Shippo**" (Enamel Ware).—The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne wares have seriously affected this special ceramic industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centreof the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and only such leading makers as Ando, Hattori, and a few others remain in the field.

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*Statistics*

(in ¥ 1,000)

| | Value of production | | Value of export | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ceramic | *Shippo* | Ceramic | *Shippo* |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 10,733 | 120 | 5,078 | 95 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 12,357 | 97 | 5,257 | 202 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 13,269 | 316 | 5,513 | 114 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 14,895 | 326 | 5,377 | 109 |

*Leading Ceramic Districts* (1912)

| | Families engaged | Operatives | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... | 1,521 | 13,779 | 6,206 |
| Gifu ... ... ... ... | 1,039 | 5,996 | 2,181 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... | 288 | 1,487 | 2,017 |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... | 128 | 1,117 | 342 |
| Saga ... ... ... ... | 244 | 1,918 | 1,649 |
| Kanagawa ... ... | 145 | 280 | 368 |
| Fukushima ... ... | 204 | 863 | 283 |
| Ishikawa... ... ... | 410 | 1,278 | 614,189 |

## LACQUER WARE

This industry has suffered both in output and export. For the decreased export are chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier climate as in America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations, made in Germany, has proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article.

Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets or bowls for holding cakes, boxes for keeping stationery, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by lacquer-men. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Kuroe in Wakayama for trays, cake-caskets, cigarette-boxes, etc; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and durable in make. Shizuoka stands next to Ishikawa in output, but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their effort in producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers has considerably lowerd the tone and quality of their production. The other places to be mentioned are Nagoya, for *ikkin-bari*, or light paper-wood utensils lacquered, Luchu for stands etc., lacquered carmin or black and with mother-of-pearl inlaying; Takaoka in Etchu for boxes with etc. light-

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colored lacquer Noshiro for domestic utensils in *shunkei* lacquering. Lacquer juice has wider application than it was formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc.

*Production and Export* (¥ 1,000)

| | Production | Export |
|---|---|---|
| 1907... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,561 | 1,658 |
| 1908... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,665 | 957 |
| 1909... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,520 | 925 |
| 1910... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,865 | 1,109 |
| 1911... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,602 | 1,184 |
| 1912... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,043 | 1,136 |

*Leading Lacquer-ware Districts* (1912)

| | Families engaged | Employees | Value (in yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... | 119 | 562 | 517 |
| Fukuoka ... ... ... | 42 | 146 | 47 |
| Ishikawa ... ... ... | 653 | 1,204 | 1,261 |
| Kyoto... ... ... ... | 242 | 561 | 497 |
| Shizuoka ... ... ... | 688 | 1,988 | 829 |
| Wakayama... ... ... | 643 | 716 | 775 |

## BREWING INDUSTRY

### Production

*Output*

| Year | *Sake* *koku* | Beer *koku* | Soy *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 4,369,174 | 163,366 | 2,122,911 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 4,135,258 | 150,832 | 2,196,909 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 3,922,057 | 155,741 | 2,205,574 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 3,861,124 | 178,660 | 2,298,883 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 4,198,348 | 196,404 | — |

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *sake*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and *soy* are still carried on according to the old primitive process, and not in strict accordance with the scientific method of chemical fermentation. Various new processes, several of them patented, have been tried, but so far they have failed.

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages

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The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and are a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of the *sake* industry is difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant the brewers have heretofore mixed salicylic acid, but the Government has ordered them to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only, beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada, and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on. Students trained in the Laboratory totalled about 300 till the end of 1912. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced.

**Beer.**—Beer-brewing was introduced more than 30 years ago. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barely used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now from supplied at home, being raised in Hokkaido with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are four or five breweries, the *Japan*, *Kirin* and *Kabuto*, the first with capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which *yen* 7,500,000 paid up, the second *yen* 2,500,000 fully paid up, and the third *yen* 3,000,000 of which 1,750,000 paid up. The *Sakura* Brewery is the latest creation, having been established in 1913 near Moji by the Suzuki Firm, Kobe. The *Japan* Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing.

**Soy.**—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific,requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is als ocostly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages have been tried, several patented processes, but they do not seem to have attained ideal perfection.

## MATCHES

| | Production | | Exports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity 1,0000 gross | Value *yen* 1,000 | Quantity 1,000 gross | Value *yen* 1,000 | Price per gross *yen* |
| 1908 ... ... | 39,397 | 10,741 | 33,873 | 9,468 | 0.27 |
| 1909 ... ... | 43,972 | 14,058 | 41,407 | 11,625 | 0.28 |
| 1910 ... ... | 49,947 | 12,610 | 38,188 | 10,389 | 0.25 |
| 1911 ... ... | 43,948 | 12,203 | 37,445 | 10,072 | 0.26 |
| 1912 ... ... | 52,845 | 14,147 | 44,872 | 12,044 | 0.25 |

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*Leading Match Districts* (1912)

| | Families engaged | Operatives | Value ( *yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 998 | 572 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 10,891 | 10,086 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 33 | 2,760 | 2,624 |

Technically Japanese matches need improvement in many respects, the box and splints being weak and liable to break, while the friction surface is easily affected by dampness. It is chiefly on the strength of relative cheapness that Japanese matches can compete with foreign production, Japanese matches being quoted in Chinese and near Asiatic markets about 45% less than their rivals. During 1912, 552,232 boxes from Kobe and 131,519 boxes from Osaka were exported to the following places: —

| Destination | Boxes | Destination | Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ... ... ... ... | 160,108 | South Seas ... ... ... | 73,851 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... | 175,139 | Kwangtung ... ... | 21,003 |
| Tsingtan ... ... ... | 51,768 | Others ... ... ... | 22,805 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 72,413 | Total ... ... ... ... | 654,191 |
| Siam and Rangoon ... | 57,108 | | |

## CEMENT

This is one of those industries that are suffering from the effect of over-production. The total output throughout the country is at present estimated at about 3,300 thousand barrels a year, as against the demand of not more than 2,800 thousand barrels. The result is the quotation that stood at about ¥3.70 to 4.00 one barrel (380 lbs.) has fallen to ¥2.77 to 3.20. Consequently the factories have agreed to cut down the production by 20% for 1914.

| | Factory | Employee | Output 1,000 barrels | Value 1,000 *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... | 24 | 4,916 | 2,331 | 9,276 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 21 | 4,275 | 2,538 | 10,561 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 21 | 5,738 | 3,125 | 12,375 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 22 | 5,921 | 3,321 | 14,354 |

## PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden time Japan has been manufacturing a peculiar paper from the fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsuma'a*, *kozo*, etc. This Japanese paper early attracted the attention of the Germans, who at once manufactured the imitations, and began to export them to this country. But the use of both the genuine Japanese paper and the German imitations being limited, the export of the former from, and import of the latter to, this country do not exceed *yen* 1,000,000 in value.

The manufacture of the European paper in this country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established. Within 4 years factories were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. At the end of 1912 there were 33 factories and their total capital was 23,271,207 *yen* and annual

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output 20,002,463 *yen*. Comparing these figures with those of ten years before, the number of mills has trebled while the capital has been more than doubled. The amount and value of papers produced in 1912 were as follows:—

| Kind of paper | Amount (1,000 pounds) | Value (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| For Printing ... ... ... ... ... | 188,030 | 12,737 |
| Cardboard ... ... ... ... ... ... | 63,462 | 1,747 |
| For Cigarette ... ... ... ... ... | 4,312 | 503 |
| For Matches ... ... ... ... ... | 9,254 | 636 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 51,135 | 3,990 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 316,193 | 19,613 |

In the supply of pulp Japanese mills have to look to Sweden and Norway, for supply despite of rather heavy duties. Import of foreign papers is now insignificant. The Mitsui have started a large pulp factory at Shira-oi, Hokkaido; the Fuji has also established its pulp factory in Hokkaido, while the Mitsubishi has just done so in Formosa, using bamboo for materials. This last attempt is said to have proved a failure so far.

*Statistics of Japanese Paper*

| | No. of mills | Paid-up capital (*yen* 1000) | Quantity (1000 lbs.) | Value (*yen* 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 26 | 21,566 | 227,874 | 13,690 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 27 | 20,311 | 247,894 | 14,159 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 29 | 21,091 | 272,102 | 16,405 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 34 | 21,117 | 306,108 | 18,985 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 33 | 23,271 | 324,085 | 20,092 |

*Leading Japanese Paper Districts* (1912)

| | Families engaged | Operatives | Output (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ehime ... ... ... ... | 4,429 | 11,324 | 2,000 |
| Fukui ... ... ... ... | 1,062 | 3,194 | 812 |
| Fukuoka ... ... ... ... | 2,041 | 5,755 | 1,146 |
| Gifu ... ... ... ... ... | 4,413 | 17,113 | 1,291 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... | 930 | 3,178 | 991 |
| Kochi ... ... ... ... | 4,703 | 17,148 | 3,714 |
| Shizuoka ... ... ... ... | 1,707 | 4,274 | 855 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 780 | 3,234 | 945 |
| Yamaguchi ... ... ... | 2,913 | 8,593 | 551 |
| Yamanashi ... ... ... | 359 | 1,267 | 464 |

*European Paper*

| | No. of establishments | Capital invested (*yen* 1,000) | Operatives | Output (*yen* 1,000) | Total value imported (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 26 | 25,316 | 6,009 | 13,690 | 5,718 |
| 1909 ... ... | 27 | 22,061 | 6,487 | 14,159 | 8,046 |
| 1910 ... ... | 29 | 21,091 | 6,491 | 16,405 | 7,885 |
| 1911 ... ... | 34 | 21,117 | 7,841 | 18,985 | 7,072 |
| 1912 ... ... | 33 | 23,271 | 7,271 | 20,092 | — |

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## SOAPS

The export of soaps grew to over ¥1½ millions in 1913, the greater part going to China and Manchuria. The goods also go to the South Seas, which will probably become an important market for them. General statistics are as follow:—

| | Establishments | Operatives | Output of Soap (yen 1000) Toilet Soap | Industrial Soap | Laundry & others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 191 | 1,245 | 2,193 | 129 | 1,078 | 3,401 |
| 1909 ... ... | 185 | 1,371 | 2,607 | 230 | 989 | 3,826 |
| 1910 ... ... | 193 | 1,392 | 2,760 | 405 | 1,015 | 4,181 |
| 1911 ... ... | 203 | 1,496 | 3,240 | 571 | 1,055 | 4,867 |
| 1912 ... ... | 211 | 1,539 | 3,945 | 404 | 1,055 | 5,405 |

The largest soap factories in Japan are the Hagiwara and Haruki soap works in Osaka, all the others being conducted on a smaller scale. The new soap factory established in 1913 at Amagasaki by Messrs. Lever Brothers with a capital of ¥3,000,000, has no equal in Japan in excellence of machinery and completeness of arrangements of the plant.

## CELLULOID MANUFACTURE

Two celluloid companies were floated in 1908, one by the Mitsubishi Firm at Aboshi in Hyogo-ken, with a capital of ¥1,200,000, and the other by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Sakai near Osaka, with a capital of ¥2,000,000.

They are capable to produce 2,500-3,000 lbs. and 1,000-1,200 lbs. respectively, but they have not yet realized a full success, owing to some technical miscarriage.

## ALKALINES

Though the manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, the industry still remains backward, there being at present only two companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State Monopoly in 1905. The output of alkalines at home, both in refined form and ashes, does not, therefore, reach ¥500,000, as against the import reaching about ¥2,000,000, practically from England. The experiment on alkaline manufacture at Port Arthur where the supply of cheap salt is abundant has been started.

## FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil, chiefly exported to Germany, Belgium and England amounted to about ¥1,480,000 in 1911. Hokkaido and Kochi are the centre of this industry. Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kwan* of whale meat Japanese cannot get more than one half of the quantity. Recently a fish-oil factory has been established in Tokyo.

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The output is shown below :—

| | Sardine oil | | Herring oil | | Whale oil | | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1000 *koku*) | (1000 *yen*) | (1000 *koku*) | (1000 *yen*) | (1000 *koku*) | (1000 *yen*) | (1000 *koku*) | (1000 *yen*) |
| 1909 ... ... | 322 | 93 | 644 | 123 | 371 | 158 | 46 | 434 |
| 1910 ... ... | 263 | 94 | 964 | 232 | 307 | 154 | 90 | 572 |
| 1911 ... ... | 303 | 96 | 709 | 222 | 379 | 161 | 177 | 657 |
| 1912 ... ... | 232 | 75 | 605 | 181 | 385 | 165 | 200 | 622 |

## IV. MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

### MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration in 1868 were a shipbuilding yard established at Ishikawajima, Tokyo, by the Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dockyard at Yokosuka, the latter two by the Tokugawa Government. The Imperial Government has also adopted a similar policy of encouragement, as by furnishing models, as briefly referred to in the introductory remark of this chapter. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impuls to this tendency, and not a few inventions of great usefulness have been devised. In machine construction however Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and unequalled competition with machine constructions in Europe and America. Nevertheless machines produced at home now represent respectable value, though the volume of imports is incomparably greater.

**Import and Export.** The import consists of machines and machinery, bar and rod irons, rails, other irons and steel, rolling-stock, arms, steamships, etc., totalling about 60 million *yen* a year.

The export list is far poorer and chiefly consists of telephone apparatus, printing machines, pumps, cotton gins, etc. The progress is nevertheless creditable, when it is remembered that before 1900 the average export did not much surpass *yen* 100,000, and it was only in 1889 that machines first appeared on custom returns with the paltry sum of only *yen* 3,449. The exports averaged between 6 and 7 million *yen* in recent years.

**Machine Construction as it exists.** One serious drawback clogging the progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Then our mechanics, though clever enough at work, are apt to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 years to turn to another line.

Apart from the Government arsenals and shipbuilding yards, Government and private, the machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out boilers, railway locos and carriages, steam-engines, lathes, cranes, electric motors and apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines, etc.

The locomotive building is chiefly confined to Government railway

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works at Kobe and Omiya. There the first attempt was made in 1893. So far a little over 100 have been constructed, but the purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, the work has not made any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Works in Tokyo, Asaka Loco. Co. and some others. Their annual output reaches about *yen* 3,000,000 but on the other hand they have to depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers, wheels, tyres and axles, etc. In boilers and engines there are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding yard, Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, etc., boilers amounting to about *yen* 5,500,000 and engines about *yen* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h.p. Lathes are made by the Ikegami Iron Works in Tokyo and the Temma Iron Works in Osaka, and their production stands comparison in quality with American make. Oil and gas engines and electric motors are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Nippon and Tokyo Electric Cos., and many other iron works, and have almost superseded foreign engines. Electric generators etc. are made to the extent of about *yen* 600,000. For weaving machines the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing at about *yen* 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simpler type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, the Tokyo Machine Co. for agricultural tools and implements, etc., the Tokyo Electric Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Japan Steel Foundry founded on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Armstrong & Vicker for guns etc. Then there is the Government Steel Foundry for rails etc.

## GLASSWARE

The output of this industry totalled in 1912 ¥ 5,475,015. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in '07 for manufacturing ordinary glasswares and the Asahi Factory at Amagasaki near Osaka for producing sheet glass, both run by the Mitsubishi Firm. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki, is an interesting innovation, being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery.

Imported sheet glass is being gradually driven out of the market by the development of the glass industry. The market of foreign sheet glass has been particularly affected by the formation of a syndicate of glass dealers for forcing up the sales of the home product. The quality of the Japanese product leaves much to be desired, so that the Japanese article cannot cope successfully with imported glass. But as the syndicate for the sale of Japanese glass is determined to persevere with its work, if more attention is directed by the manufacturers, there is no prospect of any large increase of imported sheet glass.

## BUTTONS

The output of buttons is estimated at over ¥ 2,000,000 of which Osaka and Hyogo supply the bulk. England, Germany and France are principal

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customers for shell while metal and other buttons are practically purchased by China. The shells used as raw material at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from the South Seas. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells.

## V. SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

### GAS

At the end of 1912 gas companies or works numbered 61 with paid-up capital of ¥ 52,196,925, length of pipe reaching over 948 *ri*. Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas. The invested sum capital is distributed as follows:—

Immovables 10%; plant 30%; pipes 25%; tubes, metres and apparatus, 25%, working fund, 10%.

Tools and apparatus produced at home are still insignificant, both in quantity and quality, and hence most of them coming from England, U.S.A. and Germany. The rapid growth of this industry is represented below:—

| | No. of Co. | Paid up capital (*yen* 1000) | Length of pipes (*Ri*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 17,857 | 238 |
| 1909... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 19,996 | 294 |
| 1910... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 27,581 | 379 |
| 1911... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 | 37,944 | 656 |
| 1912... ... ... ... ... ... | 61 | 52,196 | 948 |

*Leading Gas Works*

| | Paid up capital (*yen* 1000) | Length of pipes (*Ri*) | Coal consumed (Ton) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Gas Co. ... ... | 28,198 | 216 | 247,494 |
| Nagoya Gas Co. ... | 2,000 | 69 | 18,265 |
| Osaka Gas Co. ... ... | 6,000 | 109 | 57,775 |
| Kobe Gas Co. ... ... | 2,312 | 74 | 24,181 |
| Kyoto Gas Co. ... ... | 2,000 | 82 | —— |

### ELECTRICITY

Just as in other countries the development of electric enterprises constitutes one of the most notable features in the recent industrial activities of Japan. The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased several fold during the last five years, as below:—

| | | Supplying motive power | Railways | Both combined | Private works for own use | Government works | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | No. | 116 | 4 | 15 | 496 | 59 | 690 |
| | K.W. | 77,798 | 1,905 | 24,455 | 50,852 | 2,737 | 157,747 |

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| | | Supplying motive power | Railways | Both combined | Private works for own use | Governm't works | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | No. | 131 | 7 | 16 | 548 | 67 | 769 |
| | K.W. | 93,847 | 2,327 | 26,978 | 63,498 | 5,264 | 191,914 |
| 1910 | No. | 161 | 16 | 21 | 638 | 77 | 916 |
| | K.W. | 133,447 | 6,102 | 36,040 | 88,586 | 8,551 | 272,726 |
| 1911 | No. | 202 | 13 | 31 | 814 | 91 | 1,153 |
| | K.W. | 167,481 | 8,155 | 63,002 | 95,047 | 10,338 | 344,023 |
| 1912 | No. | 272 | 17 | 38 | 954 | 89 | 1,370 |
| | K.W. | 256,846 | 6,780 | 82,111 | 102,790 | 13,676 | 462,203 |

The projects awaiting official sanction :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | No. | 173 | 16 | 5 | 61 | 16 | 270 |
| | K.W. | 438,773 | 8,270 | 19,855 | 42,201 | 1,692 | 510,792 |

Water-power available in Japan for purpose of motor force is roughly estimated by the experts to be about 5,400,000 h.p. of which 4,480,000 i.c. 2,330,000 k.w. are expected to be practically available. At present 2,330,000 h.p. are under sanction, of which 780,000 h.p. are really working.

In order to carry out thorough investigations as to the available water-power not year exploited, the Department of Communications created the Hydro-electric Investigation Office in April 1910. The Office was abolished on occasion of administrative readjustment in 1913, but the work carried out up to that time is believed to have ascertained the water-power resources workable. Out of the 1,000 places thought to admit utilizing at first 850 were subjected to investigation. The horsepower avilable was ascertained to be 2,295,223 against the original estimate of 1,000,000. The exporation and investigation cost ¥ 700,000 out of the original estimate spread over five years of ¥ 1,500,000.

Electric industry classified as to nature of enterprises and motor force employed for generation, the following table is obtained for 1912.

(Kilowatt)

| | | Supplying motive power | Railways | Both combined | Private works for own use | Governm't works | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | Sanctioned. ... | ...578,035 | 280 | 20,865 | 33,759 | 400 | 233,339 |
| | Not yet san'ed | ...400,322 | — | 6,270 | 27,069 | — | 433,661 |
| Steam | Sanctioned. ... | ... 71,837 | 6,500 | 60,956 | 66,003 | 12,993 | 218,289 |
| | Not yet san'ed | ... 32,133 | 8,170 | 13,530 | 9,962 | 1,676 | 65,741 |
| Gas | Sanctioned. ... | ... 6,974 | — | 290 | 3,028 | 283 | 10,575 |
| | Not yet sa ,'ed | ... 6,319 | 100 | 55 | 5,170 | 16 | 11,660 |
| Total | Sanctioned. ... | ...256,846 | 6,780 | 82,111 | 102,790 | 18,676 | 462,203 |
| | Not yet san'ed | ...438,773 | 8,270 | 19,855 | 42,201 | 1,692 | 510,792 |
| *Other | Sanctioned. ... | ... 9,836 | 3,665 | 15,547 | 11,443 | 654 | 41,145 |
| | Not yet san'ed | ... 13,018 | 1,692 | 18,280 | 2,162 | 545 | 35,697 |

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*Others mean those undertakings which are run by the power supplied from other works. (For investment in electric industries see Chap. on Economic Corporations, and for leading electric cos. see Business Directory.)

## IV. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

### SUGAR

**In Japan Proper.**—Sugar industry in Japan Proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima in Kagoshima-ken, and Kagawa-ken. It dates from the beginning of 1600 for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Kagawa-ken, till recently the principal centre of the refining business. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become in a near future the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. Indeed the island may become in time a second Java, judging from the result thus far obtained. (As for particulars see Chap. on Formosa.)

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895. The Yayeyama refining Co. was followed a few months after by the Nippon refining (present Dai Nippon refining), then by similar refining in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and a few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin*, and as no small rebate was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favorable position.

*Production* (1,000 *kin*.)

| | Japan Proper | Of which | | Formosa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kagoshima-ken | Okinawa-ken | Unrefined | Refined |
| 1910 ... ... | 109,547 | — | — | 377,918 | 1,881 |
| 1911 ... ... | 114,600 | 33,683 | 55,042 | 485,387 | 325 |
| 1912 ... ... | 104,123 | 27,223 | 57,615 | — | — |

*Leading Sugar Refining Factories* (1912)

| | Material | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formosan (1000 *kin*) | Imported (1000 *kin*) | Quantity 1000 *kin*) | Value (yen 1000) |
| Tokyo Factory of Dai Nippon Seito Co. ... | 18,324 | 22,837 | 33,318 | 9,764 |
| Osaka Factory „ ... ... | 19,472 | 26,842 | 44,343 | 9,182 |
| Kawasaki Factory of Meiji Seito Co. ... ... | 35,068 | 16,148 | 46,905 | 9,759 |
| Kobe Factory of Taiwan Seito Co. ... | 10,384 | 10,865 | 20,400 | 2,682 |
| Dairi Foctory of Dai Nippon Seito Co. ... | 11,020 | 66,118 | 68,293 | 12,415 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 94,279 | 136,813 | 213,260 | 44,804 |

These factories are mostly run by the Cos. that have their plantation and refineries in Formosa.

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## FLOUR MILLING

It is only in recent years that this industry on a modern system acquired importance. The principal mills with their working capacity per 24 hrs. are as below :—

Nippon 2,600 barrels; Masuda, 1,000; Nisshin. 1,900; Toa, 1,000; Ihiri, 1,600; Kobe, 300; total, 8,400 barrels, or 33,600 sacks per day, or 12,164,000 in 365 days. Besides these are small mills operated by water-power, and these produce 6,000,000 sacks a year. The two items total 18,164,000 sacks against the yearly consumption estimated at 15,000,000 sacks roughly, an over-production of over 3 million sacks. The greater part of the flour produced is of secondary grade, the superior quality being supplied by America. The import from U. S. A. and Canada amounts to over *yen* 1½ million worth. The Japanese mills, therefore, have been experiencing great difficulty owing to over-production, and they are temporizing the situation by restricting the output.

Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour, about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is between 4 and 5 million *koku* of which 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, are used for soy-brewing, so that the quantity available for milling is only from 2 to 2½ million *koku*. Consequently, Japan equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as is importing from U.S.A., Canada and Australia a large quantity of wheat.

*Leading Flour Districts* (1912)

| | No. of mills | Output (1,000 *kin*) | Value (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... ... | 214 | 109,603 | 7,952 |
| Kagawa ... ... ... ... ... | 366 | 14,923 | 960 |
| Kumamoto ... ... ... ... | 1,168 | 6,576 | 470 |
| Oita ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,588 | 7,376 | 630 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 5,199 | 382 |
| Saga ... ... ... ... ... ... | 682 | 9,968 | 639 |
| Saitama ... ... ... ... ... | 266 | 19,943 | 1,115 |
| Tochigi ... ... ... ... ... | 968 | 26,631 | 1,776 |
| Total with other districts ... | 11,820 | 464,660 | 32,694 |

*Imports and Exports of Wheat and Flour*

| | Imports (*yen*) | | | Exports (*yen*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour | Total | Wheat | Flour | Total |
| 1909 ... | 1,375,782 | 1,431,137 | 2,806,919 | 1,485 | 19,237 | 20,772 |
| 1910 ... | 3,338,243 | 1,739,238 | 5,077,481 | 1,020 | 42,839 | 43,859 |
| 1911 ... | 3,728,829 | 1,702,961 | 5,431,790 | 2,566 | 89,113 | 91,779 |
| 1912 ... | 4,409,938 | 1,722,140 | 6,132,078 | — | 45,054 | 45,054 |

## PEPPERMINT

During the last few years a steady increase has been shown in the production of peppermint in consequence of active export. The area of peppermint plantation and the crop of the leaf obtained in the last three years, were as follows:

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| | Area of plantation (*cho*) | Crop (*kin*) |
|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,010 | 3,031,737 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,177 | 4,052,723 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,355 | 6,344,030 |

Peppermint is most largely raised in Hokkaido, where the plantations cover 5,227 *cho*. The value of peppermint produced amount to ¥ 4,823,146 in 1912.

| | (*yen* 1,000) Crude | Menthol | crystal Oil | | (*yen* 1,000) Crude | Menthol | crystal Oil |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 498 | 528 | 313 | 1911 ... ... | 1,463 | 959 | 447 |
| 1910 ... ... | 767 | 555 | 355 | 1912 ... ... | 3,119 | 2,006 | 595 |

## RUBBER MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. Though the demand for jikisha tyres must be considerable, the Japanese market for rubber goods is necessarily limited, and yet we find no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out the tyres, tubes, pipes, etc., the capital invested being estimated at about ¥ 2½ millions. The principal concerns are the Tokyo Rubber Mfg. Co., Arenken, Asahi, Teikoku, Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides there are several that have been launched by foreigners. Soon supply was found to exceed demand, and the keen competition that has occurred has already proved a deathblow to some of the establishments, both native and foreign, and they have ceased to exist.

## VEGETABLE WAX

Many producers of vegetables wax in this country were driven to cutting down large trees, as the industry did not cover its working expenses. The output has consequently declined. Lately foreign market, especially in Germany and America, has greatly improved, and this industry has gradually begun to recover.

### *Output*

| | Crude wax (*yen* 1,000) | Refined wax (*yen* 1,000) | Total (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 2,575 | 1,697 | 4,272 |
| 1910 ... ... | 3,996 | 1,535 | 3,715 |
| 1911 ... ... | 3,725 | 1,476 | 3,524 |
| 1912 ... ... | 3,585 | 1,710 | 3,720 |

| 1912 | Value (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|
| Ehime... ... | 493 |
| Fukuoka ... | 1,164 |
| Hyogo... ... | 694 |
| Saga ... ... | 460 |

## VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils include oils taken from rape-seed, sesame, yemola cotton seed, linseed, camelia and other seeds of plants. The outputs are as follows:—

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*Total Output*

| | Employees | Value yen 1,000 | Of which (yen 1,000) Rape seed | Sesame | Yemola | Cotton seeds | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... | ... 15,495 | 10,359 | 9,005 | 365 | 443 | 250 | 294 |
| 1909... | ... 13,065 | 11,771 | 9,360 | 355 | 389 | 156 | 1,508 |
| 1910... | ... 12,890 | 11,123 | 8,193 | 497 | 634 | 224 | 1,573 |
| 1911... | ... 12,036 | 12,607 | 8,780 | 489 | 742 | 917 | 1,677 |
| 1912... | ... 10,419 | 15,334 | 9,334 | 644 | 1,387 | 802 | 3,165 |

*Leading Vegetable Oils Districts* (1912)

| | Families engaged | Employees | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... ... | 49 | 389 | 1,360 |
| Fukuoka ... ... ... ... | 425 | 614 | 540 |
| Miye ... ... ... ... ... | 108 | 420 | 1,195 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 140 | 709 | 3,264 |
| Shiga ... ... ... ... ... | 149 | 346 | 923 |

INDIGO (Japanese)

| | Families engaged | Employees | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 10,757 | 14,077 | 1,781 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 11,376 | 14,460 | 1,535 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 9,923 | 12,089 | 1,192 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 9,086 | 11,471 | 1,079 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 6,106 | 8,121 | 1,223 |

## STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles had been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji epoch that, at the suggestion of foreigners the hat-manufacturing with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the good.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus with the discovery that the wood of the populus tremula is best suited for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo, and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts and Yamaguchi are principal centres. This industry is more widespread than straw braid, and the output from such leading centres as Kagawa, Yamaguchi and Saitama exceed ¥2,500,000 at present. Owing to oversupply it has begun slowly to fall, until now in certain

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place sit is almost extinct. In the northern districts good material was produced, but that made in the west Japan is of very poor quality. The number of middlemen through whose hands the braid passes before export has also contributed to render the industry unprofitable.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position.

*Production*

| | Work-shops | Operatives | Output (*yen* 1,000) | Of which chip (*yen* 1,000) | Leading Districts (1912) | Work-shops | Operatives | Outputs (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 70,953 | 254,719 | 3,373 | 834 | | | | |
| 1909 | 83,555 | 257,044 | 5,069 | 1,739 | Kagawa | 48,065 | 126,963 | 2,373 |
| 1910 | 95,957 | 337,037 | 6,578 | 2,545 | Okayama | 33,109 | 105,012 | 3,113 |
| 1911 | 104,461 | 318,070 | 5,964 | 1,849 | Hiroshima | 10,184 | 70,931 | 1,306 |
| 1912 | 111,419 | 383,116 | 8,011 | 2,671 | | | | |

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies the fourth position in the list of principal exports, as raw silk, yarns, waste silk, etc. Shipments from Yokohama and Kobe during 1912 were represented by over 5,670,000 *yen* and 3,094,000 *yen* respectively. That the industry has shown such development in such a short time is due to the fact that the price is cheaper than the hemp-braid turned out in Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

## MAT AND MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. It was especially after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Thus the export that amounted to ¥ 650,000 in 1891 rose 4 years later to *yen* 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade could be kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about *yen* 3,000,000, reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of *yen* 5,000,000 After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and the encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial

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dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

The customer of the fancy matting nearly cover the whole world, including 35 countries. Though the export to America has been falling off, the demand is gradually gaining in England and on the Continent, and also in the South sea islands.

**Conditioning.** The Government mats conditioning house exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, elging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

*Output*

| | Value of ordinary mats for floor (*yen* 1,000) | Ordinary mattings (*yen* 1,000) | Fancy mattings for export (*yen* 1,000) | Leading Districts (1912) | Mats for floor (*yen* 1,000) | Ordinary mattings (*yen* 1,000) | Fancy mattings (*yen* 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... | 6,137 | 1,165 | 4,933 | Shizuoka ... | 373 | 106 | — |
| 1909 ... | 5,087 | 1,239 | 4,015 | Okayama ... | 853 | 81 | 2,534 |
| 1910 ... | 5,650 | 1,136 | 3,312 | Hiroshima... | 1,523 | 308 | 342 |
| 1912 ... | 5,903 | 1,322 | 3,478 | Oita ... ... | 1,532 | 6 | 10 |

## HIDES, LEATHERS AND FURS

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan from former time makes it impossible for her to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from Australia, U. S. A., England, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff from ¥ 5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥ 15.20 and the removal of 5 % ad valorem duty from cow-hides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The creation of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. in 1912 was a result. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels, etc. are more exported than consumed at home. England principally and Germany next are the best consumers of Japanese furs. "White" leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand abroad as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. Statistics are shown below:—

*Output*

| | Families engaged | Operatives | Value (*yen*) | Leading districts | Value (*yen*,000) in 1912 Operatives | Of cow | of calves | horses | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910... | 981 | 3,778 | 7,624,717 | Hyogo... | 672 | 292 | 143 | 2 | | 437 |
| 1911... | 956 | 3,716 | 6,462,618 | Osaka ... | 681 | 2,173 | 92 | 43 | | 2,308 |
| 1912... | 914 | 3,345 | 5,682,371 | Tokyo... | 634 | 2,032 | 7 | 53 | | 2,092 |

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# VII. SUNDRY INDUSTRIES

## HOSIERY

The export that was valued at not more than ¥1,500,000 a year in 1903 has made a remarkable progress, as follows:—

| | Doz. | *Yen* | | Doz. | *Yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ..... | 5,485,328 | 6,876,422 | 1912 ..... | 7,129,731 | 8,655,892 |
| 1911 ..... | 5,154,643 | 6,614,776 | 1913 ..... | 7,770,669 | 10,610,554 |

The greater portion of the exports consists of underwears and stockings, and go to British India, China and South-Sea islands, where owing to cheapness and tolerable quality they are gradually replacing foreign goods. It should be mentioned that Japan imports about ¥200,000 worth of hosiery a year from England and Germany.

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where the business is carried on on a very small scale, and very little motive power is applide in working the machines. However, large factories are gradually coming into being.

## CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry especially that of fish is now becoming a paying business. Last year Japan exported canned fish to the amount of ¥2,278,429. As some efforts are being made toward an extention of the market to the South Seas, it is believed the figures will be doubled or trebled soon. However at present the manufacturers are suffering from a decline of the market, as a consequence of overproduction.

| | | | (yen 1,000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1912 | No. of factories | Employees | Beef | Fish | Fruit | Others |
| Hiroshima ... ... | 28 | 501 | 1,242 | 95 | 189 | 185 |
| Hokkaido ... ... | 105 | 1,292 | 4 | 795 | 12 | 3 |
| Miyagi ... ... ... | 10 | 298 | — | 447 | — | 60 |
| Oita... ... ... ... | 7 | 120 | 49 | 187 | 19 | 6 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... | 34 | 226 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 304 |
| Total with others ... | 821 | 600 | 1,463 | 2,605 | 599 | 1,160 |

## ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product particular to Japan, the article being used there chiefly in making jam. The production and exports are as follows:—

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| | Production | | Exports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity (1,000 *kwan*) | Value (*yen* 1,000) | Quantity (1,000 *kwan*) | Value (*yen* 1,000) |
| 1909 | 331 | 1,527 | 284 | 1,320 |
| 1910 | 297 | 1,531 | 299 | 1,341 |
| 1911 | 341 | 1,809 | 338 | 1,612 |
| 1912 | 338 | 1,751 | 334 | 1,642 |
| 1913 | 345 | 1,833 | 327 | 1,617 |

## UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where about *yen* 1,600,000 a year is shipped. The bulk, cotton umbrellas, goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 4,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about *yen* 2,500,000. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrellamaking find an outlet abroad by about yen 120,000 worth.

## TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of about *yen* 4,000,000 a year, principally in Tokyo and Osaka, in almost equal proportion. Export stands at a little short of *yen* 1,000,000 of which U. S. A. takes about *yen* 300,000 and England a third of the amount. Goods exported to U.S.A. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but those for Christmas are also now wanted.

## BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the output *yen* 2,357,078 in 1912 *yen* 2,036,366 represent those places. Export amounted to ¥938,000 in 1912, that to U.S.A. reaching *yen* 500,000 and to Canada *yen* 90,000. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China, Germany, Australia, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German in foreign markets.

## BRICKS AND TILES IN 1912

### *A.* Bricks

| | No. of factories | Employees | Value (*yen* 1,000) Fire proof | Ordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... | 48 | 425 | 18 | 159 | 177 |
| Fukushima... ... ... | 28 | 432 | 309 | 35 | 344 |
| Okayama ... ... ... | 22 | 235 | 350 | 164 | 514 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 31 | 1,586 | 654 | 1,897 | 2,551 |
| Saitama ... ... ... | 12 | 537 | — | 323 | 323 |
| Tokyo... ... ... ... | 31 | 1,019 | 93 | 459 | 552 |
| Total with others ... | 712 | 9,752 | 1,551 | 4,901 | 6,452 |

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### *B.* TILES

| | No. of factories | Employees | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 869 | 3,069 | 1,571 |
| Ehime ... ... ... ... ... ... | 560 | 1,434 | 454 |
| Fukuoka... ... ... ... ... ... | 698 | 2,342 | 634 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,055 | 3,907 | 1,023 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... ... | 336 | 942 | 543 |
| Total with other districts ... ... | 12,027 | 38,834 | 11,751 |

### LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1912)

| | No. of workshops | Employees | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ishikawa ... ... ... ... ... ... | 101 | 1,570 | 187 |
| Kanagawa ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47 | 4,770 | 4,549 |
| Hyogo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | 268 | 194 |

### MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (1912)

| | Workshops | Employees | Value (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bamboo Wares ... ... ... ... | 28,928 | 49,141 | 4,759 |
| Fans and Round Fans... ... ... | 1,013 | 6,943 | 2,308 |

### LEADING FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT (1912)

| | Steam | | Gas | | Oil | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | H.P. | No. | H.P. | No. | H.P. | Employees | Coal consumed |
| Printing Bureau ... | 23 | 2,280 | 2 | 77 | — | — | 3,236 | 42,222,500 |
| Railway Works ... | 38 | 2,750 | — | — | 4 | 32 | 16,673 | 90,900,474 |
| Mint ... ... ... ... | 3 | 17 | — | — | — | — | 171 | 3,477,600 |
| Tobacco Mfg. etc. ... | 29 | 2,143 | 9 | 135 | 7 | 95 | 28,167 | 13,595,338 |
| Tokyo Arsenal... ... | 51 | 11,892 | — | — | — | — | 17,856 | 129,543,281 |
| Osaka Arsenal... ... | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | 10,728 | 121,857,061 |
| Military Clothing ... | 4 | 375 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 46 | 3,297 | 3,572,230 |
| Military Woolen ... | 11 | 902 | 1 | 5 | — | — | 1,070 | 32,111,131 |
| Yokosuka Yard ... | 18 | 2,504 | — | — | 2 | 50 | 9,924 | 11,558,681 |
| Kure Yard ... ... | 63 | 29,269 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 40 | 21,473 | 221,481,700 |
| Sasebo Yard ... ... | 7 | 233 | — | — | 1 | 120 | 5,340 | 22,000,609 |
| Maidzuru Yard ... | 18 | 2,388 | — | — | — | — | 3,865 | 25,219,382 |
| Naval Arsenal ... | 4 | 535 | — | — | — | — | 1,432 | 7,485,600 |
| Naval Briquette ... | 6 | 630 | — | — | — | — | 214 | 20,394,288 |
| Shimose Powder ... | 1 | 62 | — | — | — | — | 196 | 3,442 783 |
| Naval Colliery ... | 38 | 1,752 | — | — | — | — | 57 | 65,242,268 |
| Port Arthur ... ... | 7 | 117 | — | — | — | — | 230 | 2,163,420 |
| Steel Works ... ... | 122 | 48,964 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 8,104 | 1,083,320,256 |
| Total with others ... | 519 | 118,851 | 21 | 304 | 21 | 383 | 134,005 | 1,911,789,509 |

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## INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION

### Industrial Laboratory

The Central Laboratory in Tokyo is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It has five sections; (1) mineral, (2) technological, (3) ceramic and machine-making, (4) dyeing and (5) electricity. The first section undertakes analysis of ores and raw materials used in manufacture, the second consists at present of experiments on lacquerwares, with the object of finding proper materials for bodies of lacquering, so as to prevent cracking of the wares in Europe and America where climate is far drier than in Japan; next colored-lacquers, paper and match manufacture, and refining of fish oils contained in the pupa of silkworms. The third is carrying on experiments with the object of encouraging the use of machines to Japanese ceramists who do not yet emerge from the stage of family industry, and, in regard to machine-construction, contrivance of machines adapted to the condition of Japan. In the fourth section experiments are being made on foreign artificial indigo which has recently begun to encroach upon native indigo, and on anizarine dyestuffs; also bleaching of wild cocoon fabrics and softening of *habutaye* tissues. The last section completed its equipments and preliminary arrangements only in 1910.

### Students Dispatched Abroad for Practical Training

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been sending abroad every year since 1890 a number of young men as students to acquire practical knowledge and inquire into various manufacturing, technical and commercial affairs in China, Europe and America (both Northern and Southern). By the end of 1909 the students sente totalled 307 and at that date 110 students were staying abroad. The yearly allowance is about *yen* 750 to students in Europe and America, being intended to supply part of the expenses.

### The Economic Investigation Commission

The Economic Investigation Commission was created in 1910 in compliance with the representation in the Diet, and has for its object the investigation of all matters of importance relative to promotion of industry and commerce. The Commission consists of 70 members including M.P.s., Government officials and professors and leading men in manufacture and trade. It is under control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

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# CHAPTER XXI

## PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

### PATENTS

**The Laws of Patents, Designs, etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.**

Japan being a member of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention.

**Not patentable.**—The following are not patentable:—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mitted);

2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;

3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

**Not New.**—The following are not "new":—

1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;

2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

**Term.**—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, a supplementary expiring with its original.

**Patent Fee.**—The fee is *yen* 20 payable once for the first three years, 10 per annum next three years, *yen* 15.20 and 25 yearly for other three years. Fee for extention is:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1st year to 3rd year, one time ... ... ... ... | Y.150 |
| 2. | From 4th year to 6th year inclusive, annually... | „ 70 |
| 3. | From 7th year to 10th year inclusive, annually... | „ 100 |

**Use of Other's Patent.**—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used a trial may be requested, in case the person refuses without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

**Patentees in Remote Places.**—For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the

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Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-a-vis* the Patent Office.

**Duration of a Patent Right.**—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

**Inventor without Means.**—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

**Revocation.**—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work or exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

**Appeal.**—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial or a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may appeal within sixty days from the date on which he has received such judgment or decision. Further he may object to a judgment on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, when he deems that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

**Punitive rules.**—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding on thousand *yen*.

## DESIGNS

**Subject Matters.**—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

**Secrecy of Designs.**—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

**Term.**—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, that for similar design expiring with the original.

**Fees.**—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* for first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17. To register a similar design fee is one *yen*.

## TRADE-MARKS

**Object of Trade-marks.**—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

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**Not registerable.**—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—The identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.
2.—Those which are indentical with or similar to the national flag, etc.
3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public.
4.—Those identical with or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor, etc.
5.—Those identical with or similar to marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods or to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before.
6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name, etc. of another person; title of a juridical person.
7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name, etc.

**When transferable.**—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

**Cancelled.**—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

**Term.**—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

**Fee.**—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-mark.

## DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered designs is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

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## STATISTICS

The number of applications filed at the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registerted since 1909 are as follows:

### No. of Applications and Registrations

| | Patents | | Design | | Trade-marks | | Utility models | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications | Registered | Applications | Registered | Applications | Registered | Applications | Registered |
| 1909–10 ... | 6,210 | 1,919 | 1,718 | 563 | 7,509 | 4,523 | 14,057 | 4,358 |
| 1910–11 ... | 5,964 | 1,821 | 2,240 | 729 | 8,286 | 5,086 | 12,545 | 3,302 |
| 1911–12 ... | 6,205 | 2,327 | 2,254 | 1,033 | 9,820 | 6,190 | 13,089 | 3,866 |
| 1912–13 ... | 7,168 | 1,806 | 2,420 | 987 | 11,909 | 6,587 | 14,809 | 3,081 |
| 1913–14 ... | 7,359 | 2,071 | 3,103 | 1,207 | 11,679 | 6,251 | 16,890 | 3,986 |

### No. of Actions for Trial and No. of Cases Upheld

| | | Patents | | Designs | | Trade-marks | | Utility models | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actions | Upheld | Action | Upheld | Action | Upheld | Action | Upheld |
| 1909–10 | Trial ... ... | 105 | 25 | 5 | — | 92 | 49 | 123 | 38 |
| | Appeal ... ... | 24 | 5 | — | — | 18 | 3 | 15 | — |
| | Appeal to Sup. Court | 4 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — |
| 1910–11 | Trial ... ... | 51 | 20 | 3 | — | 68 | 45 | 95 | 53 |
| | Appeal ... ... | 55 | 14 | — | — | 31 | 10 | 33 | 11 |
| | Appeal to Sup. Court | 4 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 4 | — |
| 1911–12 | Trial ... ... | 49 | 19 | 1 | — | 64 | 22 | 84 | 38 |
| | Appeal ... ... | 67 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 39 | 4 |
| | Appeal to Sup. Court | 14 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 6 | — |
| 1912–13 | Trial ... ... | 71 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 90 | 36 | 91 | 21 |
| | Appeal ... ... | 82 | 12 | — | — | 43 | 11 | 21 | 5 |
| | Appeal to Sup. Court | 7 | — | 1 | — | 9 | — | 3 | — |
| 1913–14 | Trial ... ... | 54 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 66 | 39 | 83 | 31 |
| | Appeal ... ... | 105 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 49 | 15 | 20 | 10 |
| | Appeal to Sup. Court | 12 | — | 2 | — | 13 | — | 4 | — |

### No. Existing at the End of the Fiscal Years

| | Patents | Designs | Trade-marks | Utility models |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907–08 ... ... ... ... | 8,912 | 2,879 | 32,436 | 8,448 |
| 1908–09 ... ... ... ... | 10,299 | 3,472 | 35,744 | 11,021 |
| 1909–10 ... ... ... ... | 10,573 | 3,557 | 39,785 | 12,385 |
| 1910–11 ... ... ... ... | 10,886 | 4,143 | 44,800 | 12,592 |
| 1911–12 ... ... ... ... | 10,212 | 5,958 | 50,588 | 12,436 |
| 1912–13 ... ... ... ... | 11,030 | 3,519 | 56,650 | 12,100 |
| 1913–14 ... ... ... ... | 12,543 | 4,617 | 62,285 | 11,335 |

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# CHAPTER XXII

## TRADE

### JAPANESE BUSINESS SYSTEM

#### Japanese Auditors and Auditing

By Mr. Okoshi, ex-Minister to Brazil

Japanese auditors are all amateur auditors while English are professionals. Japanese auditors are, as a rule, elected from among big shareholders of the respective companies. Although our commercial law relating to the duties and obligations of auditors is very strict, in some respect, even stricter than the provisions of English Companies Act, our people do not seem to attach so much importance, as they do in English to this matter. Our auditors themselves do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities imposed by law and appear to think that their simple duty is to certify the correctness of balance of sheet which is to be presented to the general meeting. In Japan the commercial law defines the privilege and duties of auditors of different companies, while in England different acts determine the duties and liablities of auditors such as those of joint stock companies, municipal corporations and other bodies. Although no mention is made in our code that an auditor must be a shareholder of the company, yet nearly all our joint stock companies insert in their articles of association, a clause relating to the qualifications of auditors who should necessarily be shareholders. The auditor's tenure of office is one year as in the case of the English and he is eligible for re-election. They can also at any time ask the report of the state of affairs of the company to the directors and can make investigation into the business transactions, as well as the actual condition of the property of the company.

Our auditiors can convoke a general meeting, if they deem it necessary and ask for the appointment of an expert examiner, in order to investigate into the state of finance and assets of the company. They are authorised also to prepare a special report stating their own opinion upon the state of finance, after close investigations into the accounts of the company and to submit the same to the general meeting.

Japanese auditors can fill a vacancy for the director, if the board and co-auditors agree to this arrangement. However he cannot exercise his duty, unless his appointment is confirmed by a general meeting. Our Code seems to bestow a great power and impose a heavy responsibility on the auditors; it says that when the company itself bring action against directors, or directors against the company, auditors shall have to represent the company.

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However it must be a very rare case that the directors bring action against their own company for which business they are themselves responsible.

Our law further states that if auditors neglect their duty, they are liable to damages towards directors and a third party. This would mean without doubt that if through the negligence of auditors, any loss is incurred either to the company or to a third person, they are liable to make good such loss.

According to Art. 187, of the Code, if one tenth of the shareholders decided in a general meeting to impeach auditors and to bring action against them, the board will be compelled to take necessary measures to bring the case before tribunal within one month, provided that the shareholders give security to the directors. In case the company loses the case, the shareholders shall be liable to pay expenses or damages incurred during the process.

Any infraction of commercial law relating to companies, on the part of auditors, is punishable with a fine not less than ten and not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Such is the gist of our law concerning auditors, and if it is strictly applied, some provisions would prove severer than those of the Companies Act of England.

## Commercial Morality

### By Prof. Kazutami Ukita

"In feudal times merchants and laborers were classed in the lowest rank of the social hierarchy, and as they were treated with little respect they responded by deserving such treatment. With few exceptions, commercial morality was little heeded, and a very slight sense of obligation troubled their conscience. They had no idea that 'Time is money' and most slovenly missed their appointments. They could not even hit upon the commercial policy expressed in 'Honesty is the best policy.' Merchants were unconsciously imbued with the idea of despising money, and did not think it amiss to use despicable means in obtaining what they regarded as despicable things, conducting a disreputable business with unclean minds. This must all be entirely changed now. When such merchants undertook to transact business with foreign merchants whom they could not help looking down upon as barbarians, because they had been so taught, many undesirable things crept into business. Unpunctuality, foisting of inferior goods, unreasonable charges, and other evils were perpetrated with the least possible concern. No doubt we are greatly improving in this direction, and commercial morality is much better understood now than in the old days, but I cannot altogether attribute it to jealousy on the part of foreign merchants against the great development of Japanese trade when they raise their voice against the low state of commercial morality in Japan."

## Punitive Rules in the Commercial Code

In order to prevent dishonest practices by directors of a company and others punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of 1910–11, as follows:—

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"Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company; auditors, inspectors and the managers of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than ¥ 1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or to the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.

2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the accounts of the company unlawfully acquired the shares of company or accepted them as the objects of the right of pledges.

3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.

4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings without the limits of the scope of the company's business.

## BUSINESS EXPANSION

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894–95 marked an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last War exerted even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. One point of marked contrast separating the two periods should be specially kept in view in making this parallel; in other words, whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of ¥ 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on ¥ 250,000,000, in the latter Japan got nothing against the disbursements aggregating no less than ¥ 1,800,000,000.

None the less the expansive influence of triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set in as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent on making a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. For more than a year beginning about October, 1905, newspaper columns were filled every day with reports of creation of new companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed on the Exchanges to an extent unparalled in the history of Japanese economic development. Even the Government seemed to have been affected by this spirit, and hastened to nationalize the leading railway lines, thereby incurring an additional debt of over *yen* 500 millions in 1907. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of '07. Many newly organised companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises launched or expansion of the old make this record, the figures being in unit of thousand *yen*.

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| Nature of Project | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banking ... ... ... | 27,390 | 58,568 | 61,064 | 73,437 | 84,733 |
| Spinning... ... ... | 15,350 | 14,000 | 2,650 | 23,715 | 10,700 |
| Electricity ... ... | 8,583 | 91,580 | 85,448 | 43,525 | 36,230 |
| Mining ... ... ... | 8,583 | 22,200 | 13,050 | 27,020 | 16,800 |
| Fishery ... ... ... | 2,350 | 4,285 | 8,017 | 8,700 | 3,200 |
| R'ly & Tramway ... | 13,800 | 90,957 | 59,790 | 58,545 | 50,230 |
| Industry ... ... ... | 31,020 | 139,245 | 68,875 | 145,981 | 83,744 |
| Navigation ... ... | 3,000 | 8,245 | 7,300 | 4,550 | 6,581 |
| Insurance... ... ... | 1,900 | 4,500 | 12,500 | 2,000 | 15,400 |
| Trade & others ... | 16,560 | 53,240 | 42,645 | 133,635 | 72,754 |
| Total ... ... ... | 128,258 | 487,000 | 361,139 | 521,108 | 380,373 |

It may be concluded from the above that except in a few items all the rest show a marked decrease in the amount of investment as compared with the preceding years.

## GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

(as compiled by Dept. of Agr. and Com.)

NUMBER AND CAPITAL CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF ENTERPRISE

(in *yen* 1,000) At the End of Year

| | | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agr'cal | No. ... | 309 | 332 | 369 | 386 | 422 | 475 |
| | P.u. cap. | 12,035 | 13,069 | 14,752 | 16,894 | 18,008 | 26,344 |
| | Res. ... | 387 | 636 | 594 | 856 | 1,373 | 1,029 |
| Ind'al | No. ... | 2,847 | 3,065 | 2,425 | 3,672 | 3,921 | 4 403 |
| | P.u. cap. | 381,815 | 440,857 | 542,280 | 589,117 | 629,543 | 677,794 |
| | Res. ... | 64,564 | 73,286 | 73,211 | 75,865 | 79,168 | 82,065 |
| Com. | No. ... | 6,197 | 6,555 | 6,941 | 7,394 | 7,783 | 8,004 |
| | P.u. cap. | 569,486 | 596,702 | 687,411 | 687,792 | 735,748 | 864,439 |
| | Res. ... | 197,558 | 226,263 | 243,908 | 253,146 | 283,503 | 329,475 |
| Trans. | No. ... | 734 | 768 | 814 | 856 | 905 | 1,005 |
| | P.u. cap. | 150,891 | 164,757 | 175,689 | 196,596 | 166,663 | 188,041 |
| | Res. ... | 24,774 | 26,667 | 28,777 | 33,680 | 37,067 | 44,410 |
| Total | No. ... | 10,087 | 10,720 | 11,549 | 12,308 | 13,031 | 13,887 |
| | P.u. cap. | 1,114,227 | 1,215,386 | 1,367,164 | 1,481,401 | 1,549,963 | 1,756,610 |
| | Res. ... | 287,284 | 326,853 | 346,491 | 363,543 | 401,111 | 457,430 |

Note :—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation. The decrease of capital and reserves under the head of transportation was due to the nationalization of private railways.

## BONUS FOR THE DIRECTORS

There is no fixed rule which determines the rate of bonus for the directors. Almost every company has a different way of deciding the rate. It is sometimes determined by amount of capital or by the sum of interest.

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The following table shows the amount of the bonus of some well-known banks and companies either in first half of 1913 or in second half of 1912:—

(¥ 1,000)

| | Paid up Capital | Profit | Bonus | % of Bonus to profits | Dividend | % of Dividend to profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Japan ... ... ... | 37,500 | 2,949 | 182 | 6 | 2,250 | 76 |
| Specie Bank ... ... ... | 30,000 | 2,308 | 138 | 6 | 1,800 | 78 |
| First Bank ... ... ... ... | 10,750 | 990 | 49 | 5 | 537 | 55 |
| Hanshin Elec. R'way Co. | 5,400 | 359 | 19 | 5 | 351 | 97 |
| Tokyo Elec. Light Co. ... | 37,000 | 2,089 | 139 | 6 | 1,806 | 86 |
| Tokyo Gas Co. ... ... ... | 28,200 | 1,811 | 36 | 2 | 1,410 | 77 |
| Nippon Yusen Kaisha ... | 22,000 | 2,989 | 73 | 2 | 1,100 | 37 |
| Hoden Oil Co. ... ... ... | 13,325 | 1,111 | 70 | 6 | 932 | 83 |
| Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. | 14,966 | 1,851 | 80 | 4 | 1,011 | 56 |
| Meiji Life Insurance Co | 500 | 188 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 9 |

As stated before, there is no fixed rule for the rate of bonus; but three principal ways of appropriating bonus may be deducted from the business reports of various banks and companies. First, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as expenses. Secondly, depreciation funds are treated as expenses, but bonus is treated as interest. Thirdly, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as interest. The third method is to the advantage of the directors, for the rate of bonus can be determined in an arbitrary way.

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS

At the end of 1908 Japan had 58 Chambers of Commerce, with a total of 1,741 members, and expenses amounting to *yen* 325,568. With the exception of the ten Prefectures of Okinawa (or Loochoo archipelago), Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, Kagawa, Tottori, Nara, Chiba and Yamaguchi, there is one or more Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and thirty-two Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting subscription from its members. The data for the the recent years are as follows:—

| | Number | Member | Expenses *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58 | 1,741 | 325,568 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,826 | 359,463 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,816 | 324,537 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,806 | 330,825 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,816 | 324,922 |

## BOURSES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, but these are insignificant organs as to

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capital and scope of business. The Law revised in 1914 provides that any man who is engaged in a business represented in the transaction of an Exchange may become its member, while any man may become a broker subject to the sanction of the authorities. A broker may not become an officer of the Exchange and to establish a branch office, but is open to rehabiliation after five years from forfeiture of the brokership. An Exchange is charged the Exchange tax assessed first at the rate of 15% of the exchange dues and second at the rate of 2/10000 of local loan bonds and debenture bonds, and 5/10000 of merchandises and negotiable bonds.

**Transactions.**—There are two kinds of transactions, viz., *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki torihiki* (fixed period delivery). The *nobe* is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The second is the most popular method of dealings. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. The limit of time delivery was shortened to two months by Imperial Ordinance in 1902, but owing to the loud protest of the public against this change, the former limit was restored a year after. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5% of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5% for shares and debentures of private companies.

The *Jiki* (spot transaction) was prohibited in 1910.

### Number, Capital, etc. of Exchanges

(in *yen* 1,000)

| Year | No. | Capital paid up | Reserve | No. of brokers | Deposits by brokers | Fees and other receipts | Excise & other expense | Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 48 | 22,028 | 1,234 | 1,150 | 3,949 | 6,294 | 3,698 | 2,600 |
| 1909 | 48 | 23,978 | 1,417 | 1,123 | 4,129 | 8,122 | 4,616 | 3,509 |
| 1910 | 47 | 27,398 | 1,598 | 1,140 | 4,681 | 9,231 | 5,552 | 3,729 |
| 1911 | 46 | 27,128 | 1,761 | 1,131 | 5,504 | 8,752 | 5,550 | 3,201 |
| 1912 | 46 | 28,178 | 1,876 | 1,193 | 5,880 | 10,225 | 6,790 | 3,464 |

### Amount of Bonds and Shares Transacted at the Stock Exchanges

| Year | Gov. Bonds *yen* | Bank Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet* | Electric Rly. Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet* | Navigation Co. Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 1,160,000 | 60,308 | 3,094,551 | 1,430,788 |
| 1909 ... ... | 27,582,000 | 2,749 | 4,749,907 | 1,314,395 |
| 1910 ... ... | 19,891,596 | 94,315 | 4,816,745 | 1,486,729 |
| 1911 ... ... | 1,577,095 | 94,420 | 2,863,771 | 1,698,884 |
| 1912 ... ... | 12,551,000 | 215,138 | 2,110,755 | 1,877,187 |

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### Amount of Rice Transacted at the Rice Exchanges

| Year | Amount (1000 koku) | Of which Tokyo | Of which Osaka | Average per koku yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 43,671 | 13,577 | 7,344 | 15.250 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 58,049 | 16,645 | 10,999 | 12.753 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 64,813 | 16,260 | 11,387 | 16.787 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 85,242 | 20,621 | 18,975 | 16.787 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 114,882 | 27,328 | 25,210 | 19.951 |

### Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥8,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposite a cash security of *yen* 30,000, to which the sum was raised from ¥18,000 in Mar. 1913. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

*Quotatim of Leading Shares and Bonds at Tokyo (yen)*

Shares (*Time delivery*)

| | 1913 Highest | 1913 Lowest | 1912 Highest | 1912 Lowest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.K.... ... ... ... ... ... | 121.80 | 102.50 | 125.25 | 104.10 |
| Tokyo Gas Co. ... ... ... ... | 68.05 | 56.80 | 77.15 | 64.20 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. ... | 114.95 | 100.00 | 118.50 | 104.55 |
| Taiwan Sugar Mg. Co. ... ... | 77.50 | 62.80 | 87.30 | 68.00 |
| Nippon Petroleum Co. ... ... | 139.45 | 83.00 | 90.00 | 68.90 |
| Tokyo Stock Exchange. ... ... | 162.60 | 131.25 | 172.60 | 134.30 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. ... | 68.95 | 57.10 | 75.40 | 62.55 |
| Tokyo Paper Mill Co. ... ... | 49.50 | 42.00 | 47.80 | 39.55 |
| Tokyo Rice Exchange ... ... | 120.00 | 89.00 | 116.15 | 98.50 |

Shares (*Spot delivery*)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Hypothec Bank † ... ... | 408.00 | 342.00 | 399.60 | 368.79 |
| First Bank... ... ... ... ... | 122.00 | 80.50 | 116.35 | 104.51 |
| Tobu Railway Co. ... ... ... | 76.00 | 67.50 | 88.90 | 64.00 |
| Meiji Life Insurance Co. * ... | 3,300.00 | 1,830.00 | 2,040.00 | 1,143.00 |
| Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. ... | 18.40 | 14.00 | 21.90 | 17.10 |
| Japan Beer Brew. Co. ... ... | 88.70 | 80.50 | 97.25 | 83.25 |

Bonds (*Spot delivery*)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial 5% (No. Ka)* ... ... | 95.45 | 90.05 | 95.00 | 90.00 |
| 1st 4%* ... ... ... ... ... | 91.75 | 80.00 | 87.88 | 82.66 |
| Osaka Harbor 6%* ... ... ... | 100.00 | 95.00 | 103.00 | 100.00 |
| Osaka Water Works 6%... ... | 99.50 | 95.00 | 104.98 | 98.30 |
| O.S.K. 7%... ... ... ... ... | 100.50 | 95.50 | 103.70 | 101.00 |

* Share paid up ¥100.00 † ¥100.00 Others ¥50.00

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## WAREHOUSES

50 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan, they being almost all bonded warehouses. The volume stored at the end of Dec. 1913 reached yen 127,000,000 in round numbers.

| At the end of | 1912 No. of Warehouses | 1912 Storage (1000 yen) | 1913 No. of Warehouses | 1913 Storage (1000 yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 50 | 84,774 | 51 | 118,444 |
| April | ,, | 105,142 | ,, | 127,302 |
| May | ,, | 117,844 | ,, | 141,364 |
| June | ,, | 122,390 | ,, | 145,825 |
| July | ,, | 121,794 | ,, | 150,914 |
| Aug. | ,, | 116,508 | 50 | 145,003 |
| Sept. | 51 | 103,519 | ,, | 132,838 |
| Oct. | ,, | 91,847 | ,, | 124,350 |
| Nov. | ,, | 87,896 | ,, | 121,386 |
| Dec. | ,, | 94,169 | ,, | 127,848 |
| Jan. ('13) | ,, | 99,682 | ('14) 51 | 129,714 |
| Feb. | ,, | 106,165 | ,, | 130,561 |

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouses at the end of Februaries.

| Kind | At the end of Feb., '13 (1000 yen) | At the end of Feb., '14 (1000 yen) | Increase (1000 yen) (× decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Japanese) | 11,805 | 7,379 | × 4,425 |
| Beans | 2,847 | 2,360 | × 487 |
| Crude sugar | 13,677 | 15,179 | 1,502 |
| Cotton tissues | 7,495 | 8,779 | 1,284 |
| Woolen tissues | 3,451 | 7,132 | 3,681 |
| Other fabrics | 1,724 | 1,964 | 240 |
| Indian cotton | 7,174 | 11,847 | 14,638 |
| Foreign paper | 2,077 | 2,822 | 745 |
| Rice (foreign) | 7,373 | 13,043 | 5,670 |
| Refined sugar | 1,473 | 2,428 | 255 |
| Leaf tobacco | 1,304 | 1,670 | 366 |
| American cotton | 5,930 | 9,277 | 3,346 |
| China cotton | 3,741 | 1,884 | × 1,857 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,571 | 2,997 | × 573 |

Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouses in Tokyo, that is at the Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses reorganized in 1909 as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others.

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| Item (yen 100 per day) | Storage, not less than | Item (yen 100 per day) | Charge |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fertilizer ... ... ... ... | 1.7 *sen* | Sugar in canvass, 200 *kin* bags. | 4.2 sen |
| Wool or yarns ... ... ... | 0.6 „ | Flour, 50 lb. sack ... ... ... | 1.0 „ |
| Woolen cloths ... ... ... | 0.6 „ | Plate glass 100 lb. boq ... ... | 2.5 „ |
| Foreign paper ... ... ... | 1.2 „ | Cement cask, 300 to 400 lb... | 6.5 „ |
| Refined sugar ... ... ... | 0.8 „ | Oil in box, 4 *to* ... ... ... | 2.5 „ |
| Flour ... ... ... ... ... | 1.6 „ | Hides, bundle 24 *hwan* ... ... | 12.9 „ |
| Tinned goods ... ... ... | 1.2 „ | Nails, keg 100 lb. ... ... ... | 2.5 „ |
| Plate iron ... ... ... ... | 1.7 „ | Plate iron, 90 lb. ... ... ... | 1.8 „ |
| Bar Iron ... ... ... ... | 1.2 „ | Ironpipe, 3 inch ... ... ... | 2.5 „ |
| Cement... ... ... ... ... | 3.5 „ | Bycycle, in crate, 2 ... ... | 6.0 „ |
| Empty bottle ... ... ... | 3.0 „ | Mat, 60 sheets bundle ... ... | 3.0 „ |

## MERCANTILE AGENCIES

### The Tokyo Koshinjo (*Mercantile Agency*) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥ 200 or more to ¥ 25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, and the rest are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as to help the members in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members.
*Officers*:—Mg. Dir.—Iwakusu Morishita. Manager:—Unosuke Horii.
*Head Office*:—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

### Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Subscribers in 1912 are classified as follows:—
Bankers 456, companies and firms 344; individual persons 1,537; foreign firms, 72,—total 2,409. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1912, those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 8,839.
*Head Office*:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

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## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

### The Government Commercial Museum

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1913 the Museum was provided with 65,789 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin. Samples are loaned to the provincial museums of fairs and sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access.

### Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre: monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Ikenohata, Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

### Osaka Com. Museum

Maintained by local and Municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about ¥12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

### Aichi-ken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covered 504 *tsubo* and reqnires expenditnre amounnting to 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

## EXHIBITIONS

### Domestic Exhibitions

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1903) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below :—

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days, open ... ... ... ... | 102 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 152 |
| Area of buildings (*tsubo*) ... | 29,307 | 43,300 | 40,000 | 50,558 | 104,870 |
| Av'ge area of dif'nt secs. (*tsubo*) | 3,012 | 7,510 | 97,253 | 10,554 | 12,966 |
| No. of exhibitors ... ... | 16,174 | 27,521 | 77,432 | 73,781 | 118,160 |
| No. of exhibits ... ... ... | 84,352 | 331,169 | 160,066 | 169,098 | 276,719 |
| Exhibits sold (*yen*) ... ... | 286,297 | 649,864 | 751,350 | 918,578 | 484,079 |

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| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of prizes ... ... ... | 5,096 | 4,051 | 16,115 | 17,729 | 36,487 |
| No. of jurors ... ... ... | 99 | 172 | 425 | 488 | 1,200 |
| No. of visitors ... ... ... | 254,168 | 822,168 | 822,395 | 1,023,693 | 4,350,693 |
| Proceeds from tickets (*yen*).. | 27,921 | 53,453 | 63,645 | 54,200 | 307,043 |
| Expenses (*yen*) ... ... ... | 106,860 | 276,350 | 486,148 | 443,303 | 1,093,970 |

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U.S.A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition (1907) and the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition (1914), though nominally local undertakings, were really national as to scope, as shown below:—

| | Ind. Exh. | Taisho Exh. |
|---|---|---|
| Days open ... ... ... ... | Mar. 20—July 31 | Mar. 20—July 31 |
| Area of buildings (*tsubo*) ... | 40,000 | 103,284 |
| Average area of different sections (*tsubo*) ... ... ... | 7,300 | 13,668 |
| No. of exhibitors ... ... ... | 14,876 | 78,517 |
| No. of exhibits ... ... ... | 93,853 | 160,590 |
| Expenses (*yen*) ... ... ... ... | 1,255,328 | 1,608,778 |

The Tokyo Taishō Exhibition was open in 1914 to celebrate the advent of the new reign of Taisho. The exhibition was devided into fourteen departments and exhibitors represented all parts of Japan, Formosa, Hokkaido, Saghalien, Korea, Kwantung, and China.

The Grand Exhibition of Japan announced to be held in 1912, was postponed to 1917, but finally abandoned in 1912.

## Japan in World Fairs

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1878 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

| Year | Place | Japanese section (square feet) | No. of exhibits | Value of exhibits *yen* | Sale exhibits *yen* | Expenses *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893... | ...Chicago | 67,692 | 16,512 | 513,479 | — | 630,766 |
| 1900... | ...Paris | 44,121 | 22,857 | 1,593,804 | 359,108 | 1,319,559 |
| 1903... | ...St. Louis | 132,179 | 127,325 | 575,974 | $190,941 | 788,279 |
| 1910 | (Anglo-Jap.) London | 40,446 | 34,433 | — | £ 62,335 | 1,300,000 |

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In the Panama Grand Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, the Japanese sections will cover about 7,882 *tsubo*, distributed as follows:—Government section and garden, 4,441 *tsubo*; art gallery, 450; education and economics, 300; applied arts, 1,488; communications, 300; agriculture, 500; horticulture, 100; mining, 300, etc.; total, 7,882.

## GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 649 guilds reported. The figures for 1912 and 1911 were ¥1,192,518,299 for 599 guilds and ¥863,577,083 for 513 guilds respectively. Members for 794 reported numbered roughly 1 million in 1912-3.

### Principal Production Guilds

| | No. of Guilds | | No. of Guilds |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Silk ... ... ... ... | 207 | Weaving ... ... ... ... | 138 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 67 | Timber ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| Fertilizers ... ... ... ... | 29 | Soy, miso ... ... ... ... | 28 |
| Paper ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | Charcoal ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Porcelain ... ... ... ... | 23 | Matting ... ... ... ... | 25 |

## PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN JAPAN

| Kind | '07 yen | '09 yen | '10 yen | '11 yen | '12 yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice... ... ... ... ... per *Koku* | 16.02 | 12.54 | 12.93 | 16.85 | 20.37 |
| Barley ... ... ... ... „ „ | 5.46 | 5.62 | 5.26 | 6.17 | 8.50 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... „ „ | 9.85 | 10.16 | 10.57 | 10.96 | 11.28 |
| Soja Beans ... ... ... „ „ | 10.26 | 7.96 | 9.71 | 9.85 | 10.96 |
| Red Beans ... ... ... „ „ | 11.16 | 11.09 | 11.70 | 11.29 | 14.43 |
| Salt... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 5.24 | 5.21 | 5.26 | 5.20 | 4.99 |
| Soy ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 22.60 | 23.30 | 22.17 | 23.03 | 23.88 |
| *Miso* ... ... ... ... per *Kwan* | .31 | .31 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.36 |
| Sugar, White (home) per 100 *Kin* | 16.25 | 17.12 | 17.27 | 17.42 | 19.82 |
| Sugar, Brown (home) per „ „ | 12.01 | 12.93 | 12.49 | 12.47 | 14.65 |
| *Sake* ... ... ... ... ... per *Koku* | 41.09 | 43.49 | 39.55 | 44.55 | 47.28 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... per 100 *Kin* | 44.45 | 49.34 | 47.53 | 49.61 | 50.42 |
| Beef... ... ... ... ... per 100 „ | 33.57 | 30.65 | 2.46 | 27.48 | 28.28 |
| Eggs ... ... ... ... per 100 „ | 2.36 | 2.43 | 28.07 | 2.49 | 2.63 |
| Milk ... ... ... ... per *Sho* | .28 | .39 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| Tobacco, leaf ... ... ... per 100 *Kin* | — | — | — | — | — |
| „ cut ... ... ... per 100 „ | 81.44 | — | — | — | — |

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| Kind | | '07 yen | '09 yen | '10 yen | '11 yen | '12 yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarns (home) ... | per 100 „ | 48.27 | 43.36 | 44.26 | 50.23 | 49.12 |
| Raw cotton (imported ginned) ... ... ... | per 100 „ | 32.07 | 32.61 | 36.19 | 37.87 | 35.19 |
| Raw Silk ... ... ... | per 100 „ | 1,077.00 | 769.00 | 795.00 | 809.00 | 782.00 |
| Petroleum ... ... | Box of 2 Cans. | 3.70 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.63 | 3.97 |
| Coal... ... ... ... ... | per ton. | 7.70 | 7.89 | 7.14 | 7.54 | 7.62 |
| Indigo (Japanese)... ... | per *Kwan* | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.28 |
| Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick | per *tsubo* | .73 | .73 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.87 |
| „ *Sugi* 6 *bu* thick | per „ | .94 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 1.05 | 1.09 |
| Sleepers {Chestnut ... | per *Cho* | .73 | .76 | 0.79 | 0.84 | 1.44 |
| Sleepers {*Hinoki*... ... | per „ | 1.41 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 0.83 |
| Pig-iron (home) ... ... | per *Kwan* | .55 | .53 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.56 |
| Dried Sardines (for manure) | 10 *Kwan* | 4.24 | 3.63 | 3.76 | 4.03 | 4.59 |

*Koku—39.702 gallons. Kwan=8.267 lbs. (Avoir.)*
*Kin=1.32 lbs. Sho=1.588 gills*

## NEW SCHEDULE OF FEES AT THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

The new schedule adopted at the end July 1914 to be enforced from Sept. this year has on the whole very much reduced the rate, so meof the new rates per share being as follows:—

| Actual value | Duly entered sen | Not entered sen |
|---|---|---|
| ¥ 75–100... ... ... ... ... | 11.0 | 6.40 |
| 100–150... ... ... ... ... | 13.5 | 7.6 |
| 150–200... ... ... ... ... | 15.0 | 7.9 |
| 200–250... ... ... ... ... | 18.0 | 9.3 |
| 250–300... ... ... ... ... | 21.0 | 10.6 |
| 300–350... ... ... ... ... | 24.0 | 12.0 |
| For every additional 50 ... ... | 2.5 | 1.0 |

For State bonds, local bonds, Co. debentures, etc. the fee is 10.5 sen per ¥100 face value.

N.B. "Not entered" means that transaction is finished before the application is entered in the Exchange books.

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# CHAPTER XXIII

## FOREIGN TRADE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**Japan first in the rate of increase.**—During the four decades, 1870-1910, the volume of Japan's foreign trade increased over 19 times, while the rates of increase in various countries of Europe during the period were much lower, Great Britain being over 220 per cent.; the United States, about 400 per cent.; Germany, 400 per cent.; France, 300 per cent.; Italy, about 332 per cent. Examining into the percentage of relative increase in the exports and imports, we find that, during the 12 years ending in 1912, Japan heads the list in exports with 158 per cent. followed by Germany with 86 per cent., Great Britain with 69 per cent., the United States with 68 per cent., Italy with 60 per cent., and France with 47 per cent. In imports Japan again occupies the premier position with 115 per cent. increase in the figures covering 13 years ending in 1912, Italy coming second with 112 per cent., the United States third with 15 per cent., Germany fourth with 72 per cent., France fifth with 71 per cent., and England last with 42 per cent. The above goes to show that Japan's foreign trade is making a much more vigorous progress than any other commercial nation in Europe.

**Japan ranks high in finished and half finished goods.**—It is a significant fact that in recent statistics half finished articles figure conspicuously among commodities exported from Japan, as in the case of Italy. In the export of finished articles Japan ranks next to Great Britain, but above Germany, Italy, France, and the United States, these four countries succeeding one another in the order named. In provisions Japan comes fourth, the order being the United States, Italy, France, Japan, Germany, and Great Britain. In the export of raw materials Japan comes to the bottom, being preceded by Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France, and the United States in the order given.

**Raw materials Japan's chief imports.**—Raw materials form the principal item in Japanese imports, Japan taking the third place in the high percentage of imported raw materials, the order on the list being France (France stands highest perhaps because half-finished articles are classified under the head of raw materials), Germany, Japan, Italy, the United States, and Great Britain. In the export of finished articles, the order is the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany and France. From the foregoing we see that the raw materials are chiefly responsible for the recent increase in the amount of imports. Another important contributary factor is provisions, the importation of which has

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been showing a noticeable increase of late years. These two items now occupy more than 57 per cent. of the total volume of our exports.

Excess of imports.—The excess of imports over exports for the year 1913 amounted to 127 million *yen* in round numbers including 25 millions for Korea and 5 millions for Formosa. The actual figures must be considerably larger, as warships, weapons, and munitions of war ordered from abroad for the Army and the Navy and also purchases of the Imperial Household are not included in the total.

"Of this excess, however," explains Viscount Mishima, Governor of the Bank of Japan, "an increase of forty to fifty million *yen* over the previous year is in a great measure accounted for by the fact that, during the year under review, rice and wheat were imported as a result of the upward movement in the price of rice at home, while, at the same time there was a large importation of sugar on account of the poorness of the crop of sugar-cane. If these facts be taken into consideration this phenomenon may by no means be regarded as abnormal." It is explained by some that the Government loan policy has been chiefly responsible for the excess imports.

## PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last five years.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES (¥ 1,000)

| Year | Exports | Imports | Total | Per capital *yen* | Excess of imports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... | ...413,112 | 394,198 | 807,311 | 16.10 | *18,613 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | ...458,428 | 464,233 | 922,622 | 18.11 | 5,804 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | ...447,433 | 513,805 | 961,239 | 18.60 | 66,371 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | ...526,981 | 618,992 | 1,145,974 | 21.95 | 92,011 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | ...632,460 | 724,431 | 1,361,891 | 25.72 | 96,971 |

* Excess of exports.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION (¥ 1,000)

| | Exports | Imports | Excess of exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,584 | 79,587 | *73,003 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 25,175 | 17,671 | 7,503 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 24,398 | 6,168 | 18,230 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 28,325 | 11,544 | 16,780 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... ... | 27,093 | 1,021 | 26,072 |

* Excess of imports.

TRADE RETURNS AT LEADING PORTS (¥ 1000)

| | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
| Yokohama ... ... | 228,081 | 257,850 | 316,821 | 403,916 | 215,369 | 235,102 |
| Kobe ... ... ... | 120,581 | 150,475 | 170,470 | 256,716 | 302,199 | 346,608 |
| Osaka ... ... ... | 43,512 | 57,312 | 73,452 | 20,082 | 26,582 | 41,673 |
| Nagasaki ... ... | 3,405 | 3,953 | 4,745 | 10,432 | 12,685 | 16,136 |
| Hakodate ... ... | 1,902 | 2,683 | 3,488 | 182 | 353 | 671 |
| Moji ... ... ... | 14,326 | 15,797 | 20,895 | 20,215 | 26,842 | 39,534 |

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## STAPLE ITEMS OF TRADE CLASSIFIED

### Exports (¥ 1,000)

| Articles | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains and Seeds ... ... ... | 7,080 | 7,418 | 7,296 | 7,003 | 6,892 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,156 | 14,542 | 14,379 | 13,463 | 10,075 |
| Marine Products ... ... ... | 8,470 | 9,107 | 9,112 | 11,690 | 13,709 |
| Sugar, Confectionaries, Sweetmeats ... ... ... ... | 5,279 | 6,259 | 6,025 | 8,594 | 15,915 |
| Beverages and Comestibles ... | 12,864 | 12,650 | 11,607 | 10,358 | 11,281 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... | 1,762 | 1,256 | 924 | 524 | 562 |
| Animal Products (skins bones) | 2,117 | 2,811 | 2,207 | 3,124 | 4,178 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes... ... | 8,700 | 8,745 | 9,533 | 23,380 | 25,578 |
| Oils and Waxes ... ... ... | 4,704 | 5,110 | 4,363 | 6,480 | 8,531 |
| Silk, raw and tissues ... ... | 165,363 | 179,387 | 177,894 | 163,328 | 203,316 |
| Cotton yarns ... ... ... ... | 51,880 | 68,927 | 62,549 | 53,680 | 70,997 |
| Other tissues ... ... ... ... | 5,912 | 6,618 | 8,328 | 1,192 | 970 |
| Cloth and Accessories ... ... | 10,497 | 14,042 | 15,825 | 23,858 | 25,899 |
| Paper and its manufactures... | 4,961 | 5,025 | 3,977 | 4,748 | 5,434 |
| Ores and Minerals... ... ... | 18,450 | 17,634 | 19,221 | 20,906 | 24,998 |
| Metals ... ... ... ... ... | 23,456 | 23,815 | 21,768 | 27,179 | 31,455 |
| Metal manufacture... ... ... | 3,174 | 3,358 | 2,609 | 3,237 | 3,584 |
| Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass manufacture ... | 7,151 | 7,555 | 7,744 | 8,631 | 10,068 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... | 3,515 | 3,511 | 3,640 | 4,900 | 6,448 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 55,023 | 60,649 | 57,515 | 48,035 | 52,157 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 413,112 | 458,428 | 447,433 | 524,614 | 629,526 |

### Imports (¥ 1,000)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains and Seeds ... ... ... | 28,858 | 24,875 | 36,106 | 52,494 | 79,225 |
| Sugar, Confectionaries, Sweetmeats... ... ... ... | 13,550 | 13,347 | 9,358 | 16,183 | 36,967 |
| Beverage and Comestibles ... | 8,275 | 8,417 | 8,266 | 4,842 | 5,397 |
| Animal Products (skins, bones) | 6,925 | 7,314 | 7,396 | 8,564 | 8,968 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines | 17,277 | 22,032 | 26,521 | 33,789 | 39,603 |
| Dyes, Pigments Paint... ... | 10,899 | 9,948 | 11,459 | 9,999 | 11,342 |
| Oils and Waxes ... ... ... | 18,290 | 19,933 | 21,598 | 21,404 | 20,210 |
| Cotton, raw yarns ... ... ... | 123,483 | 173,474 | 161,877 | 198,934 | 231,480 |
| Wool, woolen cloths ... ... | 23,237 | 31,969 | 29,936 | 22,236 | 26,476 |
| Cotton clothes ... ... ... ... | 13,928 | 13,667 | 14,243 | 9,546 | 10,083 |
| Flax and Hemp ... ... ... | 1,016 | 997 | 1,201 | 1,161 | 746 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | 3,921 | 3,690 | 3,812 | 3,115 | 2,888 |
| Clothing and Accessories ... | 1,738 | 1,817 | 1,831 | 1,250 | 1,365 |
| Paper and Stationery ... ... | 8,714 | 8,848 | 7,828 | 12,642 | 13,038 |
| Ores and Minerals... ... ... | 5,670 | 9,027 | 9,838 | 11,564 | 14,312 |
| Iron and Steel... ... ... ... | 26,945 | 34,150 | 47,062 | 58,465 | 58,849 |
| All other metals ... ... ... | 6,763 | 9,498 | 10,905 | 13,862 | 14,313 |
| Metal manufactures ... ... | 7,578 | 6,427 | 12,208 | 20,622 | 15,345 |

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| Articles | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufacture ... | 3,221 | 3,173 | 3,053 | 3,817 | 4,008 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... | 28,239 | 28,619 | 43,134 | 29,266 | 36,761 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 43,807 | 42,066 | 53,392 | 38,645 | 51,761 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 394,198 | 464,233 | 513,805 | 618,160 | 728,626 |
| **Total of Exports and Imports** | 807,311 | 922,662 | 961,239 | 1,145,974 | 1,361,891 |

## STAPLE ARTICLES OF OVER ¥ 1,000,000

### Exports (In ¥ 1,000)

| Articles | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,940 | 4,367 | 4,372 |
| Green Tea (pan-fired) ... ... | 10,065 | 9,440 | 6,821 |
| Green Tea (basket-fired)... ... | 3,666 | 3,409 | 2,638 |
| Sea-weeds and Cut Sea-weeds... | 1,291 | 1,886 | 2,040 |
| Cuttle-fish, dried ... ... ... | 2,019 | 3,096 | 4,404 |
| Colle or Vegetable Isinglass... | 1,642 | 1,617 | 1,773 |
| Sugar, refined ... ... ... ... | 6,789 | 8,477 | 15,881 |
| *Sake* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,134 | 2,223 | 2,198 |
| Furs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,191 | 550 | 2,198 |
| Sulphur ... ... ... ... ... | 1,250 | 1,745 | 1,980 |
| Camphor ... ... ... ... ... | 3,143 | 2,826 | 2,235 |
| Fish Oil and Whale Oil ... | 1,835 | 2,175 | 3,484 |
| Vegetable Wax... ... ... ... | 1,025 | 1,142 | 1,028 |
| Waste Silk ... ... ... ... | 7,786 | 10,543 | 10,470 |
| Raw Silk ... ... ... ... ... | 127,553 | 150,571 | 189,721 |
| Cotton Yarn ... ... ... ... | 40,213 | 53,630 | 70,997 |
| Silk Tissue, *Habutaye* ... ... | 30,395 | 26,881 | 34,882 |
| Nankeens, imitation ... ... | 2,675 | 321 | |
| Cotton Crape ... ... ... ... | 1,212 | 1,441 | 1,890 |
| Shirtings, Grey and Sheetings | 7,382 | 10,682 | 11,732 |
| Cotton Drill ... ... ... ... | 3,887 | 5,370 | 8,441 |
| Silk Handkerchiefs... ... ... | 4,363 | 4,711 | 5,001 |
| Towels, Cotton... ... ... ... | 1,639 | 2,160 | 2,641 |
| Table Cloths ... ... ... ... | 1,597 | 2,037 | 1,131 |
| Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, knit... ... ... ... ... | 5,586 | 7,359 | 8,847 |
| Paper, Japanese ... ... ... | 1,476 | 1,677 | 1,754 |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,989 | 20,284 | 23,628 |
| Copper, ingot and slab ... ... | 20,002 | 24,284 | 28,183 |
| Porcelain and Earthenware ... | 5,377 | 5,451 | 6,637 |
| Sleepers, Railway ... ... ... | 1,948 | 1,753 | 1,932 |
| Straw-plaits ... ... ... ... | 4,717 | 6,080 | 4,198 |
| Wood Chip braids ... ... ... | 1,677 | 3,444 | 1,221 |
| Mats and Matting for floor... | 3,746 | 3,752 | 4,054 |
| Lacquer-ware ... ... ... ... | 1,184 | 1,136 | 1,134 |
| Umbrellas and Parasols, European ... ... ... ... | 1,657 | 1,555 | 1,830 |
| Fans ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,009 | 1,021 | 1,136 |
| Matches ... ... ... ... ... | 10,072 | 12,043 | 11,864 |

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## Imports (in ¥ 1,000)

| Articles | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 17,721 | 30,193 | 48,472 |
| Wheat | 3,728 | 4,409 | 12,351 |
| Soja Beans | 10,305 | 8,270 | 7,138 |
| Wheat Flour | 1,702 | 1,722 | 1,780 |
| Condensed Milk | 2,029 | 2,039 | 1,857 |
| Fresh Eggs | 1,135 | 1,241 | 1,478 |
| Brown Sugar (A. & B.) | 7,818 | 12,356 | 36,752 |
| Refined Sugar (A. & B.) | 1,338 | 3,408 | |
| Leather | 4,180 | 5,038 | 4,819 |
| Caustic Soda | 1,260 | 1,168 | 1,314 |
| Chlorate of Potash | 1,240 | 1,300 | 1,052 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 10,587 | 12,164 | 15,992 |
| Oil, kerosene or petroleum | 13,065 | 12,422 | 11,101 |
| Paraffin Wax | 3,441 | 1,921 | 1,805 |
| Dry Indigo | 3,724 | 1,879 | 3,277 |
| Aniline Dyes | 3,476 | 3,927 | 4,213 |
| Raw Cotton, seed | 1,327 | 1,889 | 2,118 |
| Raw Cotton, ginned | 145,455 | 198,934 | 231,480 |
| Flax, Hemp, Jute & China grass | 3,506 | 6,225 | 6,458 |
| Wool | 11,262 | 16,333 | 15,996 |
| Woollen yarn | 4,782 | 8,214 | 10,086 |
| Grey Shirtings and Sheetings | 5,336 | 1,629 | 1,221 |
| White Shirtings and Sheetings | 1,444 | 1,238 | 1,184 |
| Cotton Satins and Italians | 1,903 | 3,119 | 3,433 |
| Cotton Prints | 1,271 | 245 | 98 |
| Woollen cloth and serges | 5,246 | 3,128 | 4,814 |
| Woollen cloth and serges, cotton mixture | 5,413 | 3,775 | 5,665 |
| Printing Paper | 2,397 | 2,958 | 3,545 |
| Paper imitation, Japanese | 1,296 | 1,298 | 798 |
| Phosphorites | 6,306 | 7,458 | 4,617 |
| Coal | 1,546 | 2,408 | 4,034 |
| Iron, pig | 7,166 | 9,394 | 12,386 |
| Iron, bar and rod | 5,377 | 15,392 | 13,840 |
| Steel, bar and rod | 1,780 | | |
| Iron, galvanized wire | 2,342 | 3,499 | 2,447 |
| Iron, tinned plate or sheet | 5,519 | 8,093 | 5,381 |
| Iron, plate and sheet | 5,654 | 9,559 | 7,692 |
| Rails | 5,503 | 3,939 | 4,086 |
| Iron, pipes and tubes | 4,268 | 4,963 | 6,934 |
| Lead, pig ingot and slab | 2,198 | 3,142 | 2,817 |
| Tin, block, ingot and slab | 1,978 | 2,114 | 2,397 |
| Zinc, sheet and plate | 3,806 | 3,688 | 3,390 |
| Nail | 3,639 | 4,937 | 2,398 |
| Insulated Electric Wires | 3,699 | 5,594 | 2,062 |
| Glass, Plates and Sheets | 2,121 | 2,818 | 2,637 |
| Locomotives and Locomotive tenders | 1,890 | 801 | 2,386 |

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| Articles | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway Passenger Cars and Freight wagons ... ... | 3,335 | 3,131 | 2,074 |
| Bicycles and Tricycles ... ... | 2,998 | 3,116 | 3,172 |
| Steam... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,644 | 3,948 | 4,000 |
| Steam Boilers and Engines ... | 2,224 | 1,174 | 976 |
| Electric Machinery... ... ... | 1,208 | 3,114 | 3,659 |
| Spinning Machinery ... ... | 2,132 | 1,802 | 5,069 |
| Pulp for Paper Manufacture... | 2,756 | —— | —— |
| Oil-cake ... ... ... ... ... | 29,053 | 27,275 | 39,079 |

## STAPLE EXPORTS AND DESTINATIONS (in ¥ 1,000)

### Rice

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawaii ... ... ... ... | 1,731 | 2,361 | 2,215 |
| U.S.A... ... ... ... ... | 1,094 | 1,222 | 1,400 |
| Canada ... ... ... ... | 512 | 404 | 485 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 603 | 380 | 272 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 3,940 | 4,367 | 4,372 |

### Green Teas

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 12,762 | 11,421 | 8,847 |
| Canada ... ... ... ... | 835 | 1,253 | 923 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 135 | 175 | 305 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 13,732 | 12,849 | 10,075 |

### Sugar

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China... ... ... ... ... | 6,275 | 7,678 | 14,269 |
| Kwantung... ... ... ... | 495 | 778 | 1,198 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 19 | 21 | 364 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 6,789 | 8,477 | 15,831 |

### Matches

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China... ... ... ... ... | 4,298 | 5,596 | 4,829 |
| Hongkong... ... ... ... | 2,607 | 2,959 | 3,007 |
| India... ... ... ... ... | 1,361 | 1,783 | 1,973 |
| Strait Settlements ... ... | 970 | 837 | 845 |
| Dutch India ... ... ... | 542 | 591 | 645 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 494 | 277 | 565 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 10,072 | 12,043 | 11,864 |

### Waster Silk

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France ... ... ... ... | 5,236 | 6,785 | 6.168 |
| Italy ... ... ... ... ... | 1,269 | 1,812 | 2,101 |
| U.S.A.... ... ... ... ... | 394 | 653 | 1,002 |
| England ... ... ... ... | 380 | 857 | 485 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 506 | 436 | 715 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 7,785 | 10,543 | 10,471 |

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### Raw Silk

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 89,888 | 114,947 | 125,909 |
| France ... ... ... ... | 20,668 | 18,016 | 32,128 |
| Italy ... ... ... ... ... | 14,530 | 14,193 | 24,810 |
| Russia ... ... ... ... | 2,454 | 2,390 | 4,415 |
| England ... ... ... ... | 345 | 116 | 674 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 990 | 659 | 980 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 128,875 | 150,321 | 188,916 |

### Cotton Yarn

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China... ... ... ... ... | 35,422 | 45,757 | 60,095 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 2,148 | 4,547 | 5,746 |
| Kwantung ... ... ... ... | 1,430 | 2,329 | 3,457 |
| India ... ... ... ... ... | 585 | 327 | 987 |
| Philippines ... ... ... | 614 | 700 | 670 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 14 | 20 | 42 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 40,213 | 53,680 | 70,997 |

### Habutaye

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France ... ... ... ... | 9,291 | 7,698 | 9,712 |
| England ... ... ... ... | 6,267 | 4,599 | 7,505 |
| India ... ... ... ... ... | 5,080 | 5,961 | 6,812 |
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 3,794 | 3,224 | 5,007 |
| Australia ... ... ... ... | 2,494 | 2,142 | 1,954 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... | 1,789 | 1,526 | 1,327 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 1,680 | 1,729 | 2,561 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 30,395 | 26,882 | 34,882 |

### Cotton Fabrics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China... ... ... ... ... | 10,128 | 12,717 | 18,964 |
| Kwantung ... ... ... ... | 6,756 | 9,169 | 9,109 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 564 | 873 | 1,142 |
| India ... ... ... ... ... | 111 | 732 | 1,031 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 3,120 | 2,270 | 3,359 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 19,679 | 25,761 | 33,605 |

### Silk Handkerchief

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 745 | 696 | 739 |
| Argentine ... ... ... ... | — | 1,054 | 1,103 |
| England ... ... ... ... | 851 | 847 | 1,021 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | — | 2,114 | 2,638 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 4,363 | 4,711 | 5,001 |

### Knitted Shirts

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India ... ... ... ... ... | 3,414 | 3,983 | 4,743 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 551 | 984 | 1,048 |
| China... ... ... ... ... | 286 | 662 | 863 |
| Philippines ... ... ... | 321 | 509 | 610 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... | 1,014 | 1,221 | 1,583 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 5,586 | 7,359 | 8,847 |

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## Coal

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 6,317 | 6,715 | 7,333 |
| Hongkong | 5,194 | 5,321 | 6,276 |
| Strait Settlements | 2,540 | 3,415 | 3,594 |
| Philippines | 1,530 | 1,789 | 2,301 |
| Others | 2,408 | 3,044 | 4,124 |
| Total | 17,989 | 20,284 | 23,628 |

## Copper

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 1,848 | 4,674 | 9,401 |
| England | 2,275 | 5,124 | 5,207 |
| France | 2,114 | 4,094 | 3,955 |
| U.S.A. | 5,729 | 3,823 | 3,504 |
| Hongkong | 4,441 | 3,620 | 2,927 |
| India | 811 | 327 | 1,415 |
| Others | 2,784 | 3,258 | 1,974 |
| Total | 20,002 | 24,920 | 28,183 |

## Straw Plait

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 1,727 | 5,839 | 6,968 |
| England | 1,947 | 5,425 | 4,074 |
| France | 1,072 | 2,514 | 2,197 |
| Germany | 1,137 | 2,593 | 1,538 |
| Others | 512 | 967 | 1,114 |
| Total | 6,395 | 17,338 | 15,691 |

## Porcelain

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 2,736 | 2,586 | 3,129 |
| Hongkong | 245 | 244 | 402 |
| England | 334 | 376 | 398 |
| Others | 2,062 | 2,245 | 2,708 |
| Total | 5,377 | 5,451 | 6,637 |

## Rice

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| French India | 8,812 | 8,345 | 22,268 |
| India | 6,765 | 18,486 | 20,030 |
| Siam | 1,950 | 2,874 | 5,206 |
| Others | 194 | 488 | 968 |
| Total | 17,721 | 30,193 | 98,472 |

## Soja Bean

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 4,256 | 3,790 | 5,207 |
| Kwantung | 7,086 | 5,566 | 4,212 |
| India | 80 | 400 | 622 |
| Others | 60 | 453 | 351 |
| Total | 11,482 | 10,209 | 10,392 |

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## STAPLE IMPORTS AND DESTINATIONS (in ¥ 1000)

### Sugar

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dutch | 8,769 | 14,001 | 32,381 |
| Philippines | 15 | 1,165 | 3,522 |
| Others | 372 | 854 | 799 |
| Total | 9,156 | 16,020 | 36,752 |

### Petroleum

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 9,010 | 9,071 | 7,577 |
| Dutch India | 4,054 | 3,361 | 3,524 |
| Total | 13,065 | 12,433 | 11,101 |

### Sulphate of Ammonia

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 10,246 | 12,011 | 15,657 |
| Others | 341 | 153 | 335 |
| Total | 10,587 | 12,164 | 15,992 |

### Raw Cotton

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 88,069 | 138,673 | 143,039 |
| U.S.A. | 29,258 | 64,601 | 64,220 |
| China | 22,514 | 18,888 | 16,505 |
| Others | 6,941 | 8,662 | 9,835 |
| Total | 146,782 | 200,824 | 233,599 |

### Flax, Hemps, Ramie, Etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | 1,167 | 3,804 | 3,769 |
| China | 1,550 | 1,971 | 2,243 |
| India | 755 | 1,160 | 1,153 |
| Others | 34 | 177 | 191 |
| Total | 3,506 | 7,112 | 7,356 |

### Wool

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 4,023 | 7,904 | 7,994 |
| England | 6,090 | 7,200 | 7,278 |
| Others | 1,149 | 1,229 | 725 |
| Total | 11,262 | 16,333 | 15,997 |

### Worsted

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 2,886 | 4,849 | 6,114 |
| Anstria-Hungary | 497 | 1,397 | 1,829 |
| France | 837 | 1,194 | 1,484 |
| England | 286 | 687 | 564 |
| Others | 176 | 98 | 95 |
| Total | 4,782 | 8,225 | 10,086 |

### Woolen Cloths and Serges

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 7,737 | 5,035 | 8,285 |
| Germany | 2,072 | 1,281 | 1,597 |
| Others | 847 | 614 | 597 |
| Total | 10,656 | 6,930 | 10,479 |

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### Iron (Bars, wires, plates and belts)

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| England ... ... ... ... | 10,668 | 17,742 | 17,055 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... | 5,439 | 8,120 | 8,828 |
| Belgium ... ... ... ... | 2,027 | 3,028 | 3,398 |
| U.S.A.... ... ... ... ... | 2,404 | 8,020 | 2,627 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 1,117 | 742 | 909 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 21,655 | 37,652 | 32,817 |

### Iron (Pipes and tubes)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... | 1,581 | 2,352 | 3,653 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... | 1,036 | 1,237 | 1,574 |
| England ... ... ... ... | 1,594 | 1,337 | 1,551 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 57 | 36 | 155 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 4,268 | 4,962 | 6,933 |

### Oil Cakes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kwantung... ... ... ... | 10,884 | 15,082 | 20,065 |
| China... ... ... ... ... | 17,245 | 10,872 | 13,688 |
| India ... ... ... ... ... | 1,113 | 1,343 | 1,914 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 120 | 348 | 3,831 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 29,362 | 27,645 | 39,498 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more pronounced. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of Japan's exports, followed by America and Asia, while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been farther strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns for 1912 and 1913 are given in the following table:

Asia ¥1.000

| Countries | Exports to | | Imports from | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912 | 1913 | 1912 | 1913 |
| China ... ... ... ... ... | 114,824 | 154,660 | 54,807 | 61,223 |
| Kwantung ... ... ... ... | 27,545 | 29,836 | 25,707 | 30,877 |
| British India ... ... ... ... | 23,648 | 29,873 | 134,742 | 173,173 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 28,713 | 33,621 | 882 | 1,294 |
| Strait Settlements ... ... ... | 8,891 | 10,141 | 4,721 | 5,205 |
| Asiatic Russia ... ... ... | 3,542 | 4,271 | 669 | 750 |
| French Indo-China ... ... | 349 | 1,055 | 10,644 | 24,699 |
| Dutch India ... ... ... ... | 4,343 | 5,148 | 19,063 | 37,389 |
| Philippine Islands... ... ... | 5,535 | 6,283 | 5,276 | 7,647 |
| Siam... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,337 | 1,035 | 3,537 | 5,793 |
| Total with others ... ... | 271,728 | 275,927 | 260,048 | 348,055 |

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Europe

| Countries | Exports to 1912 | Exports to 1913 | Imports from 1912 | Imports from 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 29,792 | 32,871 | 116,147 | 122,736 |
| France | 43,871 | 60,229 | 5,421 | 5,828 |
| Germany | 17,488 | 13,132 | 61,076 | 68,394 |
| Italy | 18,412 | 29,416 | 803 | 1,077 |
| Belgium | 3,080 | 3,705 | 9,087 | 9,418 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,322 | 939 | 3,241 | 3,890 |
| Switzerland | 490 | 322 | 1,534 | 1,794 |
| Holland | 468 | 669 | 1,157 | 810 |
| Russia | 2,542 | 4,897 | 74 | 40 |
| Norway | 6 | 4 | 679 | 627 |
| Sweden | 40 | 73 | 3,519 | 5,089 |
| Spain | 431 | 433 | 344 | 304 |
| Turkey | 163 | 183 | 83 | 25 |
| Denmark | 183 | 335 | 121 | 203 |
| Portugal | 17 | 15 | 22 | 16 |
| Total with others | 114,313 | 147,230 | 203,309 | 220,290 |
| **America** | | | | |
| United States of America | 168,709 | 184,475 | 127,016 | 122,408 |
| British America | 4,803 | 5,090 | 664 | 1,839 |
| Mexico | 527 | 525 | 1 | 5 |
| Peru | 194 | 117 | — | — |
| Chili | 175 | 131 | 1,861 | 2,773 |
| Argentine | 1,397 | 1,422 | 1 | 7 |
| Total with others | 175,810 | 191,712 | 129,544 | 127,034 |
| Australia | 8,629 | 8,631 | 12,792 | 14,943 |
| Egypt | 884 | 1,371 | 6,390 | 7,143 |
| Hawaii | 5,222 | 4,992 | 29 | 90 |
| Other countries | 1,951 | 2,129 | 6,343 | 7,434 |
| Unknown | 1,445 | 414 | 407 | 499 |
| In bonded warehouses | — | — | 128 | 3,941 |
| Grand Total | 526,981 | — | 618,992 | 729,431 |

## JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following shows the part played by Japanese and foreign merchants in the trade of Kobe and Yokohama :—

| | | Exports and Imports *yen* | By Japanese % | By Foreigners % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe | 1874 | 2,988,000 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| | 1901 | 65,837,000 | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| | 1908 | 144,150,000 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Yokohama | 1900 | 205,900,000 | 26.0 | 74.0 |
| | 1909 | 336,163,000 | 43.0 | 57.0 |

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The percentage respecting the hares of the more important nationalities as against the entire trade of Kobe, are as follows:—

| | Exports | | | | Imports | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 |
| Japanese ... ... | 36.5 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 43.4 | 46.6 | 55.7 | 57.7 | 59.3 |
| Chinese... ... ... | 21.2 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| English... ... ... | 15.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 21.8 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| Germans ... ... | 18.9 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| Americans ... ... | 5.7 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.6 |
| French ... ... ... | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 |

## STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1,000 *tons*)

| | Cleared | | | Entered | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
| Japanese ... ... | 9,375 | 9,449 | 10,352 | 9,261 | 9,338 | 10,220 |
| Chinese ... ... | 55 | 43 | 60 | 56 | 45 | 57 |
| British ... ... | 6,096 | 6,087 | 6,585 | 6,152 | 6,152 | 6,626 |
| French ... ... | 340 | 340 | 317 | 337 | 338 | 320 |
| German ... ... | 1,372 | 1,291 | 1,556 | 1,385 | 1,337 | 1,548 |
| Dutch... ... ... | 172 | 214 | 250 | 174 | 214 | 249 |
| Norwegian... ... | 382 | 273 | 187 | 372 | 273 | 188 |
| Russian ... ... | 643 | 657 | 709 | 644 | 666 | 712 |
| U.S.A.... ... ... | 1,388 | 1,321 | 1,342 | 1,397 | 1,309 | 1,340 |
| Others... ... ... | 289 | 310 | 361 | 289 | 316 | 368 |
| Total ... ... | 29,117 | 19,987 | 21,722 | 20,073 | 19,993 | 21,633 |

## CUSTOM REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *yen* 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and yet it amounted to only *yen* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below :—

| Year | Total imports *yen* 1,000 | Dutiable goods *yen* 1,000 | % of dutiable goods | Customs revenue *yen* 1,000 | Average percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 394,198 | 221,715 | 56.2 | 35,438 | 15.98 |
| 1910 ... ... | 464,233 | 232,140 | 50.0 | 36,072 | 15.54 |
| 1911 ... ... | 513,805 | 278,290 | 54.2 | 42,007 | 15.09 |
| 1912 ... ... | 618,992 | 312,639 | 50.5 | 58,242 | 18.63 |
| 1913 ... ... | 729,431 | 368,256 | 50.5 | 73,580 | 19.98 |

## DRAWBACKS ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR RE-EXPROT

Drawback Regulations were first enacted in 1906 by Imperial Ordinance No. 265, and were amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 102 issued on 22nd May 1914. Theregulations now in force are quoted here.

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Art. 1. The manufactured articles, imported raw materials and the rates of drawback in respect thereof, are fixed as follows in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Art. IX of the Customs Tariff Law: which provides that articles manufactured with imported raw materials may be refunded whole or part of the import duty when they are exported. Here follows the list of goods with rate of drawbacks, the list being given at the end for convenience.

With reference to the rates of drawbacks mentioned above, in cases where they are determined specifically, the quantities of imported raw materials shall be taken, in the case of No. 5 in Class 1. (i.e. crystal soda) as the amount of carbonate of soda remaining in such manufactured article, while in the case of articles coming under No. 1 to No. 10 of Class 2 the quantity used in the manufacture of the finished goods shall be taken as the recognized quantity: as regards other articles, in cases where rates are determined ad valorem according to the actual quantity made into manufactured articles, the value of the imported raw materials is according to the value for duty purposes, at the time of import, of the actual quantity made into manufactured goods.

Art. 1. 2.—Raw materials of domestic production may not be used in the making of the manufactured goods specified in Nos. 1 to 6 of Class 2, but this restriction does not apply in the case of refined sugar when the permission of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 2.—Persons who intend to export articles manufactured from raw materials under Class 2 and to apply for a rebate of import duty must, before using such raw materials, apply to the authorities concerned, stating the name, kind, quantity, object of use and place of storage of the raw materials, and enclosing an import permit or a Customs certificate that can be substituted therefore and must obtain their consent.

Art. 3.—When the production of manufactured articles falling under class 2 has been completed, a statement containing the name, kind and quantity of the manufactured articles, as regards articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 the name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof, and as regards other articles the name and actual quantities of imported raw materials made into manufactured articles, shall be addressed to the authorities concerned, and the manufacture must be examined and sanctioned by them.

Art. 4.—When it is intended to export manufactured articles, in the case of manufactured articles falling under class 1 a certificate of manufacture executed by the manufacture, in case of such articles falling under Class 2, the sanction of manufacture given by the authorities, must be enclosed with the export declaration. However, as regards manufactured articles for which the rate of drawback is determined ad valorem, an import permit for the imported raw materials made into those manufactured goods, or a Customs certificate which can be substituted therefore, and documents to prove the payment of import duty must be enclosed.

The same applies in the case of springs imported for the purpose of manufacturing ventilating apparatus for lamps.

The following items must be given on the certificate or sanction of manufactures:—

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a. The name and quantity of the articles manufactured.

b. As regards manufactured articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 of Class 2, the name, kind and quantity of the imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof; as regards other articles the name and actual quantity of imported raw materials made into manufactured goods.

c. The place of manufacture.

d. The date of the certificate or sanction.

Art. 5.—When it is intended to apply for a drawback of import duty application shall be made to the Customs House of the port of exportation of the manufactured articles, enclosing with the application an import permit of the Customs House of the foreign port of import, or other documents to prove that the goods were landed in a foreign country.

It is not necessary to provide the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the case of vessel falling under No. 14 of Class 2.

Art. 6.—When the manufactured articles have not been exported within the following periods from the date of importation of raw materials falling under Class 2, application for a drawback of import duty cannot be made. However, concerning No. 14 an extension not exceeding one year may be granted in cases where it is considered necessary by the authorities concerned.

No. 1. One year.
Nos. 2-13. Two years.
No. 15. Three years.

Drawback of import duty cannot be claimed as regards raw materials for refined sugar manufactured otherwise than by filtering through charcoal. However, the raw materials of refined sugar prepared by a method in place of filtering through charcoal do not fall under this prohibition when the sanction of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 7.—Manufacturers of articles falling under Class 2 must insert the following particulars in their account books:—

a. The name, kind, quantity, port of import, place of storage subsequent to import, and date of transfer to manufactory, of imported raw materials.

b. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used and the date of their use.

c. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials of domestic production used with the imported raw materials, and the proportions in which, or the places at which they are used.

d. The name, kind and quantity of goods manufactured, and the date of their manufacture.

e. The name, kind and quantity of manufactured articles removed and the date of removal.

Art. 8.—The authorities concerned may, where they consider it necessary, cause the manufacturers of manufactured articles of class 2 to submit plans of their manufactories or vessels.

Should any change occur in plans submitted in accordance with the preceeding paragraph, the manufacturers shall notify the authorities concerned on each occasion.

Art. 9.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office

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may at times inspect raw materials, manufactured articles, utensils or machinery used in the manufacture, or account books or documents, at the places of manufacture and storage.

Art. 10.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may, where they consider it necessary for purposes of supervision, affix a stamp to raw materials and manufactured articles, or the place of storage thereof, or the utensils or machinery manufacture.

Art. 11.—Customs officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may not reveal to others information obtained in the execution of their duties relating to the business of manufacturers.

Art. 12.—In this Ordinance the authorities concerned are, in the case of ships, the marine office having jurisdiction, in the case of other manufactured articles the revenue office having jurisdiction.

[In the following list the black typed heading indicate manufactured articles and those under the headings the imported raw materials.]

### Class I. 1. Mirrors

Plate or sheet glass, uncolored, with flat surface, (excepting that which does not exceed 4 mm. in thickness)
Not exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... ... (¥ 56.30 per 100 sq. m.)
Exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... ... ... (¥142.00 per 100 sq. m.)
Plate or sheet glass uncolored with flat surface, not exceeding 4 mm. in thickness ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 11.80 per 100 sq. m.)

### 2. Umbrellas or umbrella ribs

Dyed or printed cotton tissues belonging to 8-C. or 9-C. of No. 298 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law.

Weighing not more than 20 per 1000 sq.m. having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof more than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 18.30 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 but not the more than 43 threads (¥ 22.00 per 100 *kin*)
More than 43 threads ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 25.80 per 100 *kin*)
Steel wire not coated with metals, exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Steel ribbons ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)
Iron and steel plates and sheets not coated with metals (excepting checkered and corrugated plates) not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

### 3. Clocks, Hanging or Standing

Iron wire not coated with metals not exceeding 1.5 m m. in diameter... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.15 per 100 *kin*)
exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Steel ribbons ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)
Zinc plates & sheets those plated with nickel or coated with enamel paint, varnish, lacquer &c. exceeding 25 mm. in thickness excepted ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 2.20 per 100 *kin*)

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Chemicals used for clocks ... ... ... ... ... (4% ad val.)

**4. Tined beverages and comestibles** :—Tin plate ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

**5. Crystal soda** :—Soda ash ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.35 per 100 *kin*)

**6. Yellow phosphorus matches**

a. made with glue ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.08 per 100 gross of matches)
b. other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.12 per 100 gross)

**7. Articles made of artificial silk threads**

Artificial silk ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 87.90 per 100 *kin*)

**8. Glass articles** :—Soda ash ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.084 per 100 *kin* of glass articles)

**9. Cast iron pipes** :—Pig iron ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.083 per 100 *kin* of cast iron pipes)

**10. Enamelled iron ware** :—Iron plates and he ts not coated with metals (excluding checke.ed and corrugated plates and sheets).

Not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

**11. Organs**

Waterpoof tissues coated with rubber or with rubber insertion (excepting those made wholly or partly of silk) ... (¥ 57.40 per 100 *kin*)

**12. Lamps with ventilating apparatus**

Springs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 12.00 per 100 *kin*)
Iron wire not coated with metals (exceeding 15 millimetres in diameter) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Ebo..ite sheet ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 35.40 per 100 *kin*)

**13. Toys** :—Tin plate ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

**Class II. 1. Refined sugar, rock candy sugar cube sugar, loaf sugar & other similar arts. & Oil, etc** :—

Sugar :—Below No. 11 Dutch standard coloring (¥ 2.50 per 100 *kin*)
Below No. 15 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ 3.10 per 100 *kin*)
Below No. 18 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ 3.55 per 100 *kin*)
**2.** Soya beans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.32 per 100 *kin*)
**3.** Seeds of Perilla Ocimoides ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.66 per 100 *kin*)
**4.** Rape seed and Mustard seed ... ... ... (¥ 0.40 per 100 *kin*)
**5.** Sesame seed ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.79 per 100 *kin*)
**6. Ground nuts** :—a. Unshelled ... ... (¥ 0.58 per 100 *kin*)
b. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
**7. Wheat flour** :—Wheat ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

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**8. Beer** :—Malt ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **0.22** per **100** *kin*)
Capsules for bottles ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** pieces)
Cork stoppers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **9.30** per **100** *kin*)

**9. Caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda** :—Soda ash ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** *kin*)

**10. Paper (machine made only)** :—Pulp (excluding mechanical pulp) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** *kin*)

**11. Clothing or hats** :—Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton (excepting velvets, plushes and other pile tissues).

Weighing more than 100 g. but not more than 200 g. per sq. metre... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **42.00** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing more than 200 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥ **30.00** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing more than 500 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥ **18.00** per **100** *kin*)
Tissues of wild silk ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **200.00** per **100** *kin*)

**12. Shirts, collars and cuffs, and ladies' underclothing**

Cotton tissues, bleached simply, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. B. of the Import Tariff attached to Customs Tariff Law (excluding "shinji" interlining or stiffening used in making collars, cuffs, etc.)

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ **16.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads .. (¥ **19.50** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **13.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **16.50** per **100** *kin*)
Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. C. of the above mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **20.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **23.50** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **17.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **20.50** per **100** *kin*)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298 sect. 9.C. of the above-mentioned import Tariff (excluding interlining.)

Weighing not more than 20 k.g. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 43 threads ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ **25.80** per **100** *kin*)

Tissues of flax coming under No. 299 sect. 5 C. 2. of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

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Weighing not more than 40 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 30 threads ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 52.00 per 100 *kin*)

**13. Chains** :—Metal wire, coated with gold... (¥194.00 per 100 *kin*)

## 14. Vessels not receiving ship-building bounties

Excepting vessels coming under heading 1 to 4 of Art. 1 of the Shipping Inspection Law.

Iron. Pig iron ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.08 per 100 *kin*)
Bars and rods, including angles and triangles... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)
Plates and sheets not coated with metal (excepting corrugated iron).
Checkered... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
Others, (excepting those not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness). Not exceeding 1.m in thickness ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 0.75 per 100 *kin*)
Exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness ... ... ... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)

Pipes and tubes not coated with metal.

Elbows and joints non malleable ... ... ... (¥ 2.40 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 2.80 per 100 *kin*)
Others. Cast ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Drawn ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 2.30 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.10 per 100 *kin*)
Iron rivets ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.40 per 100 *kin*)

Materials for construction of vessels falling under No. 484 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law ... ... ... (¥ 1.90 per 100 *kin*)
Wood, cut, sawn or split, simply, Teak ... (¥ 1.20 per 100 cubic m.)
Mahogany... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (10 per cent. ad. val.)
Oak ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (5 per cent. ad. val.)

Pine, fir and cedar (excepting cedar not 20 cm. in length, 7 cm. in breadth, and 7 mm. in thickness).

Not exceeding 65 mm. in thickness... ... ... (¥ 3.10 per cubic m.)
Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (¥ 1.80 per cubic m.)

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# CHAPTER XXIV

## INSURANCE

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March '99 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than *yen* 100,000. A revised law was enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

### I. Statistics (in 1,000)

*N. B.* * indicates cos. combining other insurance business.

#### A. *Life Insurance*

| | Full No. of Cos. | Paid up capital | Premium reserve | Premium etc. | Claims paid, etc. | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy (*yen* 100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908–9... | 31 | 3,441 | 47,170 | 18,861 | 10,428 | 1,051 | 423,096 |
| | *1 | 75 | | | | | |
| 1909–10.. | 32 | 3,587 | 56,422 | 21,990 | 11,905 | 1,111 | 580,157 |
| | *1 | 75 | | | | | |
| 1910–11.. | 33 | 3,733 | 89,500 | 25,222 | 12,938 | 1,156 | 538,167 |
| | *1 | 195 | | | | | |
| 1911–12.. | 33 | 3,938 | 56,804 | 29,685 | 15,184 | 1,291 | 646,168 |
| | *1 | 300 | | | | | |
| 1912–13.. | 36 | 4,387 | 79,500 | 35,085 | 18,108 | 1,470 | 789,381 |
| | *2 | 425 | 96,022 | | | | |

The income of the insurance companies is invested in the following ways, as existing at the end of 1912.

| | Bank deposits etc. | Loans | Debentures etc. | Real estate | Total | Reserve funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Invested amount ... | 22,807 | 37,965 | 38,276 | 6,097 | 105,145 | 105,891 |
| Index number ... | 21.7 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 5.8 | 100.0 | —— |

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*Leading Life Insurance Cos.* (at the end of Sept., 1913)

| Name of Cos. | Chiyoda | Daido | Kyosai | Meiji | Nippon | Teikoku |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance amount × | 59,976 | 55,015 | 52,131 | 103,084 | 130,078 | 102,691 |
| Reserves † | 7,729 | 5,385 | 8,490 | 12,415 | 19,346 | 14,007 |
| Premium ... | 2,397 | 2,176 | 2,071 | 3,005 | 4,132 | 3,315 |
| Claims ... | 460 | 532 | 539 | 1,141 | 1,230 | 1,052 |
| Working expense ... | 382 | 551 | 449 | 871 | 1,033 | 808 |
| Paid up Capital ... | 72 | 135 | 75 | 500 | 300 | 250 |
| Dividend ... per annum | 27.5% | 8% | 6% | 16% | 15% | 16% |
| Ratio of pre. to working expenses ... | 15.9% | 25.2% | 21.6% | 28.5% | 25% | 24.3% |
| Ratio of reserves to Insur. amount | 12.9% | 9.8% | 16.3% | 12% | 14.7% | 13.6% |

× at the end of Nov., '13, † at the beginning of '13

*B. Fire Insurance*

| | No of companies | Capital paid-up | Premium reserve | Policy No. | Amount of insurance | Premium | Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908–9 ... | 15 | 7,913 | 3,837 | 516 | 1,089,229 | 8,409 | 7,471 |
| | *3 | 2,900 | 433 | 146 | 39,003 | 821 | 621 |
| 1909–10... | 14 | 7,935 | 4,475 | 439 | 960,582 | 8,856 | 8,448 |
| | *3 | 2,900 | 608 | 165 | 126,100 | 1,188 | 1,597 |
| 1910–11... | 16 | 8,685 | 5,091 | 602 | 54,386 | 8,163 | 2,073 |
| | *3 | 2,900 | 608 | | 1,048,571 | | |
| 1911–12... | 20 | 10,552 | 7,201 | 677 | 44,039 | 8,783 | 2,593 |
| | *2 | 2,900 | | | 1,238,095 | | |
| 1912–13... | 21 | 11,052 | 8,217 | 696 | 85,458 | 8,914 | 2,927 |
| | *3 | 2,900 | | | 1,481,024 | | |

*Leading Fire Insurance Cos.* (*at the end of June, 1913*)

| Name of Co. | | Kyodo | Meiji | Nippon | Tokyo | Yokohama |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance amount | ordinary... | ...219,865 | 216,748 | 205,009 | 210,942 | 168,771 |
| | floating ... ... | 7,299 | 42,597 | 7,529 | 8,539 | — |
| | marine ... ... | 714 | — | — | 536 | 2,564 |
| | fidelity ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1,505 |
| Reserves in (1913) ... ... | | 659 | 4,164 | 1,424 | 2,276 | 2,073 |
| Premium | ordinary... ... | — | }1,213 | — | 1,272 | 863 |
| | floating ... ... | 1,214 | | | 88 | — |
| | marine ... ... | 34 | — | — | — | 190 |
| | fidelity ... ... | — | — | — | — | 21 |

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| Name of Co. | | Kyodo | Meiji | Nippon | Tokyo | Yokohama |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims | ordinary... ... | — | }736 | }592 | 709 | 517 |
| | floating ... ... | 454 | | | 77 | — |
| | marine ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 154 |
| | fidelity ... ... | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Working expense | ordinary... ... | — | }354 | }323 | 344 | 256 |
| | floating ... ... | 379 | | | 19 | — |
| | marine ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 29 |
| | fidelity ... ... | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Paid up capital ... ... ... | | 1,250 | 500 | 750 | 2,500 | 1,250 |
| Dividend per annum ... ... | | 10% | 20% | 7% | 5% | 13% |
| Ratio of pre. to working exp. | | 30% | 28.9% | 31.7% | 26.7% | 26.8% |
| Ratio of reserves to Insurance amount ... ... ... | | 0.3% | 1.6% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 1.2% |

### C. *Marine Insurance*

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Policy No. | Amount | Revenue | Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908–9 ... | 5 | 3,775 | 6,065 | 17 | 49,226 | 9,570 | 8,340 |
| | *5 | 5,900 | 105 | 1 | 3,402 | 301 | 269 |
| 1909–10... | 5 | 3,775 | 6,621 | 19 | 48,488 | 7,351 | 5,614 |
| | *5 | 5,900 | 132 | 1 | 3,032 | 226 | 197 |
| 1910–11... | 5 | 3,900 | 7,663 | 20 | 58,162 | 5,609 | 861 |
| | *5 | 5,900 | | | | | |
| 1911–12... | 5 | 3,900 | 8,612 | 22 | 75,039 | 6,622 | 918 |
| | *6 | 4,150 | | | | | |
| 1912–13... | 5 | 4,150 | 10,048 | 24 | 92,322 | 8,262 | 968 |
| | *6 | 6,150 | | | | | |

### D. *Carriage Insurance*

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Amount of insurance | Revenue | Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908–9 ... | 1 | 53 | 1 | 405 | 11 | 10 |
| | *7 | *8,300 | 78 | 3,013 | 131 | 26 |
| 1909–10 ... | *7 | 8,300 | 73 | 2,788 | 124 | 67 |
| 1910–11 ... | *7 | 8,300 | 87 | 3,119 | 129 | 1 |
| 1911–12... | *7 | 8,300 | 97 | 3,070 | 141 | 30 |
| 1912–13... | *7 | 8,300 | 124 | 5,934 | 147 | 29 |

### E. *Fidelity Insurance*

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium reserve | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. of contract | Policy |
| 1911–12... | *1 | 1,250 | 30 | — | 1 | 1,913 |
| 1912–13... | *1 | 1,250 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 1,283 |

### F. *Engine & Boiler Insurance*

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. of contract | Policy |
| 1911–12... | 1 | 125 | 8 | — | 1 | 918 |
| 1912–13... | 1 | 125 | 9 | — | 1 | 1,283 |

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### G. Conscription Insurance

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911–12... | 2 | 425 | 3,184 | 16 | 171 | 23,194 |
| 1912–13... | 2 | 425 | 4,040 | 22 | 210 | 30,404 |

### H. Sickness Insurance

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911–12... | *1 | 75 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 1912–13... | *1 | 75 | — | — | — | — |

### I. Accident Insurance

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911–12... | 1 | 250 | 7 | — | 2 | 1,964 |
| 1912–13... | 1 | 250 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 9,226 |

## IV. Foreign Insurance Companies in Japan

### A. Life Insurance

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... | 4 | 600 | 2,182 | 445 | 17,097 | 38,615 |
| 1909... ... ... | 4 | 600 | 2,727 | 434 | 19,807 | 47,284 |
| 1910... ... ... | 4 | 600 | 3,136 | 673 | 21,811 | 53,849 |
| 1911... ... ... | 4 | 800 | 3,395 | 735 | 23,840 | 59,224 |
| 1912... ... ... | 1 | 156 | 3,737 | 779 | 25,952 | 65,134 |

### B. Fire Insurance

| | No. of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... | 23 | 2,300 | 1,795 | 783 | 32,586 | 319,396 |
| | *1 | 100 | | | | |
| 1909... ... ... | 23 | 2,300 | 1,945 | 683 | 52,949 | 373,113 |
| | *1 | 100 | | | | |
| 1910... ... ... | 24 | 2,300 | 2,394 | 1,017 | 55,930 | 391,507 |
| | *1 | 100 | | | | |
| 1911... ... ... | 23 | 2,300 | 2,516 | 507 | 57,051 | 493,353 |
| | *1 | 100 | | | | |
| 1912... ... ... | 23 | 2,300 | 2,273 | 897 | 61,255 | 530,771 |
| | *2 | 200 | | | | |

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### C. *Marine Insurance*

| | No of companies | Paid up capital | Premium fund | Claims paid | No. of assured at end of year: No. of contract | No. of assured at end of year: Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... | 7<br>* 3 | 700<br>300 | 470 | 234 | 1,314 | 7,141 |
| 1909... ... ... | 6<br>* 3 | 600<br>300 | 401 | 174 | 1,553 | 5,587 |
| 1910... ... ... | 11<br>* 4 | 700<br>400 | 795 | 351 | 2,117 | 11,049 |
| 1911... ... ... | 7<br>* 5 | 700<br>500 | 771 | 492 | 2,074 | 9,079 |
| 1912... ... ... | 7<br>* 5 | 700<br>500 | 851 | 335 | 1,810 | 9,626 |

### New Provision as regards Foreign Insurance Business

As a result of the New Insurance Law enforced from Feb. 1913 all foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan have now to deposit with the Government a sum, in the case of life insurance organisations, equal to 12 per cent, of liability reserve funds, and in fire and marine ventures one-half of the premiums received during the business year. The five principal foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan had to deposit a sum totaling ¥7,213,000, as against the ¥750,000 formerly held by the authorities. Some companies have ceased to issue new policies.

### Tariff Convention

Since 1900 the leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo have discontinued competitive rates in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of *yen* 2,455,925, and at Osaka in July 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they suddenly raised the rates, and in 1911 a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded by the five Tokyo and one Kobe fire insurance companies. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

*Rates in Tokyo, %*

| | Wooden | Fire-Prof |
|---|---|---|
| 1st class district... ... ... ... | .50 | .20–.25 |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | .75 | .20–.27 |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.00 | .25–.35 |
| Special „ ... ... ... ... ... | 1.30–1.50 | .30–.31½ |

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The tariff is not always observed very strictly, owing to the competition of foreign cos. agents and also new cos. which keep aloof from the convention. The latest attempt made in 1914 has proved abortive.

### Mortality Rate of Assured in Japan

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, expert of the Meiji Life Ins. Co. who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 360,000. His data partially quoted below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

| | England | | Japan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Number of cases | Number of Deaths | Number of cases | Number of Deaths |
| 10... ... ... | 100,000 | 3,364 | 100,000 | 2,665 |
| 15... ... ... | 96,636 | 3,368 | 97,335 | 3,645 |
| 20... ... ... | 93,268 | 3,433 | 93,690 | 4,016 |
| 25... ... ... | 89,835 | 3,543 | 89,674 | 3,297 |
| 30... ... ... | 89,292 | 3,711 | 86,377 | 3,103 |
| 35... ... ... | 82,581 | 3,898 | 83,274 | 3,355 |
| 40... ... ... | 78,653 | 4,218 | 79,919 | 4,239 |
| 45... ... ... | 74,435 | 4,918 | 75,680 | 5,956 |
| 50... ... ... | 69,517 | 6,048 | 69,724 | 7,763 |
| 55... ... ... | 63,469 | 7,466 | 61,961 | 9,823 |
| 60... ... ... | 55,973 | 9,219 | 52,138 | 12,049 |
| 65... ... ... | 46,754 | 10,917 | 40,089 | 11,803 |
| 70... ... ... | 35,837 | 11,737 | 28,286 | 11,780 |
| 75... ... ... | 24,100 | 10,810 | 16,506 | 9,390 |
| 80... ... ... | 13,290 | 7,813 | 7,110 | 5,090 |
| 85... ... ... | 5,417 | 4,098 | 2,020 | 1,725 |
| 90... ... ... | 1,319 | 1,230 | 295 | 280 |
| 95... ... ... | 89 | 85 | 15 | 14 |
| 98... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 99... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — |

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# CHAPTER XXV

## BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

### GENERAL STATEMENTS

The National Bank Regulations were promulgated in November, 1872 and four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and the consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the Hereditary Pension Bonds amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes, the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into privated banks, so that by February, 1899 the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

Though originally based on the hybrid system partaking of the American national banks and the golden bank system of England, Japanese banks are gradually approaching the Continental system in their operation. In other word, there are practically no banks in the cities that do not venture in the buying or sale of stocks and shares, while the provincial banks, besides investing in securities, almost invariably make advance on immovables.

At the end of March 1914, there existed in Japan 2,169 banks of which 52 were special banks (Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Bank of Taiwan, Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, Industrial Bank of Japan and 46 provincial hypothec banks); 657, savings banks, and 1,465, ordinary banks. Besides the above there were two branches of the Bank of Chosen.

GENERAL STATISTICS at the end of 1912 (¥ 1,000)

| | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Bills discounted | Net profits | Dividend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1,690,570 | 749,476 | 942,899 | 82,226 | 7.94% |
| 1907 | 1,676,136 | 868,757 | 936,555 | 86,712 | 7.86 |
| 1908 | 1,408,030 | 839,023 | 827,935 | 94,507 | 7.98 |
| 1909 | 1,543,779 | 864,272 | 825,421 | 102,535 | 9.56 |
| 1910 | 1,772,240 | 972,206 | 996,368 | 100,155 | 7.79 |
| 1911 | 1,740,776 | 1,138,150 | 1,148,914 | 103,412 | 8.04 |
| 1912 | 2,025,493 | 1,306,824 | 1,265,374 | 116,566 | 8.10 |

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## SPECIAL BANKS

(At the end of June 1913; in ¥ 1,000)

| | No. of banks | Paid up capital | Reserve funds | Bank note | Debenture |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Japan ... ... ... | 1 | 37,500 | 27,970 | 371,002 | — |
| Yokohama Specie Bank ... | 1 | 30,000 | 19,050 | 6,720 | — |
| Hypothec Bank of Japan ... | 1 | 16,250 | 3,634 | — | 169,798 |
| Provincial Hypothec Banks | 46 | 38,432 | 28,871 | — | 68,427 |
| Colonial Bank of Hokkaido | 1 | 4,500 | 1,127 | — | 14,829 |
| Bank of Taiwan .. ... ... | 1 | 7,500 | 3,260 | 14,472 | — |
| Industrial Bank of Japan ... | 1 | 17,500 | — | — | 52,281 |

(Continued)

| | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Balance of bills discounted | Net profit | Dividend per annum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Japan ... ... ... | 149,046 | 72,323 | 62,609 | 4,844 | 12.0% |
| Yokohama Specie Bank ... | 203,663 | 70,884 | 30,350 | 3,379 | 12.0 |
| Hypothec Bank of Japan ... | 1,859 | 171,240 | 1,516 | 1,296 | 10.0 |
| Provincial Hypothec Banks | 27,360 | 118,587 | 870 | 4,196 | — |
| Colonial Banks of Hokkaido | 5,982 | 18,857 | 752 | 315 | 9.0 |
| Bank of Taiwan ... ... ... | 47,345 | 14,285 | 31,866 | 773 | 10.0 |
| Industrial Bank ... ... ... | 12,501 | 27,010 | 20,685 | 487 | 6.0 |

### The Bank of Japan

Founded in 1882, capital 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Viscount Yataro Mishima. Vice Gov.—Dr. Kesaroku Mizumachi. Directors—Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii, Kyucho Hijikata, Count Chiharu Watanabe.

*Head Office*: Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

*Branches*:—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

### The Yokohama Specie Bank

Founded in 1880 for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, capital ¥ 30,000,000 paid up. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

*Board of Directors*:—President.—Junnosuke Inouye, Vice-Pres. & General Manager.—Yuki Yamakawa. Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Chunosuke Kawashima, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, J. Inouye.

*Head Office*:—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

*Branches Abroad*:—London; Lyons; New York: San Francisco; Los Angeles; Honolulu; Bombay; Calcutta; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tsingtau; Hankow; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Dairen; Port Arthur; Mukden; Tiehling; Changchun; Antung-Hsien; Harbin; Tokyo; Osaka; Kobe; Nagasaki.

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### The Hypothec Bank of Japan

Founded in 1896, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥ 17,500,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Gentaro Simla. Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.

*Head Office*:—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

### The Industrial Bank of Japan

Established in 1902, capital ¥ 17,500,000 fully paid up of which more than ¥ 7,500,000 is held by foreign capitalists. In the general meeting held in April 1913 it was reported that the Bank had incurred loss of ¥ 2,799,757 against profit amounting to ¥ 3,287,257. The loss was caused owing to the depreciation of the market value of 4% bonds and 5% bonds owned by the Bank, the outstanding loans to Hasami and Washinosu gold mines (¥ 4,100,000), and some other minor items. In order to redeem this loss gradually the Bank borrowed ¥ 13,500,000 at cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The loan to the mines may be recovered, but it is feared long years will be required for it. The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Tetsutaro Shidachi.—Vice Gov.—Eijiro Ono. Director.—Tetsutaro Aoki.

*Head Office*:—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

### Prov. Hypothec Banks (*Noko Ginko*)

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

### The Bank of Taiwan

Est. 1897, capital ¥ 7,500,000 paid up, and enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*, notes within ¥ 10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc.

*Board of Directors*:—President.—Kazuyoshi Yagiu. Vice-Pres.—Kojuro Nakagawa. Directors.—Iyetoshi Sato, Kyoroku Yamanari.

*Head Office*:—Taihoku, Formosa.

### The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido

The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization andexploitation of Hokkaido, capital p.u. ¥ 4,500,000. The Bank is

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authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

*Board of Directors* :—President.—Shunkichi Minobe. Vice-Pres.—Seizo Nagahama. Directors :—Yuichi Akabane, Wataru Majima, Muneki Seki.

*Head Office* :—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

## ORDINARY BANKS (in ¥ 1,000)

Classified by nature of organigation, the ordinary banks existing at the end of 1912 are as follows :—

| | No. | Paid-up | Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jt stock ... ... ... | 1,390 | 339,202 | 91,250 |
| Jt stock ltd ... ... | 1 | 87 | 22 |
| Partnership unltd | 98 | 11,071 | 6,705 |
| Partnership ltd ... | 70 | 14,862 | 9,119 |
| Individual ... ... | 62 | 4,191 | 4,734 |
| Total (1912) ... | 1,621 | 369,415 | 111,831 |
| 1911... ... ... ... | 1,613 | 327,162 | 111,323 |
| 1910... ... ... ... | 1,618 | 315,313 | 101,323 |
| 1909... ... ... ... | 1,617 | 311,354 | 92,346 |

The outgoes and incomes make this record :—

| | Incomes | Outgoes |
|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 56,053,510 | 56,016,638 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 49,423,281 | 49,400,769 |

### Bills discounted

| | Bills of exchange | | Promissory notes | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | |
| 1912 ... | 517,154 | 2,413,000 | 1,921,780 | 2,860,688 | 5,273,689 |
| 1911 ... | 396,474 | 1,902,787 | 1,766,019 | 2,808,981 | 4,711,768 |
| Increase | 120,680 | 510,213 | 155,761 | 51,706 | 561,921 |

### Bill Discounting

Of the gross amount of bills discounted by ordinary banks about one half is believed to consist of non-tradal transactions which may be called security covered discount. This discount is practically a short term loan. The bills of this kind necessarily lack negotiable power and are further saddled with various other disadvantages compared with ordinary trade bills. Another thing that detracts much from the value of this particular discount is the fact that the securities offered are in most cases stocks and shares which are naturally subject to considerable fluctuations. There are no available statistics to show what proportion the security covered discount occupies in the gross amount of bill di counting business.

| | Documentary bills | | Foreign Bills | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bills payable | Bills receivable | Bills payable | Bills receivable |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 588,765 | 563,465 | 19,672 | 33187 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 501,107 | 473,466 | 13,869 | 22260 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 523,709 | 505,231 | 48,542 | 63636 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 447,779 | 442,965 | 33,343 | 52476 |

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Foreign bills classified by kind are as follows in 1912 :—

| | Bills payable | Bills receivable |
|---|---|---|
| Bills of exchange ... ... ... | 9,265 | 3,409 |
| Documentary bills ... ... | 4,097 | 6,174 |
| Telegraphic orders... ... ... | 3 269 | 7,903 |
| Banker's bills ... ... ... ... | 2,624 | 4,232 |
| Bills collected by trust... ... | 386 | 11,467 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 19,672 | 33,187 |

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS CLASSIFIED (1912)

| | Total | Balance |
|---|---|---|
| Official deposits ... ... ... | 321,952 | 18,817 |
| Fixed deposits ... ... ... | 1,661,077 | 582,146 |
| Current accounts ... ... | 12,226,460 | 382,280 |
| Special current account ... | 1,540,260 | 256,217 |
| Other deposits ... ... ... | 1,728,093 | 117,609 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 17,475,845 | 1,357,271 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 15,686,500 | 1,256,247 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 14,445,688 | 1,185,697 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 12,649,540 | 1,054,413 |

LOANS CLASSIFIED

| | 1912 | | 1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Invested in | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| National bonds ... | 29,365 | 4.48 | 28,330 | 4.74 |
| Local bonds ... ... | 1,558 | 0.24 | 1,392 | 0,24 |
| Shares ... ... ... | 146,422 | 22.33 | 132,438 | 22.12 |
| Debentures ... ... | 12,057 | 1.84 | 10,455 | 1.71 |
| Real estates ... ... | 235.350 | 35.88 | 209,857 | 35.04 |
| Foundations... ... | 1,447,015 | 0.22 | 2,715 | 0.45 |
| Ships ... ... ... | 799,640 | 0.12 | — | — |
| Fishing rights ... | 20,600 | — | — | — |
| Commodities ... | 57,742 | 8.80 | 53,279 | 8.90 |
| Credit ... ... ... | 171,144 | 26.09 | 160,520 | 26.80 |
| Total ... ... ... | 655,909 | 100.000 | 598,988 | 100.000 |

Foreign bills classified by the country are as follows in 1912 :—

| | Bills payable | Bills receivable |
|---|---|---|
| Europe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,764 | 9,402 |
| America ... ... ... ... ... | 7,952 | 4,012 |
| Australia ... ... ... ... ... | 46 | — |
| India ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 3,293 |
| Russia in Asia ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 2,023 |
| China ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,098 | 12,396 |
| South seas ... ... ... ... ... | 483 | 2,301 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 251 | 1,757 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,672 | 33,187 |

BONDS POSSESSED BY THE BANKS

Government and local bonds bought by the ordinary banks in 1912 amounted to £ 496,738,000 and £ 118,000 of which ¥ 259,097,000 were sold, the balance standing at the end of 1912 being as follows :—

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| | Face value | Current price |
|---|---|---|
| Railway bonds ... ... ... ... | 104,588 | 84,183 |
| Temporary bonds... ... ... ... | 36,895 | 33,172 |
| Imperial 4% ... ... ... ... ... | 34,898 | 30,050 |
| Local bonds ... ... ... ... ... | 1,7847 | 16,229 |
| Exchequer notes ... ... ... ... | 15,342 | 15,321 |
| British bonds 445% ... ... ... | £ 118 | ¥ 985 |
| Total, incl. others ... ... ... | ¥227,690<br>£ 118 | 193,974 |

Debentures and shares possessed by the banks are as follows :—

| | Debentures | | Shares | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Face value | Current price | Face value | Current price |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 45,084 | 53,920 | 37,073 | 35,202 |
| | Fr. 1,520 | 53,196 | 33,232 | 31,795 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 43,811 | 53,195 | 26,257 | 25,312 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 38,771 | 46,484 | 10,594 | 10,271 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 32,831 | 36,049 | | |

## Cash Accounts (at the end of 1912)

| | Cash | Bank notes | Check &c. | Bank bills | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... | 2,994 | 83,616 | 42,030 | 211 | 128,953 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 2,780 | 78,411 | 35,250 | 367 | 116,710 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 2,637 | 75,472 | 33,311 | 196 | 111,667 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 2,812 | 73,206 | 28,918 | 451 | 105,388 |

## STATISTICS ON SAVINGS BANKS
(in ¥ 1,000)

| | No. | Paid up capital | Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 639 | 59,027 | 20,584 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 646 | 55,926 | 18,752 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 646 | 53,532 | 16,865 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 660 | 51,825 | 15,023 |

## Outgoes and Incomes

| | Outgoes | Incomes |
|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,143,050 | 5,135,166 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,477,611 | 4,466,966 |

## Deposits

| | Savings deposits | Other deposits |
|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 484,242 | 1,227,417 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 460,272 | 1,053,432 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 418,264 | 896,441 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 381,760 | 771,830 |

## Loans Classified (1912)

| Invested in | Face value | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Imp. 5% & 4% ... ... ... ... | 10,182 | 8,371 |
| Extraordinary bonds ... ... | 4,958 | 4,600 |
| Railway bonds ... ... ... ... | 8,748 | 8,068 |
| Debentures... ... ... ... ... | 8,416 | 7,655 |
| Shares... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,641 | 5,400 |

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| Invested in | Face value | Amounts |
|---|---|---|
| Local bonds ... ... ... ... | 4,942 | 7,347 |
| Total, incl. others ... ... | 44,117 | 43,089 |

## MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin-kai*, the only banking facilities available for the masses are postal savings banks and credit corporations.

### PAWNBROKING

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the numbers of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan Proper are as follows:—

| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32,812 | 31,517 | 29,765 | 29,806 | 29,318 |

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20.4%, as converted into a yearly rate.

#### *Pawnbroking in Tokyo*

The pawnbrokers numbered 1230 in 1912, or about one shop per 415 familes. The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

| | No. of pawns accepted (1000) | Money advanced (¥ 1000) | No. of pawns redeemed (1000) | Money repaid (¥ 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... | 8,508 | 18,373 | 7,081 | 15,773 |
| 1911 ... ... | 8,134 | 17,282 | 6,845 | 14,845 |
| 1910 ... ... | 7,782 | 15,182 | 6,589 | 13,229 |
| 1909 ... ... | 8,236 | 15,051 | 6,953 | 13,080 |
| 1908 ... ... | 8,542 | 15,270 | 7,199 | 13,067 |

It will be seen that between 10 and 20% of the pawns deposited are left unredeemed.

### MUJIN-KAI

It was originally a mutual help association and was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin-kai*, by which title this kind of associations is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a member or members to be allowed to carry away the money collected at each meeting, and these are continued till the whole of the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by unscrupulous "promoters." According to the inquiries of the Department of Finance, between 1905 and June 1912 no less than 582 *mujin-kai* were established throughout the country, the funds totalling ¥ 7,330,000. Of that number Tokyo claimed 424 with ¥ 5,130,000.

### SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

The capitals and deposits of the postal savings and ordinary savings banks and of credit corporations amount to about ¥ 350,000,000, and this may be considered as constituting the scope of banking facilities of the

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poorer classes. The credit corporations number 389, but the funds they have at their disposal do not exceed ¥4,600,000. Moreover as the interest charged is as high as 15% they do not confer much benefit to those for whose sake they have been created.

## ORDINARY BANKS

(At the end of Feb. 1914; in ¥1,000)

*Leading Banks in Tokyo*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Bank | 13,437 | 8,400 | 29,452 | 33,306 | 10% |
| 3rd „ | 4,350 | 3,400 | 18,681 | 17,069 | 12 |
| 15th „ | 23,500 | 4,900 | 29,680 | 31,869 | 9 |
| 27th „ | 790 | 256 | 3,318 | 4,061 | 5 |
| 30th „ | 700 | 174 | 274 | 1,272 | 7 |
| 84th „ | 1,160 | 278 | 4,343 | 4,700 | 8 |
| 100th „ | 4,000 | 3,910 | 20,876 | 23,057 | 10 |
| Tanaka Ginko | 500 | 778 | 2,290 | 3,889 | 8 |
| Mitsubishi Ginko | 1,000 | 7,055 | 33,742 | 26,452 | 10 |
| Mitsui Ginko | 20,000 | 5,950 | 45,311 | 36,800 | 4 |
| Yasuda Ginko | 10,000 | 1,200 | 26,619 | 21,433 | 3 |
| Kawasaki Ginko | 1,000 | 1,800 | 18,034 | 21,430 | 5 |
| Teikoku Shogyo Ginko | 4,000 | 805 | 3,076 | 6,639 | 6 |
| Tokai Ginko | 1,500 | 925 | 14,244 | 13,020 | 8 |
| Nakai Ginko | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,737 | 11,909 | 5 |
| Tokyo Ginko | 2,750 | 1,000 | 7,945 | 9,970 | 10 |
| Meiji Shogyo Ginko | 1,900 | 265 | 6,234 | 7,140 | 8 |
| Kojimachi Ginko | 500 | 168 | 3,130 | 2,929 | 9 |
| Teiyu Ginko | 2,750 | 183 | 8,261 | 10,966 | 5 |
| Imamura Ginko | 700 | 140 | 919 | 2,572 | 5 |
| Morimura Ginko | 500 | 480 | 4,638 | 5,060 | 5 |
| Toyokuni Ginko | 4,000 | 352 | 9,528 | 11,965 | 7 |
| Murai Ginko | 2,000 | 1,180 | 6,186 | 7,138 | 4 |
| Nishiwaki Ginko | 1,000 | — | 1,623 | 4,397 | — |
| Momijiya Ginko | 1,000 | 130 | 2,426 | 4,137 | — |

*Leading Banks in Osaka*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naniwa Ginko | 5,500 | 2,480 | 15,751 | 12,887 | —% |
| 34th Bank | 8,750 | 3,700 | 20,059 | 26,029 | — |
| 130th Bank | 3,812 | 220 | 7,020 | 7,599 | 8 |
| Yamaguchi Ginko | 1,000 | 2,120 | 22,015 | 19,487 | — |
| Sumitomo Ginko | 7,500 | 800 | 21,886 | 24,131 | 4 |
| Konoike Ginko | 3,000 | 2,500 | 11,896 | 11,292 | 6 |
| Kitahama Ginko | 9,998 | 1,520 | 19,747 | 24,037 | — |
| Omi Ginko | 3,000 | 470 | 13,178 | 15,115 | — |
| Kajima Ginko | 1,000 | 1,080 | 8,723 | 13,929 | — |
| Bishu Ginko | 875 | 134 | 707 | 1,614 | — |

*Leading Banks in Kyoto*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kyoto Shoko Ginko | 1,800 | 440 | 7,422 | 7,357 | 8% |

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*Leading Banks in Nagoya*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagoya Ginko ... ... ... | 1,920 | 1,290 | 6,389 | 8,325 | 10% |
| Kinjo Ginko ... ... ... | 500 | 153 | 1,516 | 2,357 | 75 |
| Aichi Ginko ... ... ... | 1,400 | 810 | 8,031 | 10,288 | 9 |
| Meiji Ginko ... ... ... | 2,340 | 750 | 7,365 | 9,532 | 8 |

*Leading Banks in Yokohama*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Bank ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | 1,170 | 2,163 | 6,793 | 8% |
| Yokohama 74th Bank ... | 1,400 | 670 | 3,819 | 6,471 | 8 |
| Mogi Ginko ... ... ... | 1,000 | 850 | 4,511 | 7,537 | — |
| Yokohama Wakao Ginko | 500 | 97 | 666 | 1,107 | — |
| Yokohama Jitsugyo Ginko | 500 | 88 | 1,807 | 1,940 | — |
| Watanabe Ginko ... ... | 500 | 15 | 1,716 | 2,594 | — |

*Leading Banks in Kobe*

| Name of bank | Paid-up capital | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Latest dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Bank ... ... ... ... | 875 | 22 | 2,359 | 2,686 | —% |
| Nihon Shogyo Ginko ... | 1,500 | 405 | 4,008 | 5,667 | — |
| Kishimoto Ginko ... ... | 1,000 | 31 | 6,148 | 4,529 | — |
| Kobe Kawasaki Ginko ... | 1,000 | 482 | 2,818 | 3,055 | — |

## RATE OF INTEREST

*at the Bank of Japan*

| At the end of March | Rate of loans (*sen*) | | Rate of bill (*sen*) | | Commercial bill (*sen*) | | Rate of over drafts (*sen*) | Interest for fixed deposits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Government bonds | On other securities | On Government bonds | On other securities | Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo | Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo | | One year % |
| 1914 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 3.00 |
| 1913 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 3.00 |
| 1912 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 3.00 |

*At Tokyo*

| At the end of March | Rate of loans (*sen*) | | | Rate of discounts (*sen*) | | | Rate of overdrafts (*sen*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1914 | 3.30 | 1.70 | 2.46 | 3.20 | 1.75 | 2.23 | 3.00 | 1.70 | 2.33 |
| 1913 | 3.30 | 1.65 | 2.41 | 3.20 | 1.70 | 2.24 | 3.00 | 1.80 | 2.34 |
| 1912 | 3.30 | 1.30 | 2.09 | 3.20 | 1.31 | 1.92 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 2.02 |

(*Continued*)

| | Interest for current accounts (*sen*) | | | Interest for fixed deposits (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | One year | Six months | Three months |
| | 1.80 | .50 | 1.01 | 6.25 | 6.10 | 5.36 |
| | 1.80 | .60 | 1.00 | 6.11 | 6.09 | 5.82 |
| | 1.50 | .30 | .82 | 5.28 | 5.18 | 4.91 |

N. B. "Sen" means that the rate of interest per ¥ 100 on daily balance is so many *sen*.

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*At Osaka*

| At the end of March | Rate of loans (sen) | | | Rate of discounts (sen) | | | Rate of overdrafts (sen) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1914 | 2.50 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.30 |
| 1913 | 2.50 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 1.70 | 2.00 | 2.80 | 2.20 | 2.50 |
| 1912 | 2.60 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 1.50 | 1.70 | 2.50 | 1.80 | 2.10 |

*(Continued)*

| Interest for current accounts (sen) | | | Interest for fixed deposits (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1.20 | .80 | 1.05 | 7.30 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| .80 | .60 | .650 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.20 |

*Average Rate in Japan Proper*

| At the end of March | Rate of loans (per cent) | | | Rate of discounts (sen) | | | Rate of overdraft (sen) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1913 | 1.12 | .84 | .98 | 3.13 | 2.45 | 2.77 | 3.11 | 2.35 | 2.69 |
| 1912 | 1.12 | .82 | .96 | 3.10 | 2.25 | 2.63 | 3.10 | 2.37 | 2.71 |
| 1911 | 1.03 | .75 | .87 | 2.73 | 1.96 | 2.30 | 2.85 | 2.14 | 2.46 |
| 1910 | .99 | .71 | .84 | 2.66 | 1.81 | 2.19 | 2.83 | 2.11 | 2.43 |

*(Continued)*

| Interest for current accounts (sen) | | | Interest for fixed deposits (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1.24 | .94 | 1.05 | .66 | .57 | .61 |
| 1.19 | .77 | 1.02 | .63 | .54 | .59 |
| .88 | .68 | .77 | .51 | .45 | .48 |
| .85 | .68 | .47 | .51 | .45 | .47 |

## BULLETINS OF NIPPON GINKO OR THE BANK OF JAPAN (¥1000)

| At the end of March | Notes issued | Specie reserve | | Government bonds & other securities | | | | | Note issue excess legal limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gold coins & bullion | Government bonds | Government securities | Treasury bills | Other securities | Commercial bills | Total | |
| 1914 | 348,859 | 222,547 | 47,526 | 22,000 | — | 45,735 | 11,000 | 126,312 | 6,312 |
| 1913 | 359,676 | 208,982 | 50,842 | 33,530 | 4,157 | 51,410 | 10,754 | 150,694 | 30,694 |
| 1912 | 362,722 | 225,568 | 53,192 | 22,000 | — | 46,244 | 15,717 | 137,154 | 17,154 |

## BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle in their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1902, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four

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in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya are relatively more important than the others, the three largest brokers, Fujimoto, Masuda and Okuyama being Osaka establishments, with their branch offices in Tokyo and elsewhere. The volume of notes handled by them is said to reach not less than 300,000,000 *yen* a year.

## THE TRUST BUSINESS

Since the Trust Law was put into effect in March, 1905, some fifteen companies devoted to this business have been created, besides others that are undertaking it in addition to their respective specialities. Of the fifteen the Tokyo Trust Co., *yen* 750,006 paid up, the Kangyo Trust Co., 325,000 paid up, the Kobe, Trust Co., 250,000 paid up, the Osaka Trust Co., 200,000 paid up, the Meiji Trust Co., 125,000 paid up, may be mentioned. The Nippon Trust Co., paid up 50,000, though a smaller concern is more prosperous than the larger establishments, it having declared, in the preceding half year dividend of 18%, against 10 of the Nippon and the Tokyo, 12 of the Kangyo, 8 of the Kobe and none of the Osaka and the Meiji.

Among the establishments undertaking trust business as additional operation may be mentioned the Japan Industrial Bank, Yasuda Bank, Kitahama Bank, Fujimoto Bill Broker, and some others. These and others, either singly or in combination with other establishments, are undertaking the issue of debenture bonds in trust, and on the hypothecation of factories, steamships, etc., according to the nature of business of the parties which are in need of fund. It is said that the debentures issued by private establishments, have rarely been made without offering some suitable objects for hypothecation.

## CLEARING HOUSES

### Tokyo Clearing House

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business having necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, it was reorganized in 1891 in the form as the clearing-house now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

### Osaka Clearing House

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing-house facilities. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji and Hiroshima have clearing-houses of their own, the last only a few years since.

VOLUME OF CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS IN JAPAN (¥ 1000)

| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... | 2,962,973 | 3,486,831 | 3,841,380 | 3,708,259 | 4,120,219 | 4,366,004 |
| Osaka ... ... | 1,418,941 | 1,635,513 | 2,028,605 | 2,365,197 | 2,747,775 | 2,912,736 |
| Kyoto ... ... | 237,292 | 279,084 | 309,615 | 316,801 | 316,486 | 299,684 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama ... | 792,870 | 858,301 | 971,915 | 944,870 | 1,046,041 | 1,144,899 |
| Kobe ... ... | 719,853 | 725,954 | 828,016 | 891,092 | 1,050,673 | 1,150,991 |
| Nagoya ... ... | 175,430 | 222,977 | 231,972 | 263,900 | 283,621 | 282,848 |
| Hiroshima ... | — | — | — | — | 25,399 | 24,746 |
| Shimonoseki-Moji | — | — | — | — | 105,029 | 101,134 |
| Total ... ... | 6,307,359 | 7,208,660 | 8,202,209 | 8,480,119 | 9,701,243 | 10,283,042 |

DISHONOURED BILLS AT THE CLEARING HOUSES

| | | Sum (*yen*) | Bills (sheet) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 131,165 | 272 |
| | Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 104,498 | 243 |
| | Kyoto .. ... ... ... ... | 54,679 | 98 |
| | Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 20,308 | 51 |
| | Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,366 | 24 |
| | Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 24,932 | 117 |
| 1909 | Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 106,228 | 227 |
| | Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 79,928 | 197 |
| | Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... | 38,614 | 67 |
| | Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 17,365 | 64 |
| | Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,199 | 13 |
| | Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 17,798 | 83 |
| 1910 | Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 81,257 | 208 |
| | Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 109,397 | 325 |
| | Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... | 37,280 | 86 |
| | Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 41,838 | 61 |
| | Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,393 | 7 |
| | Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 27,355 | 118 |
| 1911 | Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 125,355 | 454 |
| | Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 176,026 | 345 |
| | Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... | 78,455 | 217 |
| | Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 46,451 | 82 |
| | Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,133 | 24 |
| | Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 31,294 | 128 |
| 1912 | Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 409,813 | 1,152 |
| | Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 125,952 | 373 |
| | Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... | 77,204 | 240 |
| | Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 76,036 | 123 |
| | Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,994 | 24 |
| | Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 38,250 | 155 |

## CURRENCY SYSTEM

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen*

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(2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.

4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—
Gold coins, 900 gold & 100 copper.
Silver „ 800 silver „ 200 „
Nickel „ 250 nickel „ 750 „
Copper „ 950 copper „ 40 tin and 10 zinc.
N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (in ¥ 1,000)

| At the end of Feb. | Gold coins | Silver coins | Nickel coins | Copper coins | Total | Bank notes | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 37,887 | 124,323 | 9,113 | 8,858 | 180,182 | 344,867 | 525,050 |
| 1913 | 35,734 | 122,053 | 9,113 | 8,708 | 175,610 | 355,648 | 531,259 |
| 1912 | 34,465 | 121,018 | 9,122 | 8,655 | 178,262 | 364,745 | 538,007 |

COINS IN CIRCULATION IN JAPAN (in ¥ 1,000)

(At the end of January, 1914)

| Classification | Coinage since establishment of Mint | Cancelled coins | Net exports | Reserve in the Nippon Ginko | Coins in circulation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old gold coins | 141,156 | 17,846 | 114,344 | 1,214 | 7,750 |
| New gold coins | 501,558 | 4 | 371,004 | 99,581 | 30,967 |
| Subsidiary coins | 175,404 | 45,750 | 5,629 | — | 124,023 |
| Nickel coins ... | 9,188 | 74 | — | — | 9,113 |
| Copper coins ... | 415 | — | — | — | 415 |
| All other copper | 14,254 | 3,290 | 2,520 | — | 8,443 |
| Total ... ... | 841,976 | 66,967 | 493,499 | 100,796 | 180,713 |

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# CHAPTER XXVI

## COMMUNICATIONS

### POST

With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation, (1868) on the model of Western countries; and in December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekiteikyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly widened. But still the charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbiden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed all uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post-offices at several treaty ports of China. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

### RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

#### Domestic Postage Rates

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen.*

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:—3 *sen.*
Post-cards:—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen.*

3rd class.—Newspapers and Periodicals (published at least once in a month.) (When registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter.):—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen.*

4th class.—Books, Printed matters, Photographs, Commercial papers, Pictures, Specimens, Written documents, Maps, samples or specimens of Natural History:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen.*

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen.*

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Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value) a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged of every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be.
2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters), fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters) containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "Insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared" charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

### Mail matters under contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. Thus this system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the *1st class post office* concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper-values, is to be deposited with the post office.

After the conclusion of the agreement, the senders, before mailing, have to impress, with a regulation stamp their mail matter.

### Advertisement post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed, by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and

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the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractions, outside of such locality 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisment" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

### Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter

The number of delivery is 12 times per day in Tokyo, 10 in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 8 times. The corresponding figures are 6 for 2nd class offices and 3 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

## PARCEL POST

### Weight

A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weigh up to 1,500 *momme*.

### Dimensions

Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed 5 *sun*, the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

### Rates of Postage

(1) Domestic parcel post charges:—

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—

Registered parcel, 8 *sen*. Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*.

To a locality under the control of a different post office or outside the city:—

| Up to | Ordinary parcel | Registered parcel |
|---|---|---|
| 200 *momme* | 8 *sen* | 12 *sen* |
| 400 „ | 12 „ | 18 „ |
| 600 „ | 16 „ | 24 „ |
| 800 „ | 20 „ | 30 „ |
| 1,000 „ | 24 „ | 36 „ |
| 1,200 „ | 28 „ | 42 „ |
| 1,400 „ | 32 „ | 48 „ |
| 1,600 „ | 36 „ | 54 „ |

(2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan proper, Formosa and Saghalien, and China (resistered) and Korea:—

| Up to | Ordinary parcel | Registered parcel |
|---|---|---|
| 200 *momme* | 20 *sen* | 30 *sen* |
| 400 „ | 30 „ | 40 „ |
| 600 „ | 35 „ | 45 „ |
| 800 „ | 40 „ | 50 „ |
| 1,000 „ | 45 „ | 55 „ |
| 1,200 „ | 50 „ | 60 „ |
| 1,400 „ | 55 „ | 65 „ |
| 1,600 „ | 60 „ | 70 „ |

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## FOREIGN MAILS

### Postage Rates and Fees

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

### Limit of Weight and Dimensions

Printed Matters and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise:—Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimeters in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

## FOREIGN PARCELS

In the following list, the cheapest-rate routes are given.

### France and Germany

| | | ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange.—Japanese, French or German boat ... | up to 1 kil. | 0.90 |
| | up to 5 kil. | 1.30 |

### Austria-Hungary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to 1 kil. | 1.30 |
| | up to 5 kil. | 1.50 |

### British East Indies (including Aden)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange. Japan, Japanese or French boat ... | up to 1 kil. | 1.20 |
| | up to 5 kil. | 1.20 |

### Siam

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to 3 lbs. | 0.94 |
| | up to 7 lbs. | 1.78 |
| | up to 11 lbs. | 2.62 |

### Great Britain and Ireland

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line) ... ... ... ... ... | up to 3 lbs. | 0.90 |
| | up to 7 lbs. | 1.50 |
| | up to 11 lbs. | 2.10 |

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### Belgium and Holland

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Via France or Germany.—Japanese, French or German boat ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 1 kil. 1.10 |
| | up to | 5 kil. 1.50 |

### Italy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat ... ... ... ... | up to | 1 kil. 1.00 |
| | up to | 5 kil. 1.40 |

### Canada

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ... ... | up to | 3 lbs. 0.60 |
| | up to | 7 lbs. 1.00 |
| | up to | 11 lbs. 1.40 |

### Hongkong

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 3 lbs. 0.50 |
| | up to | 7 lbs. 0.90 |
| | up to | 11 lbs. 1.30 |

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

### Dutch East-Indies

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 5 kil. 1.20 |

### The Commonwealth of Australia

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Exchange ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 3 lbs. 0.80 |
| | up to | 7 lbs. 1.70 |
| | up to | 11 lbs. 2.60 |

### The United States of America

Direct Exchange :—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) Japanese or U. S. boats. For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 *sen*—525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) being the maximum weight.

### Russia in Europe

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Via Siberia... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 1 kil. 1.50 |
| | up to | 5 kil. 1.50 |
| Direct Exchange ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | up to | 1 kil. 1.00 |
| | up to | 5 kil. 1.00 |

## STATISTICS RELATING TO POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

| 1912 | No. | Area per office | Pop. per office |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Offices ... ... ... | 7,243 | 3.46 sq. ri | 7,145 |
| In Colonies & China | 124 | — | 4,044 |
| Telegraph ... ... ... | 4,744 | 5.23 | 10,908 |
| In Colonies & China | 92 | — | 5,450 |
| Telephone ... ... ... | 2,910 | 8.60 | 17,783 |

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### Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Excluding foreign mail matters

| | 1912 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sealed letters ... ... ... | 338,777 | 328,302 | 313,083 | 309,829 | 316,934 |
| Unsealed letters ... ... | 32,139 | 20,932 | 15,367 | 11,082 | 8,184 |
| Cards ... ... ... ... ... | 113,465 | 953,684 | 886 953 | 855 533 | 827,497 |
| Newspapers ... ... ... | 204,506 | 192,585 | 178 860 | 177,219 | 167,834 |
| Books ... ... ... ... ... | 50,926 | 46,084 | 40,750 | 36,305 | 32,735 |
| Commercial papers .. ... | 20,559 | 19,751 | 16,105 | 14,184 | 12,751 |
| Samples ... ... ... ... | 5 553 | 4,628 | 4,180 | 4,046 | 3,774 |
| Seeds ... ... ... ... ... | 2,961 | 2,594 | 2,906 | 2,927 | 2,437 |
| *Franc* ... ... ... ... ... | 61,409 | 58,663 | 52,470 | 51,801 | 60,426 |
| Total despatched .. ... | 1,630,395 | 1,630,223 | 1 512,029 | 1,454,558 | 1,443,343 |
| Despatched per capita | 0,030 | 0,032 | 0,030 | 0,029 | 0,028 |

### Ordinary Foreign Mail Matters (in 1,000)

| | 1 12 | 1911 | 1 10 | 1909 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sealed letters .. ... ... | 5,144 | 4,966 | 4,759 | 11,581 | 13,289 |
| Cards ... ... ... ... | 1,811 | 1,578 | 1,687 | 6,683 | 6,257 |
| Printed matters ... ... | 4,050 | 3,641 | 3,388 | 8,392 | 8,692 |
| Commercial paper ... | 36 | 39 | 33 | 235 | 131 |
| Samples ... ... ... ... | 185 | 173 | 157 | 202 | 204 |
| *Franc* ... ... ... ... | 80 | 72 | 59 | 483 | 727 |
| Total transmitted ... | 11,307 | 10,471 | 10,084 | 27,578 | 29,304 |
| Total arrived ... ... | 10,650 | 9,535 | 8,888 | 23,235 | 26,393 |

### Parcel Post (in 1,000)

| | Domestic | Foreign | Total | Despatched per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912... ... ... ... | 24,157 | 119 | 24,276 | 0.00044 |
| 1911... ... ... ... | 22,963 | 109 | 23,077 | 0.00045 |
| 1910... ... ... ... | 22,039 | 79 | 22,129 | 0.00044 |
| 1909... ... ... ... | 20,129 | 62 | 20,192 | 0.00040 |
| 1908... ... ... ... | 19,172 | 57 | 19,172 | 0.00039 |

## DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS

Postal Money Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*; Fee, 3 *sen*.

Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Fees:—5 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;

For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen* 5 *sen* is added. With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance may be increased. (A fractional sum less than 1 *rin* cannot be added).

Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Fees:—30 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;

For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen* 5 *sen* is to be added. (A fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannet be added).

## FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be

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drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

| Asia | Maximum | Ordinary money order fee | Fee for express delivery | Fee for Notice for payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kiaochow*<br>Wihsien* | 800 marks | 10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction | not adm. | 5 *sen* |
| Hongkong*<br>Wei-hai-wei* | 400 Mex. dollars | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | do. | not adm. |
| Siam* | 400 *yen* | 10 *sen* for each 20 *yen* or fraction | 12 *sen* | 5 *sen* |
| British India*<br>Ceylon, Birma | 400 Mex. dollars | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | not adm. | not adm. |
| Russia in Asia* | £ 30 | 10 *sen* per £ or fraction | do. | 5 *sen* |
| French Ind. China | 1,000 fr. | 10 *sen* per 50 fr. | 12 *sen* | 5 *sen* |
| **Oceania** | | | | |
| Hawaii<br>Philippines | 100 Amer. dollars | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | do. | not adm. |
| Dutch East Indies* | 480 Florins | 10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or fraction | do. | 5 *sen* |
| Great Britain* | £ 40 | 10 *sen* per £ or fraction | do. | 5 *sen* |
| Germany | 800 marks | 10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction | 12 *sen* | do. |
| France | 1,000 francs | 10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction | not adm. | do. |
| Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg | do. | do. | 12 *sen* | do. |
| Austria | 1,000 kronen | 10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction | do. | do. |
| Hungary | 1,000 corona | 10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction | do. | do. |
| Denmark | 720 kroner | 10 *sen* for each 36 kron. or fraction | do. | do. |
| Netherlands | 480 florins | 10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction | 12 *sen* | 5 *sen* |
| Russia* | £ 30 | 10 *sen* per £ or fraction | not adm. | do. |
| **America** | | | | |
| U. S. A.* | $ 100 | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | do. | not adm. |
| Canada* | do. | 10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction | do. | do. |
| Brazil* | 1,000 francs | 10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction | do. | 5 *sen* |
| Argentina* | do. | do. | 12 *sen* | do. |
| **Africa** | | | | |
| Egypt | do. | do. | do. | do. |

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk*.

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## POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT HOME

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors in these few years should be noted.

| At end of fiscal year | No. of depositors | Amount (*yen*) | Per 1 depositor (*yen*) | Depositors per 100 pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... | 8,243,988 | 103,870,515 | 12.60 | 15.90 |
| 1909... ... | 9,714,750 | 124,815,974 | 12.85 | 15.64 |
| 1910... ... | 11,259,410 | 169,523,910 | 15.06 | 17.94 |
| 1911... ... | 11,970,287 | 192,323,320 | 16.07 | 20.14 |
| 1912... ... | 12,527,214 | 201,078,842 | 16.05 | 22.50 |

## TELEGRAPH

### Domestic Rates

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Japanese *Kana*—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city (*shi* or *ku*), town (*cho*) or village (*son*), the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged regularly.

(2) *Roman-letter telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Roman letter :—for first 5 word or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same *shi*, *ku*, *cho*, or *son*, the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

### *Cables to Korea and Formosa*

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years.

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The line between Nagasaki and Hizen was purchased by Japan in 1891 for *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '01 for *yen* 180,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

*Rate to Formosa, Korea etc.*

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China) the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper are as follows:—

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

For each 15 *Kana* or fraction ... ... ... ... ... ... 30 *sen*
For each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction ... ... ... ... 50 *sen*

(2) *Roman-letter telegram.* (Between Japan proper and Formosa)

For each 5 words ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 40 *sen*
For each additional word ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5 *sen*

INTERNATIONAL RATES

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

| | Via Shanghai (*yen*) |
|---|---|
| **Asia** | |
| Tonking ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.27 |
| Macao ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.32 |
| Canton, Hongkong, Amoy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.23 |
| Ceylon, Burmah, India ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.46 |
| Penang, Singapore, Malacca ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.94 |
| Siam, Annam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.27 |
| Russia in Asia (via Vladivostock.) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.62 |

| | Via Vladivostock | Via Shanghai |
|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | |
| All offices in Europe (ex't Russia) ... ... ... | 1.79 | 1.79 |
| Russia in Europe, Caucasus ... ... ... ... | 0.80 | 1.79 |

| | Via Europe | Via Bonin or Manila |
|---|---|---|
| **North America** | | |
| Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Texas, etc. ... ... ... ... | 3.48 | 2.40 |
| New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.34 | 2.50 |
| Oakland, San Francisco ... ... ... ... | 3.62 | 2.26 |
| British Columbia ... ... ... ... ... | 3.72–4.52 | 2.50–3.01 |
| Quebec, Ontario ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.34 | 2.54 |
| Mexico ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.86 | 2.72 |
| **South America** | | |
| Argentine Republic, Chili ... ... ... | 4.66 | 4.00 |
| Peru ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.66–5.64 | 4.00–5.08 |
| Brazil ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.05–4.56 | 3.72–4.00 |

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| Oceania | Via Shanghai |
|---|---|
| Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria ... ... ... ... | 1.51 |
| Honolulu (Bonin) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.93 |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.76 |
| New Zealand ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.70 |

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS

### Extension of Telegraph (in *ri*)

| | Length of aerial naked | Length of subterranean cable | Length per 100 sq. *ri* | Length of marine line | Total with others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... | 8,022 | 8 | 32 | 1,943 | 8,031 |
| 1911 ... ... | 7,987 | 9 | 31 | 1,898 | 7,997 |
| 1910 ... ... | 7,761 | 9 | 30 | 1,820 | 7,771 |
| 1909 ... ... | 7,543 | 8 | 30 | 1,778 | 7,553 |
| 1908 ... ... | 7,400 | 7 | 29 | 1,817 | 7,408 |

### Number of Telegrams Transacted

| | Domestic Despatched (1000) | Foreign Despatched (1000) | Foreign Arrived (1000) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 26,282 | 672 | 815 | 27,770 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 26,593 | 715 | 364 | 28,173 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 28,604 | 560 | 667 | 29,865 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 31,854 | 274 | 321 | 32,450 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 33,026 | 313 | 351 | 33,690 |

N.B. The above include wireless which totalled 15,343 in 1910, 27,701 in '11, and 34,802 in '12 domestic and foreign included.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Japan despatched delegates to the 1st International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and after the conclusion of the Convention, became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified, and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

At present the Department of Communications has thirty wireless telegraph stations aboard merchantmen, and seven stations on shore, each of which is equipped with the apparatus of its own manufacture. The Dairen station has a motive power of seven kilowats and the greatest

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power of the kind in this country. The equipments of the various stations are:

| Station | Length of pole (Shaku) | Elec. power (Kilowats) | Distance of trans'sion (Miles) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choshi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 232 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Ochiishi (Nemuro) ... ... ... | 222 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Cape Fuki (Taiwan) ... ... ... | 234 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Shiozaki (Kii) ... ... ... ... | 223 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Tsunojima (Nagato) ... ... ... | 230 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | 225 | 7 | 2,000 |
| Osezaki (Hizen) ... ... ... ... | ? | 4 | 2,000 |

### International Wireless Telegrams

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up, on the principle of the International radio-telegraph convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulations" put into effect from July, 1909.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS

(in *yen* 1,000)

| Fiscal year | Ordinary mail | Parcels | Money orders | Savings deposits | Te'egram | Te'ephone | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 18,359 | 3,103 | 1,219 | 124 | 8,153 | 5,262 | 36,223 |
| 1909 ... ... | 19,064 | 3,197 | 1,101 | 195 | 8,246 | 6,964 | 38,770 |
| 1910 ... ... | 20,417 | 3,369 | 1,439 | 220 | 8,914 | 9,117 | 43,479 |
| 1911 ... ... | 21,295 | 3,528 | 1,580 | 370 | 10,241 | 11,613 | 48,630 |
| 1912 ... ... | 21,598 | 3,710 | 1,647 | 466 | 10,695 | 13,308 | 51,246 |

### Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(in *yen* 1,000)

| Fiscal year | Ordinary mail | Parcels | Money orders | Savings deposits | Tele-gram | Te'e-phone | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 9,052 | 2,691 | 634 | 1,092 | 5,839 | 1,835 | 21,137 |
| 1909 ... ... | 9,793 | 2,392 | 700 | 1,303 | 6,279 | 2,136 | 22,605 |
| 1910 ... ... | 9,836 | 2,712 | 692 | 1,399 | 6,739 | 2,726 | 24,107 |
| 1911 ... ... | 9,854 | 2,722 | 733 | 1,511 | 6,952 | 3,246 | 25,021 |
| 1912 ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## TELEPHONE

The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of installation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1912, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 140,000. As each application *yen* 15 must be deposited, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 2,100,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. At one time the transfer of the privilege of installation commanded the price of as high as *yen* 800 or more. In 1909 the authorities started the "hasty installation" of a limited number of connections for those who offered the cost of *yen* 150–185 according to places, and this had the effect of pushing down the "market price" of the transfer to about ¥ 300, though this has risen very much soon after. This expedience has been kept up every year.

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The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of ¥ 66 and the minimum of ¥ 36, according to places.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUS

| At the end of March | Number of subscribers | Exchange apparatus | Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone | Automatic apparatus |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 73,517 | 829 | 73,056 | 427 |
| 1909 | 102,626 | 1,534 | 99,777 | 503 |
| 1910 | 125,502 | 2,003 | 121,648 | 573 |
| 1911 | 157,167 | 2,497 | 132,921 | 727 |
| 1912 | 181,881 | 2,878 | 164,178 | 933 |

INVENTIONS RELATING TO WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONE

Japanese experts have accomplished many interesting investigations in regard to wireless telegraphy. They have, for instance, secured a number of patents, some of them being as follows:—

| Name of Invention | Patent Issued | Patentee |
|---|---|---|
| Detector ... ... ... ... ... ... | Dec. 1904 | Dr. Osuke Asano |
| Detector ... ... ... ... ... ... | Mar. 1907 | Mitsuru Saiki |
| Transmission Formula ... ... ... | Oct. 1917 | „ „ |
| Tantarum Detector... ... ... ... | Nov. 1908 | Uichi Torigata |
| Receiver ... ... ... ... ... ... | Dec. 1908 | „ „ |
| Conical Metal Detector... ... ... | May 1909 | „ „ |
| Receiver for Wireless ... ... ... | Jun. 1909 | Mitsuru Saiki |
| High Pressure Dry Battery... ... | Jul. 1909 | „ „ |
| Detector ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jul. 1909 | „ „ |
| Receiver for Wireless ... ... ... | Aug. 1910 | Uichi Torigata |
| Enamel-coated Battery... ... ... | Nov. 1911 | „ „ |
| Spark Interval in Spark System for Wireless ... ... ... ... ... | Feb. 1913 | Mitsuru Saiki<br>Kumenosuke Oyama |
| Telegraphy & Telephone Stopper of Discharged Spark Sound ... | Dec. 1913 | Mitsuru Saiki<br>Yoshio Yoshida |

CABLES FOR INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostock, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1890, and the remaining section in 1910. During the late war Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened the negotiation with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangement to proceed with the work.

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# CHAPTER XXVII

## THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

### EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

(On July 31st, 1912)

"On ascending the Imperial Throne of an eternal lineage, in succession to Our illustrious Ancestors, We hereby make this announcement to Our beloved sons in Our Army and Navy:

"Our Imperial Father favored you with Instructions on the Five Articles of the Spirit that should animate those serving in the Imperial Army and Navy, thereby showing the way in which they should discharge their duty in all sincerity. And We are pleased to say that you of Our services on land and sea, observing these sacred instructions day and night, have through successive wars striven for the enhancement of the national glory and the enlargement of the sphere of Imperial sway, and have thus helped in the consummation of the great Imperial work of unprecedented magnitude.

"Conscious of the love and affection with which Our Imperial Father cherished the Forces, the command of which has fallen upon Us, We rely upon the loyalty and bravery of Our soldiers and sailors, We rely upon your assistance in Our efforts to carry out the policy bequeathed by Our Imperial Father and thereby to enhance still more the glory of the Empire and promote the welfare of all Our subjects. It should be your aim to render Us your services according to the instructions given you by late Emperor to be more willing than ever to be of service, to be careful in your way of thinking and to diligently discharge your respective duties, in conformity with the progress of the times and the general tendency of affairs in the world, so that you may thereby be able to be really Our trusted supports and contribute your share to the furtherance of the Imperial policy."

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### Relative Position of the Army and the Navy

The Fleet occupied the position of secondary importance as compared with the Army up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled both the Army and the Navy. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the later war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on an equal status as to power, the two services having been placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as regards the expansion is concerned, the Fleet has stood far ahead over the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

#### National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince

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Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, while the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. This is said to be the reason why the military authorities so stoutly maintain the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Divisional increase.

In the elaboration of this expansion scheme the Ministry of the day and the Diet, were not consulted, the command of the Army and Navy, whether in time of peace or of war, being reserve for the Emperor's prerogative. Even the appointment of the War and Naval Ministers is reserved for him, and therefore placed beyond the change of a Cabinet. This practice, however, seems to have undergone modification since the advent of the present reign. Be that as it may, when the question of money comes in the thing assumes quite a different aspect. Any expansion scheme must pass the approval of a Cabinet council and further of the Diet. The Minister of Finance can not conscientiously endorce the expansion program while the national treasury is encumbered by enormous debts, while the Diet cannot approve it in face of the loud clamor of the people to have the heavy burden lightened. It was owing to this peculiar condition in our defence scheme that the War and Naval Ministers have lately found themselves placed in a painful dilemma and have occasioned repeated Ministerial changes.

### Object of Expansion and Imaginary Enemy

The object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interest in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with U. S. A. In Manchuria Japan may come in conflict with Russia, while the internal difficulty in China and the grave danger that has been constantly menacing her stability calls upon Japan to be well prepared against an emergeny that may break out any time.

## SECTION I.—THE ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned and included the late

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General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distiguished Generals.

### Reason of Army Expansion

The necesity of Army expansion to 25 Divisions is urged on these grounds:—

1. Russia, intent on repairing the defeat in the late war, is steadily supplementing her strength in the Far East, already 25 Divisions on peace standing being stationed in the various districts east of Baikal.
2. The doubling of the Siberian railway will be completed by the spring of 1915 while the construction of the Amur railway will be a matter of only two years later.
3. Since the revolution in China the frontier line dividing the spheres of Japan and Russia has become considerably extended, it consisting today of one vast continuous line beginning with the Maritime provinces and stretching to Chili and Mongolia.
4. The future of China is extremely precarious and Japan, to give full weight to her voice on the occasion of emergency, must have sufficient military backing.
5. Those conscripts levied as draft at the time of the late war to fill the gaps in the regiments caused by casualties or diseases or in consequence of increase of Divisions, will be enroled as territorials in the course of 1914, and this loss must be made good by further increase of Divisions.

In the possible outbreak of trouble with Japan, Russia will first mobilize the five Army corps and one independent Division stationed east of Omsk, and next she will fall back on the General reserves of seven corps that are quartered in the vicinity of Moscow. The total force available for operation in the Far East may roughly be estimated at 12½ corps, or 25 Divisions i. e. 400 battalions of 800 men unit. The numerical strength of so many corps on a peace footing will therefore amount to 320,000 men of all ranks. In time of emergency the reserve force of almost equal strength as the field force may be mobilized. Then the Russian army corps comprise 12 field batteries of eight guns each, and two batteries of sharpnels of six guns each, so that one corps has 108 guns, the number being 1296 for the twelve corps.

### Organization of the Army

A Division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. Each regiment of infantry consists of 4 battalions, each 600 men, a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 200 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter. It may

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be noted that the 6 gun system of a field battery having proved inconvenient according to the experience of the late war, it has been decided to supersede it with one of 4 guns. For instance, in the 6 gun system it is not possible to carry more than 280 balls for each gun, but this supply quite insufficient in time of hot artillery duel, when each gun not proved unfrequently consumed about 500 balls in a day.

*Difficulties about the Expansion*

**Eligible Conscripts.**—It is doubtful whether able-bodied lads sufficient to meet the demand of 25 Divisions program can be levied in Japan Proper. At present about 450,000 lads come to conscription age every year, and of this number those who are qualified for the service with the colors do not exceed 250,000. According to the result of recent years 100,000 lads are taken every year for the service and 150,000 are reserved as draft. It is possible that qualified lads to organize two more Divisions may be obtained without much difficulty, but if more are to be enroled the authorities must be prepared to lower the efficiency of the service.

**Mount.**—Supposing between six and seven thousand horses are necessary for one field Division, there must be roughly 130,000 heads to fill the need of the 19 Divisions. Now there are in Japan not more than 1,600,000 horses belonging to private owners, and of this number stallions fit for the service are estimated not to exceed 10%. How to mount soldiers on reserve and to fill the sundry needs in time of emergency must be a grave question.

## THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows :—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned schools.

3.—The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates.

4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captain of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are :—

The Artillery and Engineering School where sub-lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakko where non-commissoned officers receive from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Gunnery Mechanic School, Paymaster School, Veterinary Surgery School, and Band School.

*Statistics* (April, 1910—March, '11)

| | Staff | Students | Graduates | No. admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff College ... ... ... | 44 | 177 | 52 | 62 |
| Art. & Eng. School ... ... | 64 | 195 | 106 | 136 |

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| | Staff | Students | Graduates | No. admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyama Gakko ... ... ... | 163 | 509 | 512 | 650 |
| Riding School ... ... ... | 44 | 154 | 144 | 155 |
| Field Art. Sh. School ... | 48 | 52 | 79 | 78 |
| Fort Art. Sh. School ... ... | 38 | 62 | 75 | 85 |
| Cadets' School ... ... ... | 239 | 1,496 | 740 | 763 |
| Cen. Mil. Prep. School ... | 118 | 693 | 313 | 316 |
| Local Mil. Prep. Schools (5) | 122 | 751 | 228 | 251 |
| Gun. Mech. School ... ... | 20 | 306 | 194 | 208 |
| Paymaster School ... ... | 41 | 124 | 71 | 68 |
| Surgery School ... ... ... | 13 | 86 | 181 | 179 |
| Vet. Surg. School ... ... | 12 | 54 | 164 | 136 |

## DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War, special corps has been expanded or reorganized as (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps, the contemplated change being practically completed.

### 1. Siege Artillery

This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the late War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battation was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Bay ... ... ... ... ... | two regiments | with horses |
| Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait) ... ... | „ „ | „ „ |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... ... | one battalion | without horses |
| Aki-Bingo Strait ... ... ... | „ „ | „ „ |
| Maizuru ... ... ... ... ... | „ „ | „ „ |

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shimonoseki ... ... ... ... | two regiments | with horses |
| Hiroshima... ... ... ... ... | one regiments | „ „ |
| Saseho ... ... ... ... ... ... | one battalion | without horses |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | „ „ | „ „ |
| Tsushima ... ... ... ... ... | „ „ | „ „ |

Besides the above, one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and

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Chimhai Gulf, on the south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

### 2. Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery

Taught by the experience of the late War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions. The corps is to act as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as the organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line is extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade ... | 13th Regiment | ... | at Setagaya, | near Tokyo. |
| | 14th " | | " " | " " |
| 2nd Brigade ... | 15th " | | " Konodai | " " |
| | 16th " | | " " | " " |
| 3rd Brigade ... | 17th " | | " Shimo-Shizu | " " |
| | 18th " | | " " | " " |

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late War by those of Russia, have been improved and a new type designated as "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year, and cast at the Osaka Arsenal has been adopted. Arms now used in the Japanese Army are enumerated below :—

## ARMS

The first noteworthy event in the recent history of fire-arms in Japanese army was the devising of Murata's rifle by Maj.-Gen. Baron T. Murata (then Major of Infantry). Its latest improvement is in the shape of 'Murata's magazine-rifle of the 1905 style, which is described as follows.

### Murata's Magazine-rifle of 1905 Type

| | Infantry use | Cavalry use |
|---|---|---|
| Bolt ... ... ... ... ... ... | Wedge-system. | Wedge-system. |
| Calibre (millimetre) ... ... ... ... ... | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Length { without bayonet... ... ... ... | 1,275 | 0,965 |
| Length { with bayonet ... ... ... ... | 3,850 | " |
| Weight { without bayonet... ... ... ... | 1,665 | 3,180 |
| Weight { with bayonet (*Kilogram*) ... ... | 4,290 | " |
| Loading (*gram*) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,07 | 2,07 |
| Mussle velocity (*metre*) ... ... ... ... | 700 | 650 |
| Magazine ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | body | body |
| No. of Cartridges ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 |

### Guns

Guns were first cast in 1885 in the Osaka Arsenal after Italian type. Guns now in service are of the following seven kinds :

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a. Quick-firing field-guns of 1898 type.
b. Quick-firing mountain-guns of 1898 type.
c. Field-guns of 1905 type.
d. 10 Centimetre Canet-guns of 1905 type.
e. 15 (12) Centimetre howitzers of 1905 type.
f. 24 Centimetre Canet-guns.
g. 28 Centimetre howitzers.

## CONSCRIPTION

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service, and extends 16 year 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, and the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period has been doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

### Exemption from the Service

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 38. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

### The One-Year Volunteer

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the reserve service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥ 100. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the Territorial Army.

### The Six-Week Service

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded and enrolled in the Territorial service. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

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RESULT OF CONSCRIPTION SERVICE EXAMINATION

| | 1910 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|
| No. examined ... ... ... ... | 432,428 | 405,099 |
| Enrolled in service ... ... ... | 257,507 | 258,201 |
| Service postponed ... ... ... | 6,950 | 7,465 |
| Service exempted ... ... ... | 140,230 | 114,731 |
| Disabled ... ... ... ... ... | 27,741 | 24,702 |

Sick ratio is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases. The ratio of illiteracy was 5.8% in 1908, 5 in '09, 4.3 in '10 and 5.8 in the following year. As to stature, those who measured 5.3 ft. and above numbered 314 in '09 and 323 in '10 per 1000. The number examined by conscription surgeons in outlying parts totalled in 1910, 683 in Formosa, 318 Karafuto, 1,735 Korea and 948 China.

*Stature (in Japanese ft.) of Eligible Lads Examined*

| | Above 5.6 | | 5.3-5.5 | | 5.0-5.2 | | Under 5.0 | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | |
| 1912 | 9,925 | 2.21 | 139,592 | 31.08 | 244,781 | 54.50 | 74,845 | 12.21 | 449,143 |
| 1908 | 8,278 | 1.89 | 129,608 | 29.64 | 241,107 | 55.14 | 58,228 | 13.55 | 437,221 |
| 1901 | 5,821 | 1.35 | 110,229 | 25.70 | 242,777 | 56.62 | 69,957 | 16.32 | 428,784 |

ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES TO PRIVATES

With the general increase of salaries to all those in the Government service since the 1910-11 year the allowances to privates have been increased, i.e., to *yen* 1.95 a month to superior class privates and *yen* 1.56 to 1-2 privates. Besides, according to corps, 15½ to 25 *sen* is given for stationery. Privates are strictly forbidden to get remittance from home and, even if they get, to have it kept by their company commanders. This injunction is by no means faithfully observed, especially by new privates who, being bullied by their older comrades, are often compelled to go to extra expenses.

MILITARY ALLOWANCES ON CONTRACT SYSTEM

Allowances to troops are allowed on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food, clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances. The allowances are fixed as below:

**Food.**—6 *go* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money allowances differ according to districts where troops are stationed, ranging for regiments at home from 7.5 *sen* per diem to 11.4 *sen* (for Hokkaido), 12 to 15 *sen* for the Formosan garrisons, and 24 *sen* for those in China and 18 *sen* for Korea and Saghalien.

**Clothing.**—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for Cavalry, *yen* 30 to 36 for Artillery, *yen* 28 to 34 for Engineering and *yen* 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

**Encampment utensils and Barrack Necessities.**—There are 26 grades ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106.58 respectively.

**Horse allowance.**—Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw and from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* of barley according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* a month for hoofing and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

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### The Supreme Military Council

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only ten officers have so far been honored with appointment to the Council. Some of whom being dead, the present members are :

| | |
|---|---|
| Marshal Prince Yamagata. | Late Admiral of Fleet Count Ito. |
| Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu. | Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye. |
| Marshal Prince Oyama. | Marshal Count Oku. |
| Late Admiral Marquis Saigo. | Admiral of Fleet Count Togo. |
| Late Marshal Marquis Nodzu. | Late H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa. |

### The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are *ex-officio* members. At present the Council is composed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Marshal Prince Yamagata. | H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi. |
| Marshal Prince Oyama. | Admiral Baron Ijuin. |
| Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye. | General Viscount Hasegawa. |
| Marshal Count Oku. | General Viscount Kawamura. |
| Admiral of Fleet Count Togo. | Admiral Baron H. Kataoka. |
| General Count Terauchi. | General Viscount Oshima. |
| H. I. H. General Prince Kan-in. | |

### Officers and Non-Combatants on Active Service

| | 1912 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generals and ranking officers ... ... | 64 | 62 | 61 | 60 |
| Field officers „ „ „ ... ... ... | 597 | 614 | 630 | 627 |
| Company officers „ „ „ ... ... | 1,443 | 1,432 | 1,462 | 1,494 |
| Non-com. officers of the highest rank | 360 | 364 | 363 | 338 |
| Non-com. officers ... ... ... ... ... | 3,097 | 3,060 | 3,078 | 2,859 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,541 | 5,532 | 5,594 | 5,408 |
| Civilians ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,432 | 3,524 | 8,105 | 7,622 |

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## Distribution of the Standing Army

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows: –

| | Location of Divisional Head-Quarters | Infantry Brigade | Infantry Regiment | Cavalry Brigade | Cavalry Regiment | Field Artillery Brigade | Field Artillery Regiment | Engineer's Battalion | Commissariat Bat. | Locality of Garrison of Various Corps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial Body Guards | Tokyo | No. 1 | No. 1 | | Imperial Body's'rd | No. 1 | No. 13 | Imperial Body's'rd corps | Imperial Body's'rd corps | Tokyo. |
| | | | ,, 2 | | | | ,, 14 | | | |
| | | ,, 2 | ,, 3 | No. 1 | No. 13 | | ... | ... | ... | Narashino. |
| | | | ,, 4 | | ,, 14 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1st Division | Tokyo | ,, 1 | ,, 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | No. 1 | No. 1 | Tokyo. |
| | | | ,, 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kofu. |
| | | ,, 2 | ,, 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tokyo. |
| | | | ,, 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sakura. |
| | | ... | ... | ,, 2 | ,, 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tokyo. |
| | | | | | ,, 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Narashino. |
| | | | | | ,, 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | ,, 2 | ,, 1 | ... | ... | Tokyo. |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ,, 15 | ... | ... | Konodai. |
| | | | | | | | ,, 16 | ... | ... | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, 3 | ,, 17 | ... | ... | Shimo-shizu. |
| | | | | | | | ,, 18 | ... | ... | |
| 2nd Division | Sendai | ,, 3 | ,, 29 | ... ,, | 2 | ... ,, | 2 | ,, 2 | ,, 2 | Sendai. |
| | | | ,, 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wakamatsu. |
| | | ,, 25 | ,, 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sendai. |
| | | | ,, 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yamagata. |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ...(Mt. Art. Bat.) | | 1 | ... | ... | Sendai. |
| 3rd Division | Nagoya | ,, 5 | ,, 6 | ... ,, | 3 | ... ,, | 3 | ,, 3 | ,, 3 | Nagoya. |
| | | | ,, 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gifu. |
| | | ,, 30 | ,, 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nagoya |
| | | | ,, 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tsu. |
| 4th Division | Osaka | ,, 7 | ,, 8 | ... ,, | 4 | ... ,, | 4 | ,, 4 | ,, 4 | Osaka. |
| | | | ,, 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sasayama. |
| | | ,, 32 | ,, 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Osaka. |
| | | | ,, 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wakayama. |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Hiroshima ... ... ... ... | No. 9 | No. 11 | ... No. 5 | ... No. 5 | No. 5 | No. 5 | Hiroshima. |
| | | | ,, 22 | ... ... | ... ... | | ... | Matsuyama. |
| | | ,, 21 | ,, 42 | ... ... | ... ... | | ... | Yamaguchi. |
| | | | ,, 71 | ... ... | ... ... | | ... | Hiroshima. |
| 6th Division | Kumamoto ... ... ... ... | ,, 11 | ,, 13 | ... ,, 6 | ... ,, 6 | ,, 6 | ,, 6 | Kumamoto. |
| | | | ,, 23 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | ,, 36 | ,, 45 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Kagoshima. |
| | | | ,, 64 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Yatsushiro. |
| 7th Division | Asahigawa (Hokkaido) ... ... | ,, 13 | ,, 25 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Sapporo. |
| | | | ,, 26 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Asahigawa. |
| | | ,, 14 | ,, 27 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ,, 28 | ... ,, 7 | ... ,, 7 | ,, 7 | ,, 7 | |
| 8th Division | Hirosaki ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 4 | ,, 5 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Aomori. |
| | | | ,, 31 | ... ... | ... ,, 8 | ... | ,, 8 | Hirosaki. |
| | | ,, 16 | ,, 17 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Akita. |
| | | | ,, 52 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Hirosaki. |
| | | ... | ... ,, | 3 ,, 8 | ... ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | ,, 23 | ... ... | ,, 8 | ... | Morioka. |
| | | | | ,, 24 | ... ... | ... | ... | |
| 9th Division | Kanazawa... ... ... ... ... | ,, 6 | ,, 7 | ... ,, 9 | ... ,, 9 | ,, 9 | ,, 9 | Kanazawa. |
| | | | ,, 36 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Sabaye. |
| | | ,, 31 | ,, 35 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Kanazawa. |
| | | | ,, 69 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Toyama. |
| 10th Division | Himeji ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 8 | ,, 10 | ... ,, 10 | ... ,, 10 | ... | ,, 10 | Himeji. |
| | | | ,, 40 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Tottori. |
| | | ,, 20 | ,, 20 | ... ... | ... ... | ,, 10 | ... | Fukuchiyama. |
| | | | ,, 39 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Himeji. |
| 11th Division | Zentsuji ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 10 | ,, 12 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Marugame. |
| | | | ,, 62 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Tokushima. |
| | | ,, 20 | ,, 43 | ... ,, 11 | ... ,, 11 | ,, 11 | ,, 11 | Zentsuji. |
| | | | ,, 44 | ... ... | ... ... | ... | ... | Kochi. |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Division | Kokura | No. 12 | No. 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Oita. |
| | | | „ 47 | No. 12 | No. 12 | No. 12 | No. 12 | Kokura. |
| | | „ 35 | „ 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kokura. |
| | | | „ 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fukuoka. |
| 13th Division | Takata | „ 15 | „ 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shibata. |
| | | | „ 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muramatsu. |
| | | „ 26 | „ 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Matsumoto. |
| | | | „ 58 | „ 17 | „ 19 | ... | „ 13 | Takata. |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | „ 13 | ... | Ojiya. |
| 14th Division | Utsunomiya | „ 27 | „ 2 | ... | ... | „ 14 | ... | Mito. |
| | | | „ 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Utsunomiya. |
| | | „ 28 | „ 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Takasaki. |
| | | | „ 66 | „ 18 | „ 20 | ... | 14 | Utsunomiya. |
| 15th Division | Toyohashi | „ 17 | „ 18 | ... | „ 21 | „ 15 | „ 15 | Toychashi. |
| | | | „ 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Toychashi. |
| | | „ 29 | „ 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shizuoka. |
| | | | „ 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hamamatsu. |
| | | ... | ... No. 4 | „ 19 | ... | ... | ... | Toyohashi. |
| | | | | „ 25 | ... | ... | ... | Toyohashi. |
| | | | | „ 26 | ... | ... | ... | Toyohashi. |
| 16th Division | Kyoto | „ 18 | „ 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Otsu. |
| | | | „ 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tsuruga. |
| | | „ 19 | „ 33 | „ 20 | „ 22 | „ 16 | „ 16 | Kyoto |
| | | | „ 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nara |
| 17th Division | Okayama | „ 33 | „ 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fukuyama. |
| | | | „ 54 | „ 21 | „ 23 | „ 17 | „ 17 | Okayama. |
| | | „ 34 | „ 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hamada. |
| | | | „ 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Matsuye. |
| | | | | ... | (Mt. Art. Bat.) 2 | ... | ... | Okayama. |
| 18th Division | Kurume | „ 24 | „ 48 | „ 22 | „ 24 | „ 18 | „ 18 | Kurume. |
| | | | „ 56 | ... | (Mt. Art. Bat.) 3 | ... | ... | Kurume. |
| | | „ 23 | „ 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Omura. |
| | | | „ 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Saga. |

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## PROMOTION OF MILITARY OFFICES

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. For promotion to full General and next to Marshal there are no regular terms of service, being determined by special grace of the Emperor.

AGE-LIMIT IN THE ACTIVE SERVICE

| Rank | Age | Rank | Age |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Lieutenant } Lieutenant } | 45 | Colonel | 55 |
| Captain | 48 | Major-General | 58 |
| Major | 50 | Lieutenant-General | 62 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 53 | General | 65 |
| | | Marshal | no limit. |

## MILITARY AVIATION

An investigation commission was first organized in 1909 and two Officers trained in France returned home 1911. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. The Army now possesses 14 Machines and 1 Airship, with 19 flying officers. The estimate for 1914 year, is *yen* 300,000. The Army possesses a training school at Tokorozawa, some 10 m. W. of Tokyo.

Three victims have appeared among our military aviators, i.e. Lieuts. Kimura and Tokuda on 28th May, 1913, and Lieut. Shigematsu on 26th April, 1914. A civilian aviator Mr. Takeishi was killed in 1913.

# SECTION II. THE NAVY

## INTRODUCTORY REMARK

**Ancient Time.**—Absence of stimulation at first and then the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

**The Restoration.**—With the advent of the Era of Meiji the isolation policy had to be relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

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**Foreign Advisers.**—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-adm. John Ingles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war, was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy had.

## THE EXPANSION PROGRAM

As explained by the Vice-Minister of the Navy in the 30th session of the Diet (1913-14), the program has been elaborated to cope with a certain imaginary foe representing the force of 21 battleships and armored cruisers. According to this the contemplated expansion would consist of 8 battleships (¥ 240,000,000), 8 armored cruisers (¥ 216,000,000), together with 16 scouting ships (¥ 80,000,000), and 48 destroyers (¥ 4,800,000), total ¥ 540,000,000. From financial consideration, however, the naval authorities have at last cut down the strength of the fleet cope with to the imaginary hostile fleet, to 8 battleships and 4 battleship cruisers, a total of 12 ships. To reach this standard it has been decided first to construct 3 new battleships, at an outlay of ¥ 90,000,000.

The initial appropriation of ¥ 6,000,000 for the three dreadnaughts was included in the 1913-14 Budget. Of the three one each has been ordered of the Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Dockyard, while the remaining one is being built at Yokosuka. In the 1913-14 session of the Diet the Government further asked ¥ 145,000,000 on account of building four battleships, 16 destroyers and six submarines, including the 3 battleship program. This estimate could not pass the Diet and occasioned the fall of the Ministry, chiefly owing to the Naval scandal.

The principal ships under construction or are provided for in the Budget are as follows:—

*Four Super-Dreadnaughts*

Fuso (Kure Arsenal), to be completed Nov. 1915. ... 27,500 tons.
Three others of 27,500 each, Mitsubishi, Kawasaki & Yokosuka.

*Three Super-Dreadnaught Cruisers*

Hiyei (Yokosuka Arsenal), launched '12 ... ... ... 27,500 tons.
Haruna (Kawasaki Dockyard), launched '13 ... ... 27,500 „
Kirishima (Mitsubishi Dockyard), „ „ ... ... 27,500 „

To recapitulate the prescribed replenishing programs adopted with the approval of the Diet, there is first the remnant of the third period program, which beginning with 1903 extends to 1917, costing in all ¥ 440,000,000. This remnant amounts to ¥ 67,936,000, spread as follows:—1914-15 ¥ 38,773,443; 1915-16, ¥ 28,662,608; 1916-17, ¥ 500,000. Then there is the 3 battleship program involving ¥ 90,000,000, for which ¥ 6,000,000 was voted as the initial allotment in 1913, and ¥ 6,526,000 as the 2nd, i.e. 1914-15 year allotment voted by the Diet in the extraordinary session specially convoked for the purpose in May 1914.

The remnant of the third period program covers the Hiyei, Haruna and Kirishima, all already launched at home, and the two destroyers ordered of the Yarrow shipyard and to be completed in 1915, and the two submarines ordered of Creuso and launched in the spring of 1914.

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## NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy were practically left in the original form. Besides these there are the Paymaster School, Surgery School and Mechanic School.

### The Naval Staff College

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders of Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, Engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

### The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommodation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years

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after the expiration of the regular terms, while for latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

### The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as operations of engines (ordinary and nigher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

### The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago.

### The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

### Statistics (April, 1910—March, '11)

| | Staff | Students | Graduates | No. admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Staff College ... ... ... | 62 | 122 | 139 | 148 |
| Naval Cadets' Academy ... ... | 69 | 387 | 148 | 120 |
| Naval Eng. Academy ... ... | 53 | 172 | 58 | 51 |
| Gunnery School... ... ... ... | 74 | 798 | 961 | 1,346 |
| Torpedo School ... ... ... ... | 55 | 420 | 947 | 1,065 |
| Surgery School ... ... ... ... | 24 | 48 | 47 | 44 |
| Paymaster School ... ... ... | 50 | 79 | — | 30 |
| Mechanic School ... ... ... | 32 | 417 | 592 | 646 |

## VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription, the former almost always supplying large number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, volunteers to conscripts. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

| | Conscripts | Volunteers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,205 | 2,442 | 4,647 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,860 | 3,076 | 5,936 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,235 | 3,487 | 6,722 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,092 | 4,009 | 8,101 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,457 | 4,363 | 8,820 |

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## THE JAPANESE FLEET

### Battleships

| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at water line (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shikishima | 14,850 | '98 | 18.3 | 5 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 400 | | | | 4 | 6"(14) |
| Asahi | 15,800 | '99 | 18.0 | 4 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 400 | | | | 4 | 6"(14) |
| Mikasa | 15,200 | '00 | 18.5 | 4 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 400 | | | | 4 | 8"(4) |
| Hizen | 12,700 | '00 | 18.0 | 6 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 374 | | | | 4 | 8"(6) |
| Katori | 15,950 | '05 | 19.5 | 5 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 420 | | | | 5 | 10"(4) |
| Kashima | 16,400 | '05 | 19.2 | 5 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 425 | | | | 4 | 10"(4) |
| Satsuma | 19,350 | '06 | 20.5 | 5 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 482 | | | | 5 | 10"(12) |
| Aki | 19,800 | '07 | 20.5 | 5 | 9 | 12"(4) |
| | 482 | | | | 5 | 10"(12) |
| Kawachi | 20,800 | '10 | 20.0 | 5 | — | 12"(12) |
| | 479 | | | | — | 6"(10) |
| Settsu | 20,800 | '10 | 20.0 | 5 | — | 12"(12) |
| | 479 | | | | — | 6"(10) |

### Battleship Cruisers

| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at water line (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsukuba | 13,750 | '05 | 21.0 | 5 | 7 | 12"(4) |
| | 440 | | | | 5 | 6"(12) |
| Ikoma | 13,750 | '06 | 21.0 | 5 | 7 | 12"(4) |
| | 440 | | | | 5 | 6"(12) |
| Kurama | 14,600 | '06 | 22.0 | 5 | 7 | 12"(4) |
| | 450 | | | | 4 | 8"(8) |
| Ibuki | 14,620 | '07 | 22.0 | 5 | 7 | 12"(4) |
| | 450 | | | | 4 | 8"(8) |
| Hiyei | 27,500 | '12 | 25.0 | 8 | — | 14"(8) |
| | — | | | | | 6"(16) |
| Kongo | 27,500 | '12 | 25.0 | 8 | — | 14"(8) |
| | — | | | | | 6"(16) |

### First Class Cruisers

| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at water line (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asama | 9,700 | '98 | 22.1 | 5 | 7 | 8"(4) |
| | 408 | | | | 2½ | 6"(14) |
| Tokiwa | 9,700 | '98 | 23.0 | 5 | 7 | 8"(4) |
| | 408 | | | | 3½ | 6"(14) |
| Yakumo | 9,850 | '99 | 20.0 | 5 | 7 | 8"(4) |
| | 407 | | | | 3½ | 6"(12) |
| Azuma | 9,436 | '99 | 20.0 | 5 | 6 | 8"(4) |
| | 431 | | | | 3½ | 6"(12) |
| Iwate | 9,750 | '00 | 22.0 | 4 | 7 | 8"(4) |
| | 400 | | | | 3½ | 6"(14) |
| Izumo | 9,750 | '99 | 22.0 | 4 | 7 | 8"(4) |
| | 400 | | | | 3½ | 6"(14) |

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| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at water line (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasuga ... ... | 7,299<br>344 | '02 | 20.0 | 4 | 6 | 10"(1)8"(2)<br>6"(14) |
| Nisshin ... ... | 7,700<br>344 | '03 | 20.0 | 4 | 6<br>8 | 8"(4)<br>6"(14) |
| Aso ... ... ... | 7,762<br>443 | '00 | 22.0 | 2 | 3 | 8"(2)<br>6"(8) |

SECOND CLASS CRUISERS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasagi... ... | 5,416<br>374 | '98 | 22.7 | 4 | 4½<br>1.8 | 8"(2) |
| Chitose ... ... | 4,760<br>395 | '98 | 22.5 | 4 | 4½ | 8"(2) |
| Tsugaru... ... | 6,630<br>413 | '99 | 20.0 | 6 | 3 | 6"(6) |
| Soya ... ... | 6,500<br>420 | '99 | 23.0 | 6 | 3<br>2 | 6"(12) |
| Tone ... ... | 4,035<br>400 | '06 | 23.0 | — | 3 | 6"(12) |
| Chikuma ... | 4,991<br>— | '11 | 26.0 | — | — | 6"(8) |
| Hirato ... ... | 4,991<br>— | '11 | 26.0 | — | — | 6"(8) |
| Yahagi ... ... | 4,991<br>— | '11 | 26.0 | — | — | 6"(8) |
| Suma ... ... | 2,657<br>306 | '96 | 20.0 | 2 | 2 | 6"(2) |
| Akashi ... ... | 2,657<br>295 | '97 | 20.0 | 2 | 2 | 6"(2) |
| Niitaka ... ... | 3,365<br>235 | '62 | 20.0 | — | 2½ | 6"(6) |
| Tsushima ... | 3,365<br>235 | '02 | 20.0 | — | 2½ | 6"(6) |
| Otowa ... ... | 3,000<br>341 | '03 | 20.0 | — | — | 6"(2)<br>12"(2) |

FIRST CLASS COAST DEFENCE SHIPS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iki ... ... ... | 3,590<br>326 | '88 | 16.0 | 6 | 14<br>6 | 6"(6)<br>6"(10) |
| Tango ... ... | 11,000 | '94 | 17.0 | 6 | 15<br>19 | 12"(4)<br>6"(12) |
| Fuji... ... ... | 12,300<br>374 | '96 | 18.0 | 5 | 6<br>9 | 12"(4)<br>6"(10) |
| Iwami ... ... | 13,599<br>367 | '02 | 18.0 | 4 | 4<br>9 | 12"(4)<br>8"(6) |
| Sagami ... ... | 12,674<br>401 | '98 | 19.0 | 5 | 7<br>9½ | 12"(4)<br>6"(10) |
| Suwo ... ... | 12,674<br>401 | '00 | 19.0 | 5 | 4 | 12"(4)<br>6"(10) |

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### Second Class Coast Defence Ships

| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at waterline (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Okinoshima ... | 4,126<br>277 | '96 | 15.0 | 4 | 10 | 10″(3) |
| Minoshima ... | 4,792<br>265 | '94 | 15.0 | 4 | 10 | 9″(4) |
| Takachiho ... | 3,700<br>300 | '75 | 13.7 | 4 | 3 | 6″(8) |
| Itsukushima ... | 4,277<br>295 | '91 | 17.0 | 4 | 2 | 12½(1) |
| Hashidate ... | 4,277<br>295 | '91 | 17.0 | 4 | 2 | 1.2½″(1) |
| Chiyoda... ... | 2,450 | '90 | 17.0 | 3 | 4½ | 7.7″(10) |
| Akitsushima... | 3,200 | '96 | 19.0 | 5 | 3 | 6″(4) |
| Manshu... ... | 3,916 | '01 | 21.0 | — | — | — |
| Karasaki ... | 6,170 | '00 | 18.0 | — | — | — |
| Yamato ... ... | 1,476<br>206 | '85 | 13.0 | 2 | — | 3″(4) |
| Musashi ... ... | 1,476<br>206 | '85 | 13.0 | 2 | — | 3″(4) |
| Matsuye... ... | 1,415 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Toyohashi ... | 4,055 | '00 | 18.0 | — | — | 4″(7) |

### First Class Gun-boats

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tatsuta ... ... | 875<br>240 | '94 | 21.0 | 5 | — | 4.8″(2) |
| Chihaya... ... | 1,250<br>273 | '00 | 21.0 | 5 | — | 4.7″(2) |
| Mogami ... ... | 1,324<br>316 | '06 | 23.0 | — | 2½ | 4.7″(2) |
| Yodo ... ... | 1,230<br>300 | '06 | 22.0 | — | 2½ | 4.7″(2) |

### Second Class Gun-boats

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uji ... ... ... | 620<br>180 | '03 | 13.0 | — | — | 3″(4) |
| Sumida ... ... | 126 | '06 | 15.0 | — | — | 6″(2) |
| Fushimi... ... | 180 | '06 | 14.0 | — | — | 6″(2) |
| Toba ... ... | 248 | '11 | 15 | — | — | 3″(2) |
| Saga ... ... | 785 | '12 | 15 | — | — | 4″(1) |

### First Class Topedo-boat Destroyers

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Umikaze ... | 1,150 | '10 | 35 | 3 | — | 4″(7) |
| Yamakaze ... | 1,150 | '11 | 35 | 3 | — | 4″(7) |

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SECOND CLASS TOPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

| Name | Displacement (tons) Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armour at water line (inches) | Principal armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sakura ... ... | 600 | — | — | — | — | |
| Tachibana ... | 600 | — | — | — | — | |

THIRD CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched | Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akebono ... ... | 311 | '98 | Murasame ... | 381 | '03 |
| Arare ..... ... | 227 | '04 | Nagatsuki ... | 281 | '06 |
| Ariake ... ... | 227 | '04 | Nenchi ... ... | 381 | '05 |
| Asagiri ... ... | 381 | '03 | Nowake ... ... | 357 | '06 |
| Asakaze ... ... | 375 | '06 | Oboro ... ... | 311 | '98 |
| Asashio ... ... | 373 | '98 | Oikaze ... ... | 381 | '06 |
| Asatsuyu... ... | 375 | '06 | Satsuki ... ... | 350 | '02 |
| Ayanami... ... | 381 | '07 | Shigure ... ... | 375 | '06 |
| Fubuki ... ... | 227 | '04 | Shirakumo ... | 373 | '98 |
| Harukaze ... | 375 | '06 | Shiranuhi ... | 279 | '98 |
| Hatsuharu ... | 375 | '06 | Shirotaye ... | 375 | '06 |
| Hatsushimo ... | 381 | '05 | Shiratsuyu ... | 575 | '06 |
| Hatsuyuki ... | 375 | '05 | Shirayuki ... | 375 | '05 |
| Hayakaze ... | 375 | '06 | Uranami... ... | 381 | '07 |
| Hibiki ... ... | 375 | '06 | Ushio ... ... | 381 | '05 |
| Isonami ... ... | 381 | '07 | Usugumo ... | 381 | '99 |
| Kagero ... ... | 279 | '98 | Uzuki ... ... | 381 | '06 |
| Kamikaze ... | 381 | '05 | Wakaba ... ... | 381 | '05 |
| Kikuzuki... ... | 381 | '07 | Yamabiko ... | 240 | '97 |
| Kisaragi... ... | 381 | '05 | Yayoi ... ... | 381 | '05 |
| Matsukaze ... | 381 | '06 | Yudachi ... ... | 375 | '06 |
| Mikazuki ... | 375 | '05 | Yugiri ... ... | 279 | '98 |
| Minazuki ... | 381 | '06 | Yugure ... ... | 381 | '06 |
| Murakumo ... | 279 | '97 | Yunagi ... ... | 375 | '06 |

FIRST CLASS TOPEDO-BOATS 16; SECOND CLASS TOPEDO-BOATS 17; SUBMARINES 13.

## NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND ARCHITECTURE

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake dreadnaughts, but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warships. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe also build warships. The record of the private dockyards' work in naval architecture will be broken with the construction of two 27,500-ton dreadnaughts, the orders for which have been given to the two yards.

### NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,278 tons. The improvement effected since that

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time is demostrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1906. The launching in Oct. '10 at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

### Japan and Types of Warships

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction of the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy guns for battleships and constructed torpedo-destroyers of far larger displacement than was previously known among the naval experts of the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China war.

### I. J. N. Battleships "Satsuma" and the Dreadnaught

The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* launched in 1905 may be considered as the last construction of the *Shikishima* type that had been universally regarded as the standard type about the beginning of the Russo-Japan war. The two battleships were superior to the *Shikishima* in the number of 10 in. weapons carried. In the design of the battleship *Satsuma* hurriedly took in hand on the eve of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan effected a marked improvement over the *Katori* and *Kashima* type. A similar improvement was effected in England when her admiralty adopted in 1905 a special design that developed as the Lord Nelson type, the first dreadnaught constructed in the world. It should be remembered for the sake of accuracy, that the design of *Satsuma* was completed in Jan. 1904 while the work on the *Lord Nelson* was started in Oct. the following year, so that Japan antedated England as regards the improvement in naval architecture which is now revolutionizing the navies of the world.

### Japan and Battleship-cruisers

The six armored cruisers designed by Japan, the *Asama*, *Tokiwa*, etc., several years before the outbreak of the late war when their efficiency was significantly demonstrated, were a noteworthy departure in their being equipped by larger calibre guns and armored by the Harvey steel. This innovation was carried still further in the *Tsukuba*, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruisers that have been adopted by England and other powers.

#### *How the 1st Battleship Cruiser Tsukuba was built*

Writes Dr. Terao, a naval architect, "The successful building of the *Tsukuba* may be said to supply another significant illustration how far human power placed at a stretch may develop its ingenuity. When the decision had been adopted to build her at Kure, both the architects and mechanics were in dismay, and well they might. The experience they possessed did not qualify them to undertake the difficult task with assurance, for the largest ship they had built was that of the *Tsushima* type of a little over 3,000 displacement. The mechanical equipment too was equally inadequate for undertaking this bold work. However, both the supervisors and raw mechanics under them, were sustained by the heroic spirit awakened by the national calamity. Supported by the desperate resolution, they were able to overcome the innumerable difficulties that

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turned up at every progress they made. And thus with no model to follow they succeeded in completing the warship. Viewed in the light of greater experience and mechanical progress of the present day, this first battleship-cruiser in the world may not be quite satisfactory in rivetting and so forth, but for all such unfriendly criticism she has undertaken around-the-world voyage and has been found fit for the service. At any rate the successfull building of the *Tsukuba* amidst such circumstances may be regarded as something like a miracle. By the construction of the *Kongo* and the *Hiyei* Japan has furnished another new design to the world, for they equal battleships in the power of their main guns, being equipped with four 14 in. guns, besides developing speed of 28 to 30 knots.

### Ahead in Design but Behind in Numerical Strength

In designing larger sized torpedo-boats, armored cruisers and battleship cruisers, if not as regards the design of the dreadnaught, Japan has ante-dated other countries, but in the numbers of all those ships she has been outdistanced by them. Japan, in consideration of her finance, takes a long time before she can lay down a keel for another ship of a new type, but other countries less embarrased financially hasten to avail themselves of what Japan originated and thus leave her behind in the number of the respective patterns. In the battleship-cruisers, for instance, dismissing the *Tsukuba* and *Ikoma*, which are outclassed by the later designs, the relative position stands as follows;- England, ten ships with 215,800 tons; Germany seven with 177,900, Russia four with 120,000, Japan four with 110,000.

### Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu. The armor plates are also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. The Minister of the Navy explained in the 31st session of the Diet that in resisting the penetration of heaviest projectiles the plates made at Kure proved even better, according to the test carried out by the authorities, than the productions of the leading steel foundries in the world. The Imperial Iron Works supplies its steel plates to both private shipyards and the Navy, and with the expansion of its scope, as voted by the 31st session of the Diet, to be carried out as continuing work of 1914–'17, 60,000 tons of plates of larger dimensions, will be produced in a year. Of late about ¥ 40,000,000 worth of iron goods has been exported by the Navy. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido, (capital *yen* 10,000) as joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of Navy. It is intended to cast guns and some commercial products. At present the supply of materials for armament is very imperfect. Plugs are possibly supplied, but almost all other parts consisting of nickel steel have to be imported. It is to be regretted that the Naval scandal has very much affected the credit of the Muroran works.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

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## PERSONNEL OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Differing from the system followed in England, the Japanese Admiralty organizes its staff of combatants on the plan of filling the necessary complement at the outset of an emergency with officers on the active service. This is the reason why our Navy is apparently over-staffed compared with that of England. The English fleet, which totals about 2,330,000 tons has the staff of combatants, from midshipmen to fleet admirals, numbering 3,111. The corresponding figures for our fleet are 650,000 and 2,190 respectively. Reduced to per ton rate the British fleet has 1.35 officers against 3.42 of Japan. The custom adhered thus far of employing officers on active service for routine work on shore has necessarily interfered with efficiency of service at sea. In practice our subordinate officers rarely remain on sea service for more than two years; they are soon transferred to shore. In some cases there have been even rear-admirals or vice-admirals whose actual sea service was confined to only a few years' training at sea undergone on board training ships, or at best a few years' service as deck officers afterward.

### Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection, instead of by seniority of service, is now the rule in our Navy. Candidates to be recommended for special promotion are generally decided at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The minimum period of service qualifying for promotion is as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

**Midshipmen.**—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on warships in the active service.

**2nd Sub-Lieutenants.**—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

**1st Sub-Lieutenant.**—2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service over one year. 2nd Sub-Lieutenants of over one year in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

**Lieutenants.**—1st Sub-Lieutnants of over two years in the service. Select 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

**Lieut.-Commanders.**—Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Select Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

**Commanders.**—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

**Captains.**—Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College about one year, and study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

**Rear-Admirals.**—Captains of over two years in the service.

**Vice-Admirals.**—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

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**Admirals.**—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merit are promoted by Imperial order.

AGE LIMIT OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| Fleet Admiral | No limit |
| Admiral | Below 65 |
| Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral | „ 62 |
| Vice-Admiral | „ 60 |
| Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral | „ 58 |
| Rear-Admiral | „ 56 |
| Architect Captain or equivalent | „ 54 |
| Captain or equivalent | „ 53 |
| Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent | „ 50 |
| Engineer Commander or equivalent | „ 50 |
| Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent | „ 47 |
| Lieut.-Commander or equivalent | „ 45 |
| Lieutenant or equivalent | „ 44 |
| Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent | „ 40 |
| 1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenants or equivalent | „ 40 |

N.B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st lieutenant or equivalent

OFFICERS AND BLUEJACKETS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

(Compiled at the end of the year)

| | Admirals and Non-Com'tants | Officers and Non-Com'tants | Warrant Officers | Bluejackets | Cadets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... | 102 | 6,998 | 1,373 | 45,576 | 668 | 51,692 |
| 1912 ... ... | 105 | 4,190 | 1,391 | 48,389 | 587 | 54,662 |

## NAVAL AVIATION

The return in 1912 from France and U. S. A. of four officers trained there was the first event of importance in the Naval aviation. There are now at the Training ground at Oihama near Yokosuka ten flying officers with over twenty petty officers and men receiving training under them. In June '13 these officers first undertook extended flying to Tokyo and across the Tokyo Bay. The Navy possesses 9 hydroplanes, and expects to construct 30 in a year or two. The estimate for the year is *yen* 100,000.

## "PURIFICATION OF THE NAVY"

The predominance of factious spirit in the Army and the Navy is a matter so universally recognized that for some years past, a phrase had been widely current to this effect, "Cho no rikugun, Satsu no kaigun," or "the Army for Chosu clique and the Navy for the Satsuma clique." For though the influence of these two clans in the field of politics has gradually waned, they still retain their hold over the two services. The chair of the War Office and other influential posts connected with the Army have generally been held by officers of Choshu or others identified with the clique, while in the other service officers of Satsuma or their follwers have reigned supreme. The Chosu clan has supplied Marshal Prince Yamagata, regarded as the doyen of the Army, the late Prince Katsura, the late Gen. Kodama, and Gen. Terauchi, while in the Navy Admirals Saigo, Kabayama,

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Nire, Yamamoto, and Saito, all from Satsuma or friendly to them, have sat in the chair since the first regular Cabinet was organized in 1885. At an earlier period the late Adm. Enomoto and the late Count Katsu, pioneer sailors in modern Japan, occupied the chair, but they were frozen out by their subordinates of Satsuma extraction. The outbreak of the Naval scandal and the dismissal of several admirals of the Satsuma clique, or rather those who grouped themselves around Admiral Yamamoto and were either directly or indirectly implicated in this regrettable affair, has resulted in practically eliminating the Naval service of this factious element. Admiral Yashiro, who was specially singled out for the Naval chair by Premier Count Okuma, assumed the portfolio with an heroic resolution of cleaning an augean stable, and placed Admiral Yamamoto, Admiral Saito and Vice-Admiral Takarabe on either a waiting or retired list, besides carrying a drastic change in the distribution of important posts. (For further particulars, see Chap. on Politics and elsewhere.)

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION REGULATIONS

(Gazetted June 23, 1914)

Art. I.—The Commission shall be under direct control of the Prime Minister, and shall deliberate upon the more important matters that are relative to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea.

Art. II.—The Minster or Ministers concerned, shall report to the Prime Minister on the more important matters relating to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea, and the Prime Minister shall submit these to the deliberations of the Commission.

Art. III.—The Commission shall be composed of the following:

The Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Chief of the General Staff, Chief of the Naval Board of Command.

Art. IV.—The Prime Minister may, whenever necessary, summon to the conference a naval or military officer in active service, and order him to give such explanations as may be desired.

Art. V.—The President of the Commission of Defense shall be the Prime Minister.

If he is unable to attend, the Minister of State present that occupies the highest seat at the conference shall perform the duties on his behalf.

Art. VI.—The President shall prepare the order of the day, open and close the conference, readjust the order of the day, and otherwise supervise the business of the Commission.

The President shall submit to the Prime Minister the results of the deliberations of the Commission.

### Personnel of Commission

Art. VII.—The Commission of Defense shall have one Chief Secretary and two Secretaries.

Art. VIII.—The Chief Secretary shall be held by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

He shall manage the affairs of the Commission in accordance with the instruction of the President.

Art. IX.—The Secretaries shall be a Major-General and a Rear-Admiral, each having a military or a naval post of his own. They shall assist in the arranging of the affairs of the Commission in accordance with the instructions of their chief.

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# CHAPTER XXVIII

## RAILWAYS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita, Traffic Manager, I. G. R.

According to the returns up to March, 1913, the aggregate mileage of of railway lines in Japan Proper amounts roughly to 6,000 miles, of which 5,217 miles are owned by the Imperial Government Railways and 768 miles by private corporations. Indeed, Japan's railway development since its inception in 1872 has been steady and significant, all the more remarkable in view of the geographical nature of the country, which is unfavorable for any great length of lines, the component parts of the Empire forming a long stretch of narrow islands, and considering also the comparatively late beginning of railway enterprises. The plan of railway construction was mooted by the Government in 1869 and the first clod was dug in the next year for the railway line between Tokyo and Yokohama, which was opened for traffic in 1872, the first line of Japan's railway, the germ from which the present extensive railway net has sprung up. At the outset, railway construction was chiefly in the hands of the Government, which in and after 1887 opened this new enterprise to private capital and encouraged different companies to undertake it. Thus the progress of railway enterprises was made in giant strides so that at the end of 1899 the private companies numbered more than 30. Such divergent ownership and management inevitably gave rise to many drawbacks, such as the lack of systematic workings, and the impossibility of circulation of materials, which, if left to their own devices, would have thwarted the the development of all carriers' functions and subsequently the whole national activity.

As years advanced, the public was convinced by experience and evidence of the advisability of Government ownership of main trunk lines, which are, so to speak, the arteries of national life, and the Government bought seventeen private lines of some importance in the years 1906 and 1907, and thus the railway nationalization was brought about with satisfactory results, the great railway net being completed. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended 4,371 miles, about three times their former length 1,548 miles, while the former represented the invested capital ¥ 700,000,000 four times the former capital ¥ 170,000,000. Since then, the construction of the Government lines has been steadily pushed on into comparatively remote districts, and as evidenced by the figures already quoted, the Imperial Government Railways now own and operate the largest portion of the whole railway system, which, furthermore, cover the most important districts, linking together all principal centres of commercial and industrial activity.

The capital invested up to March, 1914 is estimated at ¥ 975,504,057 for about 1,500 miles of the Government lines, which sum covers the natural increase of valuation, due to the nationalization of the principal private companies' lines, on the investment actually made by these companies. The margin in question is about 219,869,180 Yen, which being

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deducted from the said sum, the actual capital amounts to ¥ 755,635,677 (estimate). The annual net profit of the Government lines is estimated at ¥ 59,285,021 and its ratio to the capital will be about 8.8% for one year beginning March, 1914. The figures showing the amount of interest accruing from the railway working for the last decade are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906—1907 | 8.7 % | 1911—1912 | 9.0 % |
| 1907—1908 | 8.5 % | 1912—1913 | 8.9 % |
| 1908—1909 | 7.6 % | 1913—1914 | 7.8 % (Estimate) |
| 1909—1910 | 7.6 % | 1914—1915 | 7.8 % (Estimate) |
| 1910—1911 | 8.1 % | | |

Having regard to the statistics above referred to, it is not too much to affirm that the results achieved by the Government Railways are well-nigh unique, of which we may not unreasonably feel proud, more particularly as this success has been attained, in spite of the fact that the construction of the railways is comparatively expensive and their general working is in many respects difficult, owing to the geographical disadvantages of the lands traversed.

Although Japan's railway enterprises are in a satisfactory state financially, as detailed above, the railway fares and rates cannot be said to be very high for either passenger or goods service.

On the completion of the railway net by the Government, the railway management introduced the revision of passenger and goods tariffs, that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. Especially the passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, under which longer distance travellers enjoy comparatively cheap rates, while the average passenger fare was much lowered. Several reasons relating to local conditions and competitions prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff. In October, 1912, however, opportunity being sufficiently ripe, the extensive and thorough revision of the goods tariff was carried out, all the Government lines except the San-yo line being placed on the equal basis. The repeated revisions have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The average passenger fare per passenger mile is 1.38 sen and the average goods rate per ton mile, 1.83 sen for the fiscal year preceding March, 1913. Furthermore, these cheap fares and rates are levied for shorter journeys and hauls than those on foreign railways. The average journey per passenger is 22 miles and the average haul per ton 83 miles. When these conditions are taken into consideration, the exceptional cheapness of all railway fares and rates is self-evident.

The Imperial Government Railway Board, directly responsible to the Prime-Minister, is an organization on the greatest scale that superintends all the railway enterprises in the Japanese Empire, and also operates the whole Government lines. Its headquarters are located in Tokyo, where all the important railway undertakings, such as transportation, engineering, finance, etc. are initiated and their actual execution supervised. The Government lines are geographically divided into four parts, each of which is placed under the jurisdiction of a local Divisional Superintendent Office, which manages the railway working in the territory covered. The Main Island, accordingly, is divided into two parts, the north-eastern half as Tokyo Division, and the south-western half as Kobe Division, while Hokkaido, the northern island, and Kyushu, the southern island, are each placed under separate jurisdiction.

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From the financial point of view, the Imperial Government Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from railway traffic. Thus the railway finance is distinctly independent of the general budget, and all the undertakings are carried out entirely on the basis of their own traffic revenue. As pointed out already, the Government lines are advancing at rapid strides year by year, and, regarded even from the narrow viewpoint of a mere money-making concern, promise future prosperity. It is almost needless to say that the railways undoubtedly constitute one of the most hopeful of all Japan's enterprises.

Turning to the traffic business of the Government Railways the railway system under their management extends almost over all the Empire and reaches far outlying districts. This fast extending system of about 5,500 miles (1914), connects important cities, towns, and ports without single exception, and all renowned tourist points are located on and near their lines. Although the railway lines in Japan Proper are of narrow gauge, the Railway Management strives to effect innovation in passenger and other service in the matter of comfort, speed, and safety, as far as circumstances permit. Frequent express and through trains are run on trunk lines, not only in the Main Island but also in Kyushu and Hokkaido, on which the passenger accommodation is of the best, with convenient connections on branch lines. The daily fast train-de-luxe connecting Tokyo, and Shimonoseki, is run for the convenience of through passengers to or from Chosen and has an observation parlour car. All these trains carry sleeping and dining-cars and are operated systematically, according to the general movements of traffic. As Japan is an island empire, the railway perforce cannot run in an unbroken series throughout the country, and the Government Railways operate ferry services between Fusan and Shimonoseki, Aomori and Hakodate, and other short launch services, thus effectually carrying out through connections by rail. The inland journeys are thus almost entirely accomplished by railway lines, and except for the conveyance of goods along coast lines, which is shared by the coasting steamers, the movement of goods between seaports and the interior centres of productions, etc. is exclusively controlled by railway lines. The repeated introduction of new schemes for prompting the efficiency of passenger and goods service has induced industrial activity on all sides, and it is evident by the gradual increase of railway receipts that the economical development of the Empire is largely reflected in the results of railway enterprises.

Through traffic arrangements between Japan and foreign countries have lately been pushed on most assiduously. At present, there is on one hand, the through traffic of passengers and their luggage to and from those neighbouring lands overseas, such as Chosen (Korea), North and South Manchuria, Russian Maritime Province, and China and farther afield to and from European Russia and West Europe over the trans-Siberian route, while on the other, arrangements have been made for the issuing of interchange tickets by land and sea with the chief trans-Pacific and Suez steamer lines, with a view to passengers' breaking the monotony of sea voyage by overland journeys in Japan. The year 1913 saw the opening of through traffic of goods with North Manchuria and Russian Maritime Province, and the shipping of through goods can now be effected to all Far-Eastern points by these and other arrangements.

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All the world's highways of travel and transport, such as the trans-Pacific lines, those via Siberia and Suez, and others from the South Seas, converge on Japan, the Island Empire being prominently situated in the west of the Pacific Ocean. as a natural consequence the movement of passengers and the import and export of goods contribute largely to the increase of railway receipts, these keeping pace with the rapid but steady promotion of Japan's national activity in all phases.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF STATE & PRIVATE RAILWAYS

| At end of March | Mileage open to traffic: State m. | Private m. | Total m. | Rolling stocks, State: Locomotives | Pass'ger cars | Wagons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 4,542 | 477 | 5,019 | 2,029 | 5,268 | 32,568 |
| 1910 ... ... | 4,623 | 506 | 5,130 | 2,174 | 5,433 | 33,665 |
| 1911 ... ... | 4,869 | 484 | 5,354 | 2,231 | 5,664 | 34,750 |
| 1912 ... ... | 5,044 | 563 | 5,607 | 2,305 | 5,893 | 37,952 |
| 1913 (Dec.)... | 5,217 | 768 | 5,985 | 2,381 | 6,144 | 40,527 |

| | State railways: Total investment from beginning (yen 1,000) | Private railway cos.: Cost of construction (yen 1,000) | Paid up capital (yen 1,000) | Reserve fund (yen 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... | 753,886 | 31,580 | 27,690 | 534 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 734,863 | 34,331 | 28,801 | 621 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 823,196 | 32,109 | 27,522 | 706 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 872,229 | 28,549 | 24,376 | 659 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 932,676 | 28,099 | 21,254 | 678 |

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The Railway Nationalization Program was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it with some modification. The seventeen private railways were purchased in 1906 and '07, the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open and capital *yen* 198,763,000 paid up in round numbers. The price paid was *yen* 181,981,000 in round figures. This railway unification is expected to economise expense by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction did not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, the cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made, and the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 at *yen* 20,084,537.

### The Redemption Plan

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The program as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways, but fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amend-

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ment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company was also separated and left out as unpurchasable. The redemption program originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised program, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *yen* 1,000:—

*Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan*

(in *yen* 1,000)

| Year | Cost of construction | Profit against cost of construction (%) | Profit | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Against cost of construction | Expense saved through unification | |
| 1st ... ... | 208,864 | 8.45 | 21,874 | 1,274 | 23,148 |
| 10th ... ... | 262,275 | 9.60 | 25,104 | 1,274 | 26,378 |
| 15th ... ... | 298,682 | 10.31 | 27,530 | 1,274 | 28,804 |
| 20th ... ... | 380,643 | 11.07 | 80,741 | 1,274 | 32,016 |
| 25th ... ... | 300,702 | 11.89 | 35,180 | 1,274 | 36,454 |
| 30th ... ... | 332,721 | 12.76 | 41,484 | 1,274 | 42,759 |
| 35th ... ... | 381,553 | 13.00 | 48,144 | 1,274 | 49,417 |
| 40th ... ... | — | 13.00 | 55,551 | 1,274 | 57,825 |

(*Continued*)

| Interest on the loan | Balance of profit | Balance of profit distributed | | Amount of loan |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Redeeming loan | For improvement | |
| 23,549 | -40 | — | — | 470,986 |
| 23,282 | 3,095 | 928 | 2,166 | 463,431 |
| 22,535 | 6,269 | 1,880 | 4,288 | 446,318 |
| 21,139 | 10,876 | 3,262 | 7,613 | 415,185 |
| 17,799 | 17,654 | 5,296 | 12,358 | 363,635 |
| 15,064 | 27,695 | 8,308 | 19,306 | 281,896 |
| 9,367 | 40,051 | 12,015 | 28,035 | 159,306 |
| 1,283 | 56,542 | 16,962 | 39,579 | 13,916 |

## THH IMPERIAL RAILWAYS

For convenience of administration the Imperial railways are subdivided into four districts, as below:—

| District office | Where situated | Open mileage Apr. 1913 | District office | Where situated | Open mileage Apr. 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo; | Shimbashi, Tokyo... | 2,067.3 | Hokkaido; | Sapporo... ... | 894.5 |
| Kobe; | Kobe... ... ... ... | 1,734.5 | Kyushu; | Moji ... ... | 656.4 |
| | | | Total | ... ... ... ... | 5,352.7 |

The Board Proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates.

By the administrative adjustment effected in May 1913 the Central Store was created, and the Directors of the four Divisions were allowed greater freedom in their functions. The Board also supervises the South Manchuria Railway.

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STATE IN DECEMBER, 1913

| Name of principal line | Open mileage M. C. | Name of principal line | Open mileage M. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokaido line ... ... | 517.5 | Shikoku „ ... ... | 56.2 |
| San-yo „ ... ... ... | 432.4 | Kagoshima „ ... ... | 269.7 |
| Sobu „ ... ... ... | 145.5 | Nagasaki „ ... ... | 143.7 |
| Kwansai „ ... ... ... | 308.3 | Hoshu „ ... ... | 112.3 |
| Shin-Yetsu line ... ... | 243.8 | Chiku-ho „ ... ... | 76.0 |
| Hokuroku „ ... ... | 269.3 | Hakodate „ ... ... | 303.7 |
| O-u „ ... ... | 331.4 | Kushiro „ ... ... | 227.9 |
| Riku-u „ ... ... | 15.4 | Muroran „ ... ... | 116.9 |
| Tohoku „ ... ... | 969.4 | Abashiri „ ... ... | 134.6 |
| San-in „ ... ... | 286.5 | Rumoye „ ... ... | 31.1 |
| Central „ ... ... | 296.9 | Soya „ ... ... | 80.3 |
| Miyazaki line ... ... | 38.3 | Sendai „ ... ... | 16.4 |
| | | Total... ... ... | ... 5,423.5 |

In 1913–14 year the sections to be opened to traffic are, according to the prescribed estimation, 241 m. 33 ch., while those in 1914–15 are 32 m. 4 ch.

THE CENTRAL STATION

The Central Station stands near the Imperial Palace in the middle part of Tokyo. A converging point of several railway lines, the station buildings are grandest in structure and newest in style. Its main building 1,104 ft. in length and 66 ft. to 138 ft. in breadth, is in the Renaissance style, and covers an area of 11,640 sq. yds. The eaves of the building are 54 ft. high from the ground while the height of the dome measures 124 ft. The main materials used for construction consist of 9,940,000 cakes of brick, 2,400 yards of granite, 8,300 cu. yds. of concrete and 3,100 tons of steel. On the ground floor are the rooms for dignitaries as well as the hall, the waiting rooms, the booking office and the place for the delivery of luggage while the first and second floors are devoted to a dinning hall, business room etc. The cost of construction is estimated at ¥ 3,000,000. The work was completed in March, 1908—Sept. 1914.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF STATE RAILWAY

| Year | Ave. working mileage | Passenger mileage (1000) | Ton mileage (1000) | Coaching receipt (¥ 1000) | Wagon receipt (¥ 1000) | Sundries (¥ 1000) | Total receipts (¥ 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 ... | 4,164.4 | 2,059,502 | 1,171,169 | 29,956 | 24,589 | 2,032 | 56,578 |
| 1905 ... | 4,313.9 | 2,331,339 | 1,333,378 | 34,126 | 28,293 | 3,839 | 66,259 |
| 1910 ... | 4,767.5 | 3,038,736 | 2,126,834 | 45,211 | 40,869 | 1,344 | 87,425 |
| 1911 ... | 4,950.3 | 3,382,586 | 2,347,871 | 50,985 | 45,636 | 1,510 | 98,132 |
| 1912 ... | 5,130.0 | 3,626,316 | 2,691,464 | 54,390 | 49,378 | 2,115 | 105,884 |
| 1913 ... | 5,387.0 | 3,686,557 | 2,730,320 | 54,450 | 50,756 | 1,928 | 107,135 |
| 1914 ... | 5,625.0 | 3,923,744 | 3,139,634 | 57,757 | 55,477 | 2,246 | 115,480 |

(*Continued*)

| Working expenses (¥ 1000) | Profit (¥ 1000) | Capital (¥ 1000) | % of Profit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24,242 | 32,335 | 381,425 | 8.5 |
| 28,857 | 37,401 | 397,637 | 9.4 |
| 41,868 | 45,557 | 561,251 | 8.1 |
| 44,251 | 53,881 | 599,329 | 9.0 |
| 48,395 | 57,489 | 648,236 | 8.9 |
| 51,696 | 55,439 | 706,874 | 7.8 |
| 56,195 | 59,285 | 755,635 | 7.8 |

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### Railway Finance

The Imperial railway finance has been set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic, or with a loan to be raised on the railways' account or obtained from other Government accounts.

*Railway Capital* (in ¥ 1000)

| | Capital | Construction expenses settled | Improvement expenses settled | Additional expenses settled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... | 753,886 | 20,809 | 9,205 | 1,848 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 784,963 | 24,900 | 8,838 | 2,542 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 823,196 | 19,693 | 16,798 | 1,658 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 872,299 | 19,963 | 29,236 | 1,843 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 932,671 | 28,238 | 31,017 | 2,060 |

For 1908 there was besides the cost of construction of ¥ 326,965,000 represented by purchased price of private lines nationalized.

*Revenue and Expenditure for 1912-13*

| | ¥ |
|---|---|
| **Receipts** | |
| Receipts from Operation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 111,022,852 |
| Traffic Receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 108,901,022 |
| Passenger Traffic Receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... | 56,984,587 |
| Goods Traffic Receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,916,334 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,121,830 |
| Rentals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 636,924 |
| Levies from Station Venders ... ... ... ... ... | 63,491 |
| Telegraph Charges... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 254,951 |
| Rents for Vehicles... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 156,998 |
| Receipts from Sales for Stores ... ... ... ... ... | 202,711 |
| Hotel Receipts... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33,640 |
| Bank Interest ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 567,037 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 206,075 |
| Brought over from Last Account ... ... ... ... ... | 250,000 |
| Subsidies to Light Railways ... ... ... ... ... ... | 250,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 111,272,852 |
| **Expenses** | ¥ |
| Expenses for Operation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 90,890,794 |
| Working Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52,320,976 |
| General Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,702,985 |
| Maintenance of Way, Works etc. ... ... ... ... | 11,352,503 |
| Transportation Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,404,770 |
| Traffic Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,644,435 |
| Rolling stock Repair Expenses ... ... ... ... ... | 14,102,347 |
| Hotel Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33,720 |
| Shipping Expenses... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,617,893 |
| Additional Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,060,743 |
| Subsidies to Relief Association ... ... ... ... ... | 270,681 |
| Rentals of Private Railways ... ... ... ... ... | 130,895 |
| Interest and Charges on Loans ... ... ... ... ... | 35,572,603 |
| Refunds and Advances ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,997,215 |
| Subsidies to Light Railways ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,635 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 90,914,429 |

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*Capital Account for 1912–1913*

| Assets | ¥ |
|---|---|
| Cash | 2,948,016 |
| Deposits | 8,661,712 |
| Amount Receivable | 233 |
| Fixed Capital | 915,163,003 |
| Stores | 8,688,526 |
| Working Account | 590,754 |
| Total | 936,052,247 |

| Liabilities | ¥ |
|---|---|
| Special Capital | 205,343,909 |
| Borrowed Capital | 727,327,371 |
| Public Loans | 672,845,066 |
| Debentures | 40,714,104 |
| Debts devolving from the nationalised Railways | 13,768,200 |
| Amount payable | 432,950 |
| Reserve | 2,109,310 |
| Surplus in Subsidies to Light Railways | 726,364 |
| Extra-Budgetary Account | 112,342 |
| Total | 936,052,247 |

## Traffic

**Tracks.**—At the end of Mar. 1913 the total length of tracks under operation was 5,217.16 m., of which 4,497.12 represented single tracks, 714.67 double tracks, and 5.17 triple or over. Of the total lines open to service 5,213.2 m. were for goods traffic, while 55,170.9 were for passenger traffic. It should be noted that goods sidings are very scarce, and the lines are almost all open to the two services.

The grand total of traffic receipts reached ¥ 103,683,686, or an average of ¥ 284,004.89 per day or ¥ 55.37 per mile per day.

Receipts from steamship service amounted to ¥ 2,140,838, thereby bringing the grand total to ¥ 105,823, 524, or a daily average of ¥ 289,930.

## Statistics of Traffic Service

*Traffic Receipts and Expenses*

| At end of Mar. | Receipts (¥ 1000) | Expenses (¥ 1000) | Net Profits (¥ 1000) | Per day per mile (¥) Receipts | Expenses | Profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | 79,821 | 42,859 | 36,961 | 48.46 | 26.02 | 22.44 |
| 1910 | 82,236 | 42,060 | 40,175 | 49.19 | 25.16 | 24.03 |
| 1911 | 89,336 | 43,249 | 46,087 | 51.34 | 24.83 | 26.49 |
| 1912 | 100,179 | 45,768 | 54,411 | 55.29 | 25.26 | 30.03 |
| 1913 | 108,025 | 50,013 | 58,011 | 57.69 | 26.71 | 30.98 |

*Traffic Receipts classified* (¥ 1000)

| At end of Mar. | Passenger | Goods | Sundries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | 42,922 | 35,835 | 1,003 | 79,821 |
| 1910 | 43,511 | 37,522 | 1,201 | 82,236 |
| 1911 | 46,483 | 41,508 | 1,344 | 89,336 |
| 1912 | 52,339 | 46,329 | 1,510 | 100,179 |
| 1913 | 55,764 | 50,145 | 2,115 | 108,025 |

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*Operating Expenses classified* (¥ 1,000)

| At end of Mar. | 1908 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General ... ... ... | 1,204 | 1,089 | 1,416 | 1,180 | 1,456 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 7,781 | 8,472 | 9,565 | 10,156 | 11,352 |
| Transportation ... | 20,334 | 19,982 | 18,157 | 18,530 | 13,404 |
| Rolling stock Repair | — | — | — | — | 7,644 |
| Traffic... ... ... ... | 11,366 | 10,200 | 11,293 | 12,234 | 14,102 |
| Electric ... ... ... | 982 | 1,080 | 1,403 | 1,739 | — |
| Ship ... ... ... ... | 1,190 | 1,236 | 1,380 | 1,518 | 1,617 |
| Others ... ... ... | — | — | 31 | 408 | 435 |
| Total ... ... ... | 42,859 | 42,060 | 43,249 | 45,768 | 50,013 |

N. B. The "others" represents "hotel" account for 1910—11, "hotel," "subsidies to the I. G. R. insurance association" and "rentals of private railways" for the two later years.

*Average Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses per Mile worked*

| | | Receipts ¥ | | | Expenses ¥ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At end of Mar. | Ave. mileage worked | Passenger | Goods | Sundries | Maint'nce | Trans'tion |
| 1913 ... ... | 5,130 | 10,870 | 9,775 | 413 | 2.213 | .207 |
| 1912 ... ... | 4,950 | 10,574 | 9,359 | 305 | 2.052 | .202 |
| 1911 ... ... | 4,768 | 9,749 | 8,705 | 283 | 2.006 | .219 |
| 1910 ... ... | 4,580 | 9,500 | 8,193 | 262 | 1.850 | .246 |
| 1909 ... ... | 4,513 | 9,511 | 7,940 | 236 | 1.724 | .251 |

## Passenger Traffic

Fares are graded in this way;—1st class to be 150% additional and the 2nd class to be 50% addtional, to the fare of the 3rd, the last being at the rate of 1.65 *sen* per mile up to 50 miles, 1.40 *sen* up to 100 miles, 1.10 *sen* up to 200 miles, 0.90 *sen* up to 300 miles, and 0.89 *sen* above 300 miles.

*Number of Passenger Cars*

| At end of year | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bogie... ... ... ... | 1,067 | 1,157 | 1,363 | 1,604 | 1,863 |
| Four wheel ... ... | 4,201 | 4,276 | 4,301 | 4,289 | 4,285 |
| Total ... ... ... | 5,268 | 5,433 | 5,664 | 5,893 | 6,148 |
| Average seating capacity... ... ... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 |

*Passenger Traffic Fares* (¥ 1,000)

| At end of Mar. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... ... | 849 | 872 | 949 | 1,016 | 1,115 |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | 5,007 | 5,065 | 5,645 | 6,323 | 7,050 |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | 33,230 | 33,432 | 35,549 | 39,527 | 41,827 |
| Total ... ... ... | 39,087 | 39,370 | 42,144 | 46,866 | 49,993 |

*Ratio of Passenger Traffic Fares per 1,000*

| At end of Mar. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... ... | 22 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | 128 | 129 | 134 | 135 | 141 |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | 850 | 849 | 843 | 843 | 837 |

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*Number of Passengers* (in 1,000)

| At end of Mar. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... ... | 396 | 410 | 422 | 444 | 470 |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | 6,257 | 6,327 | 6,500 | 7,068 | 7,414 |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | 116,574 | 121,568 | 131,706 | 143,565 | 152,827 |
| Total ... ... ... | 123,227 | 128,306 | 138,629 | 151,077 | 160,711 |

*Passenger Mileage* (in 1,000)

| At end of Mar. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... | 26,131 | 27,971 | 29,454 | 31,779 | 33,539 |
| 2nd „ ... ... | 263,721 | 273,212 | 297,285 | 334,521 | 367,907 |
| 3rd „ ... ... | 2,453,350 | 2,511,145 | 2,711,997 | 3,016,285 | 3,224,869 |
| Total ... ... | 2,743,203 | 2,812,329 | 3,038,736 | 3,382,586 | 3,626,316 |

*Ratio of Passengers per 1,000*

| At end of Mar. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2nd „ ... ... | 51 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| 3rd „ ... ... | 946 | 948 | 950 | 950 | 951 |

## Goods traffic

Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and charcoal. During the year ended Mar. 1913, the 33 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 23,928,427 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following ratio;—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal... ... | 13,256,111 tons | 41% | | Manures... ... | 1,090,344 tons | 3% | |
| Timber ... | 2,655,264 „ | 8 „ | | Stones ... ... | 629,597 „ | 2 „ | |
| Rice... ... | 1,326,755 „ | 4 „ | | Charcoal ... | 501,434 „ | 2 „ | |

*Goods Traffic Rates* (¥ 1,000)

| At end of year... .. | 1908–09 | 1909–10 | 1910–11 | 1911–12 | 1912–1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary... ... | 5,992 | 6,712 | 7,660 | 8,690 | 9,913 |
| Express ... ... | 623 | 652 | 676 | 644 | 604 |
| Carload ... ... | 23,805 | 24,158 | 26,641 | 29,634 | 35,236 |
| Total ... ... | 30,422 | 31,523 | 34,978 | 38,970 | 45,754 |

*Number of Goods Wagons*

| At end of year | 1908–09 | 1909–10 | 1910–11 | 1911–12 | 1912–13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Covered ... ... ... | 14,330 | 14,528 | 15,277 | 16,568 | 18,390 |
| Open ... ... ... ... | 18,210 | 16,109 | 19,431 | 21,342 | 22,088 |
| Others ... ... ... | 28 | 28 | 42 | 42 | 49 |
| Total ... ... ... | 32,568 | 33,665 | 34,750 | 37,952 | 40,527 |
| Loading capacity per mile of line ... | 52 | 53 | 53 | 58 | 64 |

*Tonnage of Goods* (in 1,000)

| At end of year | 1908–09 | 1909–10 | 1910–11 | 1911–12 | 1912–13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary... ... | 2,270 | 2,335 | 2,579 | 2,811 | 2,998 |
| Express ... ... | 28 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 25 |
| Carload ... ... | 21,225 | 21,292 | 22,874 | 26,499 | 29,513 |
| Total ... ... | 23,524 | 23,655 | 25,481 | 29,337 | 32,537 |

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*Aggregate Tonnage of Goods hauled one mile*

| At end of year | 1908-9 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... | 190,760 | 202,980 | 234,195 | 260,505 | 283,246 |
| Express ... | 7,805 | 7,391 | 7,623 | 7,357 | 6,963 |
| Carload ... | 1,630,862 | 1,700,825 | 1,885,014 | 2,080,007 | 2,401,254 |
| Total ... | 1,829,429 | 1,911,197 | 2,126,834 | 2,347,871 | 2,691,464 |

## Construction and Operation

### Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.

The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo line. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the train run between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train. Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day. The longest nonstop section is that between Himeji and Okayama, 55 m.

**The Gauge.**—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet, with exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

**Reconstruction scheme.**—Far more ambitious project is the proposed program announced by the Government in Nov. 1910 of reconstructing the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100, spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in touch with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644,190, or little over *yen* 20,000,000. The reconstruction plan, however, was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration by the second Saionji Ministry and its successors.

**Gradient.**—The maximum gradient is 10 in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of the railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

**Tunnels.**—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 2000 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., required about six years, and was opened to traffic in February, 1893.

**Rails.**—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run

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heavy trains. The rails formerly used came from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, are used.

**Sleepers.**—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8″×5½″×6′0″, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

**Bridge work.**—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.), the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

*Amarube Trestle Bridge*

The Amarube trestle bridge is spanned over a valley 1,000 ft. in width and 120 ft. in depth, situated 27 miles east of Tottori station, San-in main line (Kyoto-Oda). The bridge consists of 11 trestles laid over by 60 ft. span plate girders. The bridge is 1,019 in length, its construction requiring 994 tons of steel. The work continued from Dec., 1909 to Jan. 1912, and cost ¥ 330,000.

*Kamanowaki Bridge*

The Kamanowaki bridge is spanned over the river Akanogawa on the Gan-Etsu line (Koriyama-Niitsu). The bridge is 521 ft. in length, consisting of one span of 300 ft. Schweder truss and 2 spans of 108 ft. Pratt truss. The cantilever method was adopted in the construction of the bridge, the rapidity of the current together with the depth of the river (the deepest part of the bed reaching 129 ft. below the formation level) having rendered the structure of scaffolding exceedingly difficult. The work was completed in May, 1913, the total cost being ¥ 158,298.

## Locomotives & Rolling Stocks

Number of locomotives at the end of Jan. 1914

In the following table 248 locomotives which are of home make, were constructed either at the Kawasaki Dockyard or at the Osaka Railway Car Co.

| | Saturated steam loco. | | Superheater | | Electric | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Proportion | No. | Proportion | No. | Proportion | No. | Proportion |
| Built in Great Britain | 949 | 41.1 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 949 | 38.1 |
| „ „ America ... | 946 | 40.9 | 78 | 47.0 | — | 0 | 1024 | 41.2 |
| „ „ Germany ... | 204 | 8.8 | 40 | 24.1 | 12 | 100 | 256 | 10.3 |
| „ „ Switzerland... | 11 | 0.5 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 11 | 0.4 |
| „ „ Japan ... ... | 200 | 8.7 | 48 | 28.9 | — | 0 | 248 | 10.0 |
| Total ... ... ... | 2,310 | 100.0 | 166 | 100.0 | 12 | 100 | 2488 | 100.0 |

Tenders for 72 locomotives were built in Japan, the weight of which was calculated in the total weight of locomotives built in Japan in the next table.

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Weight of locomotives in working order at the end of Jan. 1914 is as follows:—

| | Saturated steam loco. | | Superheater | | Electric | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weight | Proportion | Weight | Proportion | Weight | Proportion | Weight | Proportion |
| Built in Great Britain | 42,388 | 36.8 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 42,388 | 32.4 |
| „ „ America... ... | 52,355 | 45.5 | 6,124 | 48.0 | — | 0 | 58,479 | 44.6 |
| „ „ Germany ... | 8,389 | 7.3 | 2,679 | 21.0 | 510 | 100 | 11,578 | 8.8 |
| „ „ Switzerland | 391 | 0.3 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 391 | 0.3 |
| „ „ Japan ... ... | 11,600 | 10.1 | 3,948 | 31.0 | — | 0 | 18,192 | 13.9 |
| Total... ... ... | 115,123 | 100.0 | 12,751 | 100.0 | 510 | 100.0 | 131,028 | 100.0 |

### Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 6 million *yen* a year.

### Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000:—

| Year | Domestic supply | Foreign supply | | | Grand total | % of foreign supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Foreign order | Domestic order judged as foreign supply | Total | | |
| 1906 .. ... | 18,871 | 1,838 | 681 | 2,520 | 21,391 | 11.78 |
| 1907... ... | 10,321 | 7,439 | 2,341 | 7,780 | 18,101 | 33.05 |
| 1908... ... | 33,157 | 1,940 | 1,188 | 3,129 | 36,296 | 8.62 |
| 1909... ... | 26,193 | 1,996 | 1,702 | 3,699 | 29,872 | 11.61 |
| 1910... ... | 37,690 | 6,321 | 1,853 | 8,174 | 45,864 | 17.82 |
| 1911... ... | 23,977 | 9,713 | | 9,713 | 33,690 | 28.83 |
| 1912... ... | 34,612 | 6,077 | 1,674 | 7,752 | 42,364 | 22.39 |
| 1913... ... | 15,315 | 1,641 | 1,190 | 4,831 | 18,146 | 18.49 |
| Total ... | 200,146 | — | — | 45,598 | — | 18.09 |

### Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine are as follows for Government railways:—

A. Boursig, Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Beyer Peacok & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A. L. C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A. L. C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.,
Humdoldt Engineering Work & Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

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Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fuer Duesseldorf Lokomotivban.
Krauss & Co.
Loco.-worke der K.K. priv. Oestenn. Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges'it Vienna.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.

### International Traffic Arrangements

**Trans-Siberian Through Traffic.**—Arrangements exist between the Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the railways in Russia and West Europe for the through transportation of passengers and luggage. The through traffic to and from West Europe is known by the name of the "Trans-Siberian International Traffic"; that with the through railways in European Russia, as the "Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Traffic"; and finally that with the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways as the "Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic." The sections over which the through transportation of passengers and luggage is carried on via Dairen or Vladivostok, (in the case of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic, via Chosen, also) are as follows:—

To Japan from railways in West Europe. Amsterdam (Central station, Weetperpoort, or Muiderpoort), Antwerp (Central or South station), Berlin (Metropolitan stations), Bordeaux (Saint Jean), Boulogne Ville, Bremen, Brussels, Calais Maritime, Cherbourg, Cologne, Dieppe, Dover, Frankfort (on Main), Hamburg Altona, Hague (State Rly. or Holland Rly. stations), Havre, Liége (Guillemin), Lille, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Ostend (Quai), St. Nazaire, St. Quentin, Vienna (North station), Paris, Rotterdam (Mass, Beurs, or D. P.)

From Japan to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.
(To Vienna from Shimbashi and Hiranuma only.)
Russian railways from or to

St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Irkutsk, Verdzbolovo, Riga, Alexandrovo, Granitza, and Kiev. (From Japan, to the first 4 cities only.)

Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways,—from or to Manchuria, Tsitsikar, Harbin, Vladivostok, and Habarovsk.

Imperial Government Railways,—from or to Tōkyō (Shimbashi), Hiranuma (Yokohama), Kyōto, Osaka, Kōbe, Shimonoseki, Moji, and Nagasaki. (Railway City Offices in Tōkyō, Yokohama, Kyōto, and Osaka.)

**Through Traffic to West Europe.**—

For Vienna via Moscow-Warsaw

For Berlin via $\begin{cases} \frac{\text{Moscow}}{\text{Viatka}} \text{ St. Petersburg-Verdzbolovo} \\ \text{Moscow-Warsaw } \frac{\text{Alexandrovo}}{\text{Skalmierzyce}} \end{cases}$

For Paris via Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Verviers-Liége-Jeumont

For London via $\begin{cases} \text{Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Liége-Ostend-Dover} \\ \text{Berlin-Hannover-Hoek-van-Holland-Harwich} \end{cases}$

**Coupon-books.**—For Trans-Siberian International Traffic 1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains and available for 3 months.

For Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic 1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains, and 2nd and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 60 days.

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For Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic

1st and 2nd class coupon books good on express trains, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 35 days.

**Circular Tours between Japan and London.**—Under the International Through Traffic arrangements established among certain railways and steamship companies in Europe and the Far East for the circular tour between Japan and European ports via Suez and Siberia, circular tickets between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, or Kobe, and London are issued as follows:—

Stations and Offices where the tickets are sold:—Shimbashi, Hiranuma, Osaka, Kobe, and the City Offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Route covered by the tickets:—

Departure point-Shanghai-Suez-London-Ostend-Aix-la-Chapelle-Berlin-$\frac{\text{Alexandrovo}}{\text{Kalisz}}$-Moscow-Cheliabinsk-Manchuria-$\frac{\text{Vladivostok}}{\text{Dairen}}$-departure point, or vice versa.

Kinds and validity of the tickets

1st and 2nd class, both available for 24 months.

**Around-the World Tours.**—The Around-the-World Tour arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railyway Steamship Co., via Moscow or St. Petersburg over the Trans-Siberian Route, starting from Yokohama, Kōbe, and Nagasaki.

### Through Transportation of Raw Silk

Through transportation service was inaugurated on June 1st 1914 of raw silk from Yokohama to Moscow by arrangement between the Im. Gov. Railways and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on one hand and the Eastern Chinese Railway and the Volunteer Steamers of Russia on the other. The voyage between Tsuruga and Vladivostock is regulated to be eight days, while 15 days are allotted for the transportation between the latter place and Moscow. For any delay beyond the prescribed duration the compensation at the rate of 1/6 of freight per day is to be paid by the carriers concerned to the consigner for the Yokohama-Vladivostock conveyance and of 1/20 for the trans-Siberian route ending Moscow. The freight schedule per 100 kgrms is as follows:

| | From starting Station to Tsuruga | From Tsuruga to Vladivostock | Total | From Vladivostock to Moscow per pood |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Yokohama to Moscow... | ¥ 2.50 | 1.9515 | 4.1515 | 4.02 R .85 K |
| „ Kyoto „ „ ... | „ 1.30 | 1.6515 | 2.9515 | |
| „ Tsuruga „ „ ... | — | 1.6515 | 1.6515 | |

Besides 10,075 kopecs are charged per pood on the Russian railways as sundries incidental to the conveyance.

## PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The private railways in Japan, excluding light railways, number 9 with an aggregate mileage of 252 m. 10 ch. and a total capital of ¥ 38,050,000, of which those already opened to service are as follows:—

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| Name | Located at | Length of line open | | Length of line not yet open | Gauge | | Capital |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | m. ch. | m. ch. | ft. in. | | yen |
| Narita | Narita, Chiba-ken | r.m. | 45.06 | | 3.6 | | 2,425,000 |
| | | t.m. | 52.91 | | | | |
| Chuetsu | Imizu-gori, Toyama-ken | „ | 28.72 | | 3.9 | | 1,050,000 |
| | | „ | 33.51 | | | | |
| Nankai | Osaka | „ | 42.15 | | 3.6 | | 10,000,000 |
| | | „ | 78.27 | | | p.u. | 7,304,085 |
| Tobu | Tokyo | „ | 92.67 | 25.24 | 3.6 | | 9,000,000 |
| | | „ | 120.69 | | | | |
| Hakatawan | Kasuya-gori Fukuoka-ken | „ | 16.34 | | 3.6 | | 2,075,000 |
| | | „ | 23.62 | | | p.u. | 1,535,500 |
| Yokohama | Kanagawa | „ | 27.20 | | 3.6 | | 3,500,000 |
| | | „ | 37.76 | | | p.u. | 5,140,000 |
| Ashio | Tokyo | „ | 26.21 | | 3.6 | | 2,000,000 |
| | | „ | 30.27 | | | | |

### Traffic and Finance of Private Railways

*Passenger service* (in 1,000)

| At end of March | Number | Mileage | Fares yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,746 | 178,811 | 2,763 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,781 | 188,424 | 2,869 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,909 | 191,435 | 2,960 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,827 | 209,422 | 3,260 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,131 | 135,117 | 3,806 |

*Goods service* (in 1,000)

| | Tonnage | Mileage | Freights yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,931 | 26,731 | 651 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,155 | 30,856 | 793 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,314 | 30,984 | 817 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,983 | 40,494 | 1,000 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,615 | 46,553 | 1,356 |

*Revenue and expenditure* (in *yen* 1,000)

| | Earnings | Expenses | Net earnings |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,866 | 2,007 | 1,859 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,180 | 2,142 | 2,037 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,473 | 2,143 | 1,869 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,921 | 2,401 | 2,519 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,729 | 3,061 | 2,668 |

## LIGHT RAILWAYS

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1910 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was practically regulated according to the ordinary railway or the tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty, and to enable local people to avail themselves of cheap facilities of transportation that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, when he was the President of the Railway Board. This legislative measure guarantees the profit of private light

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railways within the limit of 5 per cent. of the construction expense. The light railway projects sanctioned up to the end of Mar. 1913 inclusive numbered 219 representing 3,033.55 m. and *yen* 147,080,000, but as most of them are estimated to yield profits of not less than 5 per cent., they of course will not come under the guarantee. The benefits of law will, therefore, practically go to those projected to be built in the future.

### Light Railways now in existence in Japan

The following are the leading light railways in Japan :—

| Name | Located at | Length of line open | Length of line not yet open | Gauge | Capital |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | m. ch. | m. ch. | ft. in. | yen |
| Chugoku | Okayama | r.m. 50.20<br>t.m. 59.50 | 2.09 | 2.6<br>3.6 | 4,300,000 |
| Iyo | Matsuyama | r.m. 26.78<br>t.m. 30.14 | | 2.6<br>3.6 | 1,200,000<br>p.u. 900,000 |
| Jobu | Tokyo | „ 20.34<br>„ 26.24 | 26.40 | 3.6 | 1,300,000 |
| Toyokawa | Toyohashi | „ 17.61<br>„ 22.43 | | 3.6 | 1,100,000 |
| Jobu | Kumagaya | „ 21.04<br>„ 25.77 | 7.64 | 3.6 | 1,000,000<br>p.u. 759,647 |
| Koyatozan | Minami Kawachi-gori, Osaka-fu | „ 17.31<br>„ 22.68 | 10.24 | 3.6 | 2,000,000<br>p.u. 830,000 |
| Shimabara | Shimabara, Nagasaki-ken | „ 15.63<br>„ 17.11 | 10.31 | 3.6 | 800,000<br>p.u. 619,395 |
| Chiba (prefectural management) | Chiba | „ 38.51<br>„ 45.65 | | 2.0<br>2.6<br>3.6 | 726,425 |
| Aichi-denki | Nagoya | „ 17.77<br>„ 18.77 | 34.12 | 3.6 | 1,000,000 |
| Tosan-Denki | Takamatsu | „ 7.52<br>„ 8.27 | 13.09 | 4.8½ | |
| Nagoya-Denki | Nagoya | „ 21.26<br>„ 46.10 | 8.49 | 3.6 | 5,000,000<br>p.u. 3,211,650 |
| Kyoto-Denki | Kyoto | | 22.57 | 3.6 | 7,000,000<br>p.u. 4,375,000 |
| Hachihei-Keibendenki | Tokyo | | 24.50 | 4.8½ | 3,000,000 |
| Chuo | Tokyo | | 12.40 | 3.6 | 6,000,000<br>p.u. 60,000 |
| Echigo | Niigata | „ 39.64<br>„ 49.48 | 10.26 | 3.6 | 1,500,000<br>p.u. 1,275,000 |
| Banshu | Kobe | | 38.42 | 3.6 | 1,800,000<br>p.u. 1,238,330 |
| Igomayama | Osaka | | 12.78 | 3.6 | 700,000 |
| Tohi | Minamiseki, Kumamoto-ken | | 37.00 | 3.6 | 1,000,000 |
| Geibi | Hiroshima | | 43.58 | 3.6 | 2,600,000<br>p.u. 650,000 |
| Banto | Tokyo | | 64.37 | 3.6 | 3,000,000 |

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| Name | Located at | Length of line open m. ch. | Length of line not yet open m. ch. | Gauge ft. in. | | Capital yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yora | Ogaki | | 35.40 | 3.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 446,910 |
| Fujiminobu | Tokyo | | 55.51 | 3.6 | | 4,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 400,000 |
| Onsen-Kaiyu | Beppu, Oita-ken | | 9.10 | 3.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| Ehime | Nakamachi, Ehime-ken | | 39.00 | 3.6 | | 2,000,000 |
| Iwatekeiben | Ishinomaki, Iwate-ken | | 41.37 | 2.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | | 343,565 |
| Wakayama-Suiryokudenki | Wakayama | | 13.10 | 3.6 | | 2,000,000 |
| Kagoshima-Denki | Kagoshima | r.m. 4.00<br>t.m. 8.24 | | 4.8½ | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 250,000 |
| Choshu | Shimonoseki | | 47.62 | 3.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 292,340 |
| Sun-en | Kawasaki, Shizuoka-ken | | 41.54 | 2.6 | | 1,200,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 120,000 |
| Senhoku-Keiben | Sendai | | 21.20 | 2.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 400,000 |
| Kokura | Tokyo | | 38.26 | 3.6 | | 3,500,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 1,169,190 |
| Musashino | Tokyo | | 24.70 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 250,000 |
| Seibu-Keiben-denki | Tokyo | | 27.00 | 3.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| Joso | Tokyo | | 32.10 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 397,935 |
| Hambi-Shisen | Ako, Hyogo-ken | | 15.00 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| Shinsan | Anjo, Aichi-ken | | 35.40 | 3.6 | | 1,300,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 130,000 |
| Chuno-Keiben | Shimo-Aso, Gifu-ken | | 49.15 | 2.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| Nansatsu | Kagoshima | | 30.00 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 250,000 |
| Geiyo Light Rly. | Kure | | 43.32 | 2.6 | | 1,050,000 |
| Ina-Denki-Kido | Tokyo | | 29.75 | 3.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 525,000 |
| Kirishima-Keiben | Miyagonojo, Miyazaki-ken | | 27.20 | 3.6 | | 1,090,000 |
| Akita | Tokyo | | 16.50 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| Chobo-Keiben | Hagi, Yamaguchi-ken | | 29.16 | 3.6 | | 1,650,000 |
| Nanki-Keiben | Tsu, Mie-ken | | 23.36 | 2.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| Hansen-Keiben | Ichinoseki, Iwate-ken | | 44.00 | 2.6 | | 1,500,000 |
| In-yo Denki-Keibon | Okayama | | 27.56 | 3.6 | | 1,200,000 |
| Seibi | Tsuyama, Okayama-ken | | 21.40 | 3.6 | | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | | p.u. | 100,000 |

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| Name | Located at | Length of line open m.ch. | Length of line not yet open m. ch. | Gauge ft. in. | Capital yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hokuen-Keiben | Kakegawa, Shizuoka-ken | | 21.40 | 3.6 | 1,200,000 |
| Buso | Tokyo | | 21.24 | 3.6 | 1,000,000 |
| Sekisan-Keiben | Bofu, Yamaguchi-ken | | 23.00 | 3.6 | 1,500,000 |
| Biyo-Denki | Inazawa, Aichi-ken | | 15.71 | 3.6 | 850,000 |
| Higo | Matsubashi, Kumamoto-ken | | 23.40 | 3.6 | 1,000,000 |
| Nobi-Denki | Nakatsu, Gifu-ken | | 31.40 | 3.6 | 1,500,000 |
| Shisei-Keiben | Toba, Miye-ken | | 52.40 | 3.6 | 2,000,000 |
| Sangu | Tsu, Miye-ken | | 26.12 | 4.8½ | 1,800,000 |

## ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways for some sections, this being already put into practice for a section of the Kobu line. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At the end of Mar. 1913 Japan had 52 companies and municipalities running electric tramways. The capital paid up amounted to ¥ 168,105,000 in round numbers and the capital consolidated to ¥ 100,234,000. The lines open to traffic extended 614 m. with track mileage of 962. Further particulars are shown in the following table :—

*Electric Tramway List (1912)*

(in ¥ 1,000)

| | No. | Paid up capital | Debenture & debts | Reserve fund | Receipts: Total | Receipts: Of which tramways | Expenditure | Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric rlys... | 17 | 18,158 | 6,723 | 524 | 3,173 | 2,961 | 1,960 | 1,213 |
| Electric rlys. combined with other enterprises ... ... | 38 | 149,946 | 110,270 | 3,012 | 27,296 | 18,691 | 19,381 | 7,915 |
| Total ... ... | 55 | 168,105 | 116,994 | 3,537 | 30,469 | 21,653 | 21,241 | 9,128 |

### Leading Electric Tramway Enterprises

*Electric Tramway Cos.*

| Name | Located at | Paid up capital ¥ 1,000 | Rly. mileage M. | Track mileage M. | Receipts ¥ 1,000 | Expenses ¥ 1,000 | Profit ¥ 1,000 | Latest div.% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama El. Rly. | Yokohama | 2,590 | 8.8 | 15.9 | 538 | 369 | 169 | 8 |
| Nagoya El. Rly. | Nagoya ... | 3,211 | 38.5 | 66.2 | 663 | 344 | 319 | 9 |
| Kyoto El. Rly. | Kyoto ... | 4,637 | 15.7 | 28.3 | 889 | 404 | 336 | 6 |
| Hankai Tramway | Osaka ... | 2,098 | 9.8 | 19.6 | 256 | 179 | 77 | 6 |
| Hyogo Tramway | Suma ... | 1,500 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 134 | 77 | 85 | 5 |

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*Electric Tramway Cos. in Combination with Other Works*

| Name | Located at | Paid up capital ¥1,000 | Rly. mileage M. | Track Mileage M. | Receipts ¥1,000 | Expenses ¥1,000 | Profit ¥1,000 | Latest div.% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Municipality | Tokyo ... | 64,600 | 71.7 | 142.8 | 9,385 | 9,230 | 154 | — |
| Keihin El. Rly. | Kawasaki | 3,825 | 16.9 | 33.7 | 908 | 647 | 260 | 6 |
| Yokohama El. | Yokohama | 4,950 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 1,790 | 1,051 | 738 | 11 |
| Odawara El. Rly. | Odawara | 1,230 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 233 | 125 | 107 | 10<br>7 |
| Aichi El. Rly. | Nagoya... | 1,000 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 114 | 55 | 58 | 7 |
| Ise El. Rly. | Yamada | 1,085 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 164 | 94 | 70 | 6 |
| Keishin Tramway | Kyoto ... | 1,199 | 6.6 | 13.3 | 82 | 51 | 30 | — |
| Kyoto Municipality | Kyoto ... | 5,204 | 10.7 | 21.4 | 895 | 775 | 119 | — |
| Osaka Municipality | Osaka ... | 25,848 | 22.7 | 45.3 | 3,407 | 1,589 | 1,818 | — |
| Minoö-Arima Trm'y | Ikeda ... | 3,300 | 18.1 | 36.2 | 894 | 530 | 363 | 7 |
| Nankai Rly. | Osaka ... | 7,086 | 44.6 | 69.3 | 1,672 | 953 | 719 | 10 |
| Hanshin El. Rly. | Amagasaki | 4,635 | 19.1 | 38.2 | 1,346 | 681 | 727 | 13 |
| Kobe El. Rly. | Kobe ... | 6,000 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 519 | 202 | 317 | 5 |
| Tosa El. Rly | Kochi ... | 1,000 | 15.7 | 25.4 | 320 | 234 | 85 | 6 |
| Kyushu El. Light | Fukuoka | 3,287 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 485 | 298 | 187 | 12 |
| Kyushu Tram. | Kokura | 2,294 | 18.3 | 36.6 | 544 | 311 | 232 | 10 |

## JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

Was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Imperial Government Railways Buildings, and Branch or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki.

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# CHAPTER XXIX

## MERCANTILE MARINE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARK

By Prof. Jujiro Ito, Waseda University

Generally speaking, the mercantile marine of Japan grew in numerical strength at the time of war while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank for the Government protection. The volume of our merchant vessels did not exceed 150,000 tons gross in 1893, but by 1896 it had increased to 709,000 as a result of purchase of foreign vessels on the occasion of the Japan-China war. The record of the later war is far more conspicuous, for the total tonnage existing at the end of 1903 of 979,000 tons jumped up to 1,527,000 tons at the end of 1905. The latest returns, at the end of Mar. 1914, make a similarly creditable record, representing the gross tonnage of steamers at 1,538,000 and that of sailing ships at 494,000.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that prevailed throughout the world and its tonnage remained almost stationary. The business was so much affected at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the last three years.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. The Shipbuilding Law was amended in 1909 and the qualification for the bounty was somewhat raised as to the minimum limit, but in other respects the Law remains practically in the form as originally published. (For further particulars, see elsewhere). The Navigation Law that was amended a few years after its promulgation, reduced the rate of bounty on foreign built vessels to one half, and even for home built vessels it was provided that the rate would be reduced by 5% every year, after five years of the age, as described at some details in this chapter. The leading steamship Cos., instead of receiving the bounty under this law, preferred to run subsidised lines under special contract with the Government, for it assured them of constant income of a definite sum, irrespective of the age of their vessels. In 1909 the Navigation Bounty Law was abolished and in its place the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated, fixing the routes to be run, the type of steamers to be used, the number of services, and so on, all of which were absent in the former law. Four foreign lines are run under the amended law, but this contract is to expire at the end of 1914. It will probably be renewed, though in proposing the renewal before the Diet the Okuma

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Ministry may go a step further than its predecessor in curtailing the amount of the subsidies. (see elsewhere in this chapter). There is another subsidized line i.e. the Java line, this being under a special contract with the Government.

Japan possesses five subsidised steamship Cos., as mentioned afterward, i. e. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and Nanyo Yusen Kaisha. Then there are the Chosen Yusen Kisen Kaisha recently created for undertaking coasting service in Korean waters, and also the shipping business conducted as subsidiary enterprise by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Firms. The junction service undertaken by the steamers of the Imperial Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railway should also be mentioned. The steamers not belonging to any of those Cos. or establishments are collectively known under the title of "outside steamers," which are practically synonymous, in Japan, with "non-subsidised boats." Some of these non-subsidised steamers are running regular coasting service of local character, but almost all "outside steamers" of larger displacement are tramp-boats engaged in coasting service at home or on freight business between Japan and China or India. Of late some of the tramps have extended their sphere of operation to Australia, N. America and even Europe.

### Number of Registered Vessels Classified

| | | 20-500 tons | 500-1,000 tons | Above 1,000 tons | Total number | Gross tonnage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | Steamers ... | 1,225 | 140 | 338 | 1,703 | 1,233,885 |
| | Sailers ... ... | 4,956 | 1 | 1 | 4,958 | 412,859 |
| 1911 | „ ... ... | 1,333 | 141 | 380 | 1,854 | 1,375,082 |
| | „ ... ... | 5,584 | 1 | 1 | 5,584 | 412,541 |
| 1912 | „ ... ... | 1,457 | 136 | 388 | 1,981 | 1,442,884 |
| | „ ... ... | 6,442 | — | 1 | 6,443 | 500,042 |
| 1913 | „ ... ... | 1,529 | 137 | 406 | 3,072 | 1,513,940 |
| | „ ... ... | 7,342 | — | 1 | 7,343 | 487,347 |
| 1914 | „ ... ... | 1,551 | 137 | 411 | 20,991 | 1,538,464 |
| Apr. | „ ... ... | 7,555 | — | 1 | 7,556 | 463,857 |

### Registered Steamers Classified by Age (End of 1912)

| | Steel or steel & iron | Iron | Steel & Wood or iron & wood | Wood | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years ... ... | 251 | — | 1 | 247 | 499 |
| 5—10 „ ... ... | 117 | — | 2 | 311 | 430 |
| 10—15 „ ... ... | 114 | 1 | 2 | 196 | 313 |
| 15—20 „ ... ... | 81 | 6 | — | 208 | 295 |
| 20—25 „ ... ... | 91 | 12 | 1 | 91 | 195 |
| 25—30 „ ... ... | 23 | 34 | 2 | 28 | 87 |
| Over 30 „ ... ... | 13 | 65 | 6 | 21 | 106 |
| Unknown ... ... ... | 28 | 11 | 1 | 16 | 56 |
| Total ... ... ... | 712 | 130 | 15 | 1,118 | 1,981 |

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REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS (1912)

| | | Steel | Iron | Steel & iron | Wood & composite | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 — 3,000 | No. | 164 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 241 |
| | Tonnage | 324,836 | 143,931 | 1,946 | 1,896 | 472,610 |
| 3,000 — 5,000 | No. | 90 | 6 | — | — | 90 |
| | Tonnage | 331,758 | 21,263 | — | — | 353,021 |
| 5,000 — 7,000 | No. | 40 | — | — | — | 40 |
| | Tonnage | 239,565 | — | — | — | 239,565 |
| 7,000 — 10,000 | No. | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| | Tonnage | 67,828 | — | — | — | 67,828 |
| Over 10,000 | No. | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| | Tonnage | 40,271 | — | — | — | 40,271 |
| Total No. (with others) | | 712 | 130 | 6 | 1,123 | 1,981 |
| Gross tonnage (with others) | | 1,112,530 | 189,901 | 5,835 | 106,753 | 1,430,329 |

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (1912)

| Knots | No. | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Up to 6 | 45 | 5,326 |
| 6 — 7 | 153 | 8,785 |
| 7 — 8 | 299 | 17,245 |
| 8 — 9 | 419 | 70,005 |
| 9 — 10 | 350 | 159,895 |
| 10 — 11 | 200 | 296,245 |
| 11 — 12 | 194 | 284,475 |
| 12 — 13 | 62 | 143,689 |
| 13 — 14 | 22 | 62,098 |
| 14 — 15 | 26 | 128,927 |
| 15 — 16 | 21 | 132,821 |
| 16 — 17 | 9 | 63,785 |
| 17 — 18 | 3 | 17,910 |
| 18 — 19 | 3 | 9,354 |
| 19 — 20 | — | — |
| 20 — 21 | 3 | 40,271 |
| Above 21 | 2 | 6,476 |
| Undetermined | 70 | 14,022 |
| Total | 1,981 | 1,430,329 |
| Home built | 1,509 | 498,484 |
| Foreign | 469 | 931,642 |
| Unknown | 3 | 203 |

## PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BOATS

As referred to in the introductory remark, Japanese ship-owners purchased a large number of second-hand foreign steamers during the last two years, as shown below ;—

SECOND HAND CARGO BOATS IMPORTED

| | Registered at home | | Registered at Dairen | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage |
| 1912 | 11 | 36,793 | 13 | 45,824 | 24 | 82,617 |
| 1913 | 15 | 40,159 | 39 | 137,427 | 54 | 177,586 |
| Total | 26 | 76,952 | 52 | 183,251 | 78 | 260,203 |

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Besides, eight second-hand passenger boats representing 21,344 tons gross were purchased during the two years. Of these eighty six boats 70 were flying the British flag.

In order to encourage navigation the Government-General of Kwantung exempted import and all other duties on steamers registered in its jurisdiction, and this resulted in the registration of so many imported boats at Dairen. The same Government, however, announced that from July 1914, the registration tax would be levied at the rate of 30 *sen* per registered ton, so that the registration list at Dairen may witness some decrease.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION AND SHIPBUILDING

First enacted in 1896 the Navigation and Shipbuilding Bounty Laws were amended in 1909, the new laws coming into force in January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, that is a fixed subsidy granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers in conformity with the provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed subsidy was abolished and the subsidy was made open to all. At the same time the subsidized open-sea navigation routes were fixed, i.e. (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route. The Java route is the latest addition, though under special contract.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons gross not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton gross of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of nautical mile per hour, according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, disappearing when the 15th year is reached.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half of the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by competent authorities an extra twenty-five per cent. of the shipping subsidy may be granted.

Tde ocean-going steamers that are receiving the subsidy under the law may continue to do so up to Sept. 1914.

Estimates for the subsidies in 1913–4 are as follows:—

| | yen | | yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| European line ... ... | 3,105,106 | Dairen line ... ... ... | 100,000 |
| N. American line... ... | 4,377,000 | North China line ... ... | 130,000 |
| S. „ „ ... ... | 575,772 | Coasting service ... ... | 624,108 |
| Australian „ ... ... | 227,099 | Shanghai service ... ... | 25,000 |
| Java line ... ... ... | 150,000 | Vladivostock service ... | 25,000 |
| Chinese line ... ... ... | 670,000 | | |

The open-sea services run and steamers used under the law are as follows:—

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| | No. of s.s. | Tonnage (ton) | Speed (knot) | Yearly service | Term ends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European (N.Y.K.) ... | 11 | 6,000 to 9,000 | 14–16 | 26 | Dec. '14 |
| Seattle (N.Y.K.) ... ... | 3 | 6,000 to 6,500 | 13–14 | 13 | do. |
| Tacoma (O.S.K.) ... ... | 6 | 6,000 to 6,500 | 13–14 | 25 | do. |
| San Francisco (T.K.K.) | 3 | 13,000 to 14,000 | 18–20 | 15 | do. |
| South America (T.K.K.) | 3 | 5,000 to 9,300 | 12–17 | 6 | Mar. '14 |
| Australia (N.Y.K.) ... | 3 | 3,500 to 6,000 | over 16 | 13 | do. |
| Java (N.Y.K.) ... ... | 3 | over 2,000 | 10 | 12 | Mar. '15 |

The subsidies which the four leading subsidised cos. were granted during the ten years ending 1913 and the ratio which they bear to the respective profits is shown in the following table :—

| | N.Y.K. (¥1,000) | O.S.K. (¥1,000) | T.K.K. (¥1,000) | N.K.K. (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue ... ... ... | 26,458 | 16,655 | 4,882 | 2,011 |
| Subsidy ... ... ... ... ... | 4,616 | 1,589 | 1,633 | 707 |
| Expenditure ... ... ... ... | 15,068 | 9,365 | 3,990 | 2,153 |
| Profit ... ... ... ... ... | 3,748 | 1,229 | 371 | 477 |
| Dividend ... ... ... ... | 2,482 | 912 | 402 | 384 |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Ratio of dividend to subsidy | 53 | 57 | 24 | 57 |
| Ratio of profit to subsidy ... | 81 | 77 | 22 | 67 |

## Non-Subsidised Lines

There are also a good many non-subsidised tramp-boats engaged in freight traffic either in coasting or oversea carrying trade. Their activity recently has been quite remarkable, as shown in the following figures representing the situation at the end of Mar. 1913 :—

| | No. of s.s. | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Japanese coasts ... ... ... ... ... | 847 | 1,384,097 |
| Chinese & Korean coasts... ... ... | 344 | 920,492 |
| South seas & India ... ... ... ... | 39 | 169,502 |
| North America ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6,262 |
| South America ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 11,646 |
| Oceania... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 45,541 |
| Ships for hire ... ... ... ... ... | 1,123 | 2,761,916 |

## New Subsidy Project

In view of the expiration of the Subsidy Contracts in 1914 and the necessity of inaugurating a Panama service, the Government introduced in the 1913–1914 regular session of the Diet a new subsidy bill. It could not pass the Diet, as it was introduced at the wrong end of the session. As its adoption at the next regular session of 1914–15 may be considered as a foregone conclusion, though perhaps with some modifications, the new project may be summarized below :—

| | European service | N. American | S. American | Australian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915—16 ... ... | ¥2,004,990 | ¥4,548,025 | ¥341,819 | ¥236,374 |
| 1916—17 ... ... | 1,982,557 | 4,756,923 | 334,644 | 238,807 |
| 1917—18 ... ... | 1,920,630 | 4,670,925 | 327,468 | 220,214 |
| 1918—19 ... ... | 1,850,433 | 4,567,967 | 320,293 | 232,897 |
| 1919—20 ... ... | 1,729,847 | 4,363,280 | 304,483 | 259,040 |

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The yearly appropriations for the N. American lines are tabulated below, the existing Seattle line being superseded by the Panama line:—

| | 1915–16 | 1916–17 | 1917–18 | 1918–19 | 1919–20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tacoma ... | 749,563 | 800,471 | 777,042 | 805,319 | 731,867 |
| 'Frisco ... | 2,361,848 | 2,274,226 | 2,142,990 | 2,011,754 | 1,880,519 |
| Panama ... | 1,436,614 | 1,682,231 | 1,750,894 | 1,750,894 | 1,750,894 |
| Total ... ... | 4,548,025 | 4,756,928 | 4,670,926 | 4,567,967 | 4,363,280 |

Compared with the figures for 1913–14 year the amount of the subsidy to be granted for the European service for 1915–16 year shows a decrease of ¥1,011,000, the amount for the South American line of ¥255,000 and that for the Australian service ¥159,000. The total reduction for the three lines mentioned is about ¥1,400,000, the total decreases for five years being ¥7,150,000 as compared with the preceding five years. The project will result in the reduction of subsidy to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha by about ¥ 400,000 the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will lose ¥ 630,000 and the N.Y.K. ¥ 1,700,000 for the European, Australian and Seattle services. It will, however, gain ¥1,500,000 or ¥1,600,000 on account of the Panama line, presuming it is given to the N.Y.K.

## Coastwise Trade

Coastwise trade in Japan is forbidden to steamers flying foreign flags, though allowed to Japanese ocean-going steamers.

Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to foreign vessels, and this advantage was fully availed by Norwegian and British ships. By the revision this privilege of foreign vessels was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 foreign vessels were prohibited to carry passengers and cargo between those ports while on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain is dealt with in a revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

**N.Y.K.'s Calcutta service.**—This was started in 1911, and as conducted at present it is a fortnightly service run between Yokohama and Calcutta via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. Six vessels with a combined tonnage of 35,000 tons are run on the route. The other shipping cos. that are at present engaged in the same coasting service are the British India S.S. Co., seven ships with 32,000 tons, and the Indo-China S.N. Co. operating nine ships with 37,000 tons. A keen rate war has naturally sprung up, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of effecting a pool among the three rival cos. The inauguration of this particular service by the N.Y.K. has resulted in markedly developing the trade between Japan and India.

## Standard Freight

The following table shows the average freight per one ton of coal on the four routes from Moji as compiled by Prof. Ito, Waseda University:—

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| 1912 | To Yokohama | To Shanghai | To Hongkong | To Singapore |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... ... ... | ¥0.60 | ¥0.95 | $1.70 | $3.00 |
| February ... ... ... ... | 0.80 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 3.50 |
| March ... ... ... ... ... | 0.95 | 1.30 | 2.60 | 3.50 |
| April ... ... ... ... ... | 1.20 | 1.45 | 2.60 | 3.50 |
| May ... ... ... ... ... | 1.30 | 1.40 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| June ... ... ... ... ... | 1.25 | 1.55 | 2.55 | 3.75 |
| July ... ... ... ... ... | 1.20 | 1.65 | 2.10 | 3.80 |
| August ... ... ... ... | 1.35 | 1.70 | 2.15 | 3.80 |
| September ... ... ... ... | 1.30 | 1.75 | 2.25 | 3.75 |
| October ... ... ... ... | 1.30 | 1.80 | 2.25 | 3.75 |
| November ... ... ... ... | 1.35 | 1.75 | 2.25 | 3.75 |
| December ... ... ... ... | 0.90 | 1.45 | 2.20 | 3.75 |
| 1913 | | | | |
| January ... ... ... ... | 0.90 | 1.25 | 2.20 | 3.25 |
| February ... ... ... ... | 1.05 | 1.35 | 1.85 | 3.25 |
| March ... ... ... ... ... | 1.20 | 1.55 | 1.90 | 3.85 |
| April ... ... ... ... ... | 1.35 | 1.65 | 1.90 | 3.50 |
| May ... ... ... ... ... | 1.45 | 1.85 | 2.65 | 3.80 |
| June ... ... ... ... ... | 1.25 | 1.55 | 2.45 | 3.70 |
| July ... ... ... ... ... | 1.10 | 1.40 | 2.40 | 3.60 |
| August ... ... ... ... | 0.80 | 1.30 | 1.75 | 3.10 |
| September ... ... ... ... | 0.70 | 1.25 | 1.70 | 3.10 |
| October ... ... ... ... | 0.75 | 1.25 | 1.55 | 2.75 |
| November ... ... ... ... | 0.85 | 1.25 | 1.55 | 2.75 |
| December ... ... ... ... | 0.85 | 1.35 | 1.90 | 3.50 |
| 1914 | | | | |
| January ... ... ... ... | 0.60 | 1.05 | 1.80 | 2.90 |
| February ... ... ... ... | 0.60 | 1.05 | 1.65 | 2.60 |
| March ... ... ... ... ... | 0.75 | 1.10 | 1.65 | 2.45 |
| April ... ... ... ... ... | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.75 | 2.90 |
| May ... ... ... ... ... | 0.90 | — | 1.75 | 2.80 |
| Average | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
| From Moji to Yokohama | ¥0.74 | ¥0.89 | ¥1.12 | ¥1.05 |

### Carrying Trade on Main Routes

According to the inquiries made by Capt. Ichizen Yamaji, I. J. N., the volume of Japanese carrying trade as divided into European, Hongkong, American, Chinese, Korean, and Formosan routes was as follows for 1912:—

| Route | Trade volume (¥1,000) | Principal trade articles |
|---|---|---|
| European ... ... | Exp. 114,314 | Raw silk, copper and silk textiles. |
| | Imp. 209,699 | Iron, and materials. |
| *Hongkong and Southern ... | Exp. 81,445 | Coal, copper, raw silk and silk textiles. |
| | Imp. 191,676 | Raw cotton and cotton filature. |
| North and South American ... | Exp. 181,108 | Raw silk, silk textiles, fancy matting and tea. |
| | Imp. 129,592 | Raw cotton, petroleum and iron. |

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| Route | Trade volume (¥1,000) | | Principal trade articles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese ... ... | Exp. | 142,368 | Articles for daily use. |
| | Imp. | 80,514 | Soja bean, raw cotton and bean cake. |
| Korean ... ... | Exp. | 20,985 | Rice and other corns. |
| | Imp. | 27,115 | Silk articles. |
| Formosan ... ... | Exp. | 64,896 | Camphor, tea and opium. |
| | Imp. | 62,827 | Sugar, rice, cotton cloths and marine products. |

* Hongkong route includes India, South seas and Australia.

## SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Private shipyards existing at the end of 1912 numbered 228 in Japan Proper, including those of minor scope. In the same year there were 58 docks, 11 slips and one floating dock. Of these the following are important:—

PRINCIPAL DOCKS, SLIPS AND FLOATING DOCK

| | Construction | Length (ft) | Breadth (ft) | Entrance (ft) | Depth (ft) (High water) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mitsubishi dock at Nagasaki | Stone | 526 | 101 | 87 | 27 |
| Do. | „ | 375 | 73 | 66 | 24 |
| Do. | „ | 728 | 121 | 99 | 34 |
| Kawasaki dock at Kobe | Stone | 428 | 73 | 60 | 24 |
| Osaka Iron Works dock at Osaka | Stone | 259 | 38 | 36 | 12 |
| Do. | Wood | 192 | 59 | 29 | 9 |
| Do. | „ | 288 | 16 | 43 | 12 |
| Osaka Ir. W. dock at Inno-shima, Hiroshima | Stone | 355 | 56 | 41 | 18 |
| Do. | „ | 460 | 83 | 59 | 23 |
| Do. | „ | 168 | 42 | 30 | 18 |
| | | | | Supporting power (tons) | |
| Floating dock of Mitsubishi at Kobe | Sectional pontoon | 412 | 85 | 7,000 | 26 |
| Do. | „ | 532 | 101 | 12,000 | 30 |
| | | | | Lifting power (tons) | |
| Mitsubishi slip at Nagasaki | Wood | 570 | 25 | 1,200 | |
| Kawasaki slip at Kobe | Iron, stone & wood | 900 | 24 | 2,000 | |
| Do. | Wood | 503 | 19 | 500 | |

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Dockyards have undertaken the construction of several large steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha. They have also built cruisers and other small size vessels for the Imperial Navy and for China. This shipbuilding record has been

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broken when the two dockyards were ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught each of 27,500 tons.

### Shipbuilding Bounty

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law relating to navigation above described. The new arrangement came in force in January, 1910, and, for purpose of differentiating the grant, it divides ships first into two classes, A. and B., and further subdivides each into four grades. Class A. comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths of 1st or 2nd classes, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B. comprises all other types of vessels. The 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of the aid is differentiated thus :—

| | Class A | Class B | | Class A | Class B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st grade ... ... | *yen* 22 | *yen* 19 | 3rd grade ... ... | *yen* 19 | *yen* 16 |
| 2nd „ ... ... | „ 21 | „ 18 | 4th „ ... ... | „ 14 | „ 11 |

The number of merchant vessels built up to Mar. 1913 in accordance with the law totalled 119 with 352,891 tons. The share of the six shipyards is shown below.

| Dockyards | No. of vessels | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Kawasaki Dockyard Co. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 | 94,522 |
| | *1 | 2,287 |
| Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works ... ... | 48 | 203,140 |
| | *1 | 1,519 |
| Osaka Iron Works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 45,453 |
| Ishikawajima Shipyard ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2,516 |
| Ono Iron Works... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 792 |
| Uraga Dock Co. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2,653 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 117 | 349,085 |
| | *2 | 3,806 |

* represents sailing ships.

### Principal Shipyards

**The Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki.**—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading ship-building works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles, and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,200 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides a 150-tons electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 8,500 men. The firm holds the licence for building Parsons turbines.

**The Kawasaki Dockyards.**—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings.

**The Osaka Iron Works.**—The works were started by Mr. E.H. Hunter in 1880, but were converted into a joint stock Co. in 1914. The works

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now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet and the attention of the works has been directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, and also lately of trawlers and steam whalers, etc.

## SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The number of licensed captains and mates during the last few years ending in Mar. was as follows:—

| Class of License | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Captains ... ... ... | 874<br>f. 179 | 903<br>f. 179 | 964<br>f. 179 | 1,020<br>f. 179 |
| „ Chief mates ... ... | 458<br>f. 32 | 481<br>f. 31 | 453<br>f. 32 | 588<br>f. 31 |
| „ Second mates... ... | 705<br>f. 11 | 807<br>f. 11 | 705<br>f. 11 | 1,069<br>f. 11 |
| 2nd Class Captains... ... ... | 581 | 594 | 581 | 649 |
| „ Chief mates ... ... | 1,095<br>f. 2 | 1,118<br>f. 2 | 1,095<br>f. 2 | 1,347<br>f. 3 |
| „ Second mates ... | 2,760<br>f. 1 | 2,821<br>f. 1 | 2,760<br>f. 1 | 3,016<br>f. 1 |
| 3rd Class Captains... .... ... | 83 | 85 | 83 | 87 |
| „ Mates ... .... ... | 10,228<br>f. 1 | 10,401<br>f. 1 | 10,228<br>f. 1 | 10,973<br>f. 1 |
| Chief Engineers ... ... ... | 808<br>f. 80 | 850<br>f. 79 | 808<br>f. 80 | 935<br>f. 79 |
| 1st Class „ ... ... ... | 1,359<br>f. 43 | 1,468<br>f. 43 | 1,359<br>f. 43 | 1,729<br>f. 43 |
| 2nd „ „ ... ... ... ... | 1,085<br>f. 2 | 1,157<br>f. 2 | 1,083<br>f. 2 | 1,360<br>f. 2 |
| 3rd „ „ ... ... ... ... | 2,664 | 2,832 | 2,664 | 3,306<br>f. 1 |

(f.) denotes foreigners.

Remarks.—Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland waters.

## SHIPWRECKS

| | Steamers | | Sailing ship & Sunks | | Lives lost or injured | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Destroyed | Damaged | Dest. | Dam. | Death | Injured | Missing | Total |
| 1912 ... | 35 | 556 | 179 | 321 | 101 | 27 | 188 | 316 |
| 1911 ... | 20 | 396 | 144 | 365 | 77 | 36 | 150 | 265 |
| 1910 ... | 22 | 386 | 217 | 295 | 105 | 36 | 187 | 328 |
| 1909 ... | 13 | 414 | 187 | 334 | 170 | 32 | 253 | 455 |
| 1908 ... | 19 | 425 | 160 | 222 | 82 | 19 | 260 | 361 |

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NO. OF PILOTS

| | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese... ... | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 29 | 29 |
| Foreigners ... | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Total ... ... | 36 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 37 | 35 |

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

## THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather striking, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with foreign technical advisers decades ago and her officers and seamen obtained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till comparatively recent years. This comparative backwardness on the part of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation properly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of Japanese captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha first placed in June 1897 a Japanese captain in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1903, a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Similar appointments have been made whenever foreign captains or engineers retired on account of age, so that today foreign command of Japanese ocean-going steamers is an exception.

## LIGHTHOUSES, MARKS, ETC.

It is recorded that Japan had in 1868 some 105 lighthouses along the coast. They were almost all private structures and necessarily primitive in construction. The first regular lighthouse erected in Japan was that at Kwannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, and it was lighted on the New Year's day 1869. The lighthouses at Kwannonzaki, Jogashima, Shinagawa, and Nojimasaki were built under the supervision of M. Verni, a French engineer employed at the Yokosuka Iron Works. Japan next engaged Mr. Brunton, a British engineer, and he and several British experts under him were placed in charge of the Lighthouse Office established at Yokohama in 1869. From that year till 1881, when Japan could dispense with the service of the foreign lighthouse experts, 43 lighthouses and 26 daymarks were constructed by those British engineers. The lighthouses and other signals built afterward have been designed and constructed by native experts. The Government wishes to build some 300 more lighthouses, but as this requires an outlay of over 6 million *yen*, it will be some time before it could be put into effect.

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### LIGHTS, DAYMARKS AND FOG SIGNALS (at the end of 1912)

| Kind | Government | Public | Private | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lights** | | | | |
| Lighthouse ... ... ... | 127 | 20 | — | 147 |
| Staff-light... ... ... ... | 5 | 20 | — | 25 |
| Light ship ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Leading light... ... ... | 4 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Beacon light ... ... ... | 18 | 1 | — | 19 |
| Lighted buoy ... ... ... | 26 | 3 | — | 29 |
| **Daymarks** | | | | |
| Beacon ... ... ... ... | 5 | 9 | 9 | 23 |
| Buoy ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 26 | — | 48 |
| Fair way mark ... ... | — | 60 | — | 60 |
| Land-mark ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Leading land-mark ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| **Fog signals** | | | | |
| Siren ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | — | — | 15 |
| Bell ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Explosive... ... ... ... | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| **Signal stations** ... ... ... | 7 | — | — | 7 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 238 | 140 | 9 | 387 |

## LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS

**The Nippon Yusen Kaisha** (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia.

For these regular lines, the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia and South America is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. In 1913 the co. added three steamers to its fleet, one of 10,500 tons built at Kawasaki Dockyard, and two of 6,500 each at Russel Shipyard, England. Three steamers of 12,000 tons each are being built for the co. at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Shipyard, to be completed either in 1914 or 1915. The three will probably be placed on the projected Panama service.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—*Pres.*—Baron R. Kondo. *Vice-Pres.*—M. Kato. *Managing-Dirs.*—T. Hori, T. Hayashi. *Head Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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*Business Returns for the Last Four Years* (in ¥ 1,000)

| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid up capital ... ... ... | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Reserve funds ... ... ... | 21,407 | 23,460 | 27,016 | 31,404 |
| Gov't subsidy & bounty ... | 6,516 | 6,129 | 5,825 | 5,087 |
| Steamer No. ... ... ... | 115 | 103 | 105 | 110 |
| Steamer Tonnage (Ton)... | 307,652 | 282,152 | 288,050 | 325,365 |
| Receipts Passenger ... ... | 2,792 | 2,906 | 3,150 | 3,776 |
| Receipts Cargo ... ... ... | 15,258 | 16,179 | 17,043 | 19,907 |
| Receipts Total ... ... ... | 18,051 | 19,086 | 20,194 | 23,683 |
| Net profit ... ... ... ... | 2,018 | 4,050 | 4,395 | 4,963 |
| Dividend per annum % 1st half ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Dividend per annum % 2nd „ ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| No. of trips ... ... ... ... | — | 1,775 | — | 1,601 |
| Navigation mileage ... ... | — | — | — | 3,512,048 |

N. B. The fiscal year begins with October and ends with September next, e. g., 1912 means Oct. '11—Sept. '12.

**The Osaka Shosen Kaisha** (*Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.*)—The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, and also Tacoma and Vladivostock.

Regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910, six steamers of 6,000 tons displacement each, being employed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—*Pres.*—Tokugoro Nakabashi. *Vice Pres.*—K. Hori. *Head-Office.*—Tomishima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years* (in ¥ 1,000)

| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paip up capital ... ... ... | 16,500 | 16,500 | 16,500 | 16,500 |
| Reserve funds ... ... ... | 1,732 | 1,997 | 2,309 | 2,848 |
| Gov't subsidy & bounty ... | 1,620 | 2,084 | 2,522 | 2,580 |
| Debt ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500 | 6,500 | 5,740 | 7,420 |
| Steamer No. ... ... ... | 129 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| Steamer Tonnage (Ton)... | 122,862 | 136,056 | 150,670 | 169,815 |
| Receipts Passenger ... ... | 3,071 | 3,201 | 3,698 | 3,875 |
| Receipts Cargo ... ... ... | 6,575 | 7,837 | 8,722 | 10,099 |
| Receipts Total ... ... ... | 9,646 | 11,039 | 12,421 | 13,975 |
| Net profit ... ... ... ... | 1,125 | 1,240 | 1,951 | 2,140 |
| Dividend per annum % 1st half ... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Dividend per annum % 2nd „ ... | 9 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| No. of trips ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 7,917 |
| Navigation mileage ... ... | — | — | — | 4,910,627 |

N. B. The fiscal year begins with January and ends with December.

**The Toyo Kisen Kaisha** (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus. It is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 tons each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America, and this has been kept up as two monthly service.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—*Pres.*—S. Asano. *Managing-Dir.*—S. Ito. *Head Office.*—Maruno-uchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years* (in ¥ 1,000)

| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid up capital ... ... ... | 8,125 | 9,100 | 9,100 | 9,100 |
| Reserve funds ... ... ... | 212 | 212 | 229 | |
| Gov't subsidy & bounty ... | 2,060 | 2,530 | 2,995 | 3,362 |
| Debt ... ... ... ... ... | 8,226 | 8,851 | 8,580 | |
| Steamer {No. ... ... ... | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Steamer {Tonnage (Ton)... | 60,792 | 70,098 | 77,187 | 71,952 |
| Receipts {Passenger ... ... | 1,282 | 2,076 | 2,301 | 2,872 |
| Receipts {Cargo ... ... ... | 1,868 | 2,052 | 2,754 | 2,755 |
| Receipts {Total ... ... ... | 3,150 | 4,129 | 5,056 | 5,628 |
| Net profit ... ... ... ... | Loss | 13 | 715 | 873 |
| Div. % {1st half {... ... ... | — | — | 5 | 8 |
| Div. % {1st half {Premium share | — | — | 12 | 12 |
| Div. % {2nd half {... ... ... | — | — | 6.5 | 8 |
| Div. % {2nd half {Premium share | — | — | 12 | 12 |
| No. of trips ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 3,594 |
| Navigation mileage ... ... | — | — | — | 484,893 |

N. B. The fiscal year begins with January and ends with December.

**The Japan-China Steamship Company.**—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. the Daito S.S. Co. (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsz), and the same services of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—*Pres.*—M. Kato.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years* (in ¥ 1,000)

| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid up capital ... ... ... | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 |
| Reserve funds ... ... ... | 102 | 159 | 245 | |
| Gov't subsidy & bounty ... | 799 | 799 | 799 | 756 |
| Steamer {No. ... ... ... | 51 | 50 | 50 | 41 |
| Steamer {Tonnage (Ton)... | 29,757 | 28,783 | 28,759 | 28,544 |
| Receipts {Passenger ... ... | 640 | 665 | 807 | 833 |
| Receipts {Cargo ... ... ... | 1,245 | 1,280 | 1,285 | 2,505 |
| Receipts {Total ... ... ... | 1,886 | 1,945 | 2,093 | 3,338 |
| Net profit ... ... ... ... | 590 | 563 | 585 | |
| Dividend per annum % {1st half ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Dividend per annum % {2nd „ ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| No. of trips ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 1,790 |
| Navigation mileage ... ... | — | — | — | 574,979 |

N. B. The fiscal year begins with April and ends with March next, e. g., 1912 means April '12—March '13.

**The Nan-yo Yusen Gumi** (*South-sea Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South-sea exploitation, the Government has decided to open a new line to Java and ordered Messrs. O-aki, Harada and Itaya to undertake the service. The company was organized in October 1912 and opened service with three steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly and the ships run are the *Hokuto Maru* (3,282 tons), *Banri Maru* (3,231 tons) and *Kyojin Maru* (4,805 tons).

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# CHAPTER XXX

## DIPLOMACY

### SURVEY OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE 1853

**Opening of the Country.**—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government's Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

**Russia seizing Tsushima.**—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J, Hope Commander of the British-China squadron.

**Kagoshima and Shimonoseki bombarded.**—In August, 1863, Kagoshima was bombarded by a British squadron, and in the following year Shimonoseki by the allied squadrons of England, America, France and Holland; the murder of Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the British legation, by some retainers of the lord of Satsuma, was the cause.

**Imperial Sanction of the Treaties.**—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued on the 23rd of October 1865.

**Peruvian Slave Ship.**—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

**Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.**—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

**The Ogasawara Affair.**—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

**Formosan Expedition.**—In 1872 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

**Treaty Revision Negotiation.**—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission failed.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop from the same cause; the late Viscount Aoki who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiation with Great Britian and the treaty was signed at London, between Lord Kimberley and Viscount Aoki on July 16th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiation with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

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**The Treaty of Tientsin.**—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims for recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, the independence of which was also agreed upon.

**Japan-China War.**—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the dispatch of troops by China to the Korean capital and those of Japan soon after; the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan; the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser; the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The War was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded on Apr. 14, 1895, which bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea; (5) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral; (3) and Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay indemnity of 2 million taels; (5) to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

**The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.**—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

**Russo-Japanese War.**—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the implication of some Japanese adventurers in the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeding in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896, and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea, (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the southern half of Saghalien from the 50th latitude N. and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary, and further (Art. 11) the right to fishing in Russian territorial waters.

**Korea Protectorate.**—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention was concluded between Japan and Korea placing the latter under the protection of the former.

**The Peking Treaty.**—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty was concluded for rearranging the relations with China as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

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**Schoolboy Question in California.**—In 1906 after the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco, Japanese boys were denied admission to schools on the excuse of insufficient accommodation.

**For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.**—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on 10th June 1907, and with Russia (which see) on 30th July 1907.

**Canadian Immigration.**—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

**Arbitration Treaty.**—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty (which see) was signed between Japan and the United States.

**Japan-America understanding.**—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

**Antung-Mukden Railway and other Questions.**—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chien-to and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

**Neutralization of the Manchuria Rly.**—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway.

**Russo-Japanese Agreement.**—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement (which see) for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

**Treaty Revision.**—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

**Korean Annexation.**—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

**New International Copyright Convention.**—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

**Franco-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patents, etc., Copyrights in China.**—Promulgated on May 18th 1911.

**Russo-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Recognition of Companies.**—Concluded on June 30th 1911.

**Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.**—New Treaty occasioned by the Anglo-American arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

**Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.**—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3th, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

**Russo-Japanese Outstanding Claims settled.**—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that ¥ 450,000 was paid to Russia for damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that ¥ 130,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the *Angara* was returned, and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

**Portuguese Republic.**—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911.

**Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.**—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911.

**Anti-Japanese Legislation in California.**—The Webb Bill aiming at the prohibition of real property by Japanese passed the Californian legislature

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on May 3rd 1913, signed by the Governor on May 19th and became operative on Aug. 19th. Ambassador Chinda entered protest three times from May to Aug.

**Nanking Affair, etc.**—On 7th Oct. 1913 were settled the Nanking Affair in which two Japanese merchants were murdered, one other mortally wounded, and Japanese shops looted by Chang Hu's soldiers on Sept. 1, 1913; the Yenchow affair in which Capt. Kawasaki and his Chinese interpreter were unlawfully detained for several days by Chang Hu's soldiers in Aug. 1913; the Hankow affair relating to the rude treatment of Ensign Nishimura and a private by Chinese troops at Hankow. China paid ¥ 640,000 as damages for the Nanking affair.

**Railway Concessions in Manchuria.**—in Oct. 1913 agreement about railway concessions in Manchuria was concluded between Japan and China.

**Cruiser Izumo to Mexico.**—The cruiser started for Mexico on Nov. 20th 1913.

**Chinese Republic recognized.**—On the election of Yuan Shi-kai as President on Oct. 6th 1913 Japan at once sent notice of recognition.

**Abolition of Foreign Settlement in Kotea.**—The Protocol for the abolition dated 21st April 1913 was gazetted on April 1st 1914.

## LIST OF REVISED TREATY POWERS

| Name | Signed on | Ratification exchanged on |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. A. | Feb. 21, 1911 | April 4, 1911 |
| Great Britain | April 3, 1911 | May 5, 1911 |
| Russia | July 21, 1907 | Sept. 9, 1907 |
| Holland | July 6, 1912 | July 31, 1912 |
| France | Aug. 19, 1911 | April 22, 1912 |
| Germany | June 24, 1911 | July 15, 1911 |
| Switzerland | June 21, 1911 | Dec. 20, 1911 |
| Italy | Nov. 25, 1911 | June 17, 1913 |
| Denmark | Feb. 12, 1912 | May 6, 1912 |
| Sweden | May 19, 1911 | June 12, 1911 |
| Norway | June 16, 1911 | July 15, 1911 |
| Spain | May 15, 1911 | — — — |
| Austria-Hungary | Oct. 28, 1912 | June 16, 1913 |
| China | July 21, 1896 | Jan. 11, 1904 |
| Peru | Mar. 20, 1895 | Dec. 24, 1896 |
| Siam | Feb. 25, 1898 | May 31, 1898 |
| Mexico | Nov. 30, 1888 | June 6, 1889 |
| Brazil | Nov. 5, 1895 | Feb. 12, 1897 |
| Argentine | Feb. 3, 1898 | Sept. 18, 1901 |
| Greece | June 1, 1899 | Sept. 21, 1890 |
| Chile | Sept. 25, 1897 | Sept. 24, 1906 |
| | Oct. 16, 1899 | Sept. 24, 1906 |
| Columbia | May 25, 1908 | Oct. 10, 1908 |

With Belgium and Portugal treaty revision is still unfinished owing to the fact that the proposal of the former to conclude a conventional tariff has not been agreed to by Japan, our country standing in the relation of purchaser in the Belgic-Japanese trade. Portugal has asked Japan to prohibit import of wines from other countries designated "Port," but Japan finds it difficult to accede to this request. The treaty relation with the two countries is now covered by temporary agreements.

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### Treaty of Commerce & Navigation with Great Britain

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—The subjects of each High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the teritories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the law of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subject, or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigner to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their

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claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ART. II.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. III.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ART. IV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorisations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorisations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. V.—In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of

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the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estate of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ART. VI.—There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, still enjoy the same right, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ART. VII.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VIII.—The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date the Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. IX.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties

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to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ART. X.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ART. XI.—No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affects, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ART. XII.—Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, can not be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XIII.—The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ART. XIV.—The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ART. XV.—Limited liablity and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised

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in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registerd in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise witch may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charge than, national vessel and their cargoes and passengers.

ART. XVII.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessel which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XVIII.—All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ART. XIX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ART. XX.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXI.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessel of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above mentioned limits, and while engaged in such

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carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ART. XXII.—If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assitance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subject of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XXIII.—Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if, sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ART. XXIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXV.—The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to

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contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ART. XXVI.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorate beyond the seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possesion or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 7th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of their Arms.

Done at London in duplicate this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(Signed) TAKAAKI KATO. (L.S.)
(Signed) E. GREY. (L.S.)

TREATY WITH U. S. A.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from

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compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or

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citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of

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the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subject or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formation prescribed by law.

ART. XVI.—The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. (L.S.)
(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. (L.S.)

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## AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

### Anglo-Japanese Alliance

*(1st) Agreement, concluded 30th Jan. '02*

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

Art. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

Art. III.—If, in the above event, any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Art. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Art. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

*(2nd) Alliance Treaty, made public Sept. 27, '05*

Preamble

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

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(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence to their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contraction Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiratian of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives,

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either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE.

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*(3rd) Alliance Treaty concluded July 13th 1911*

The Japanese Government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquillity, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduce into the existing agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese Government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two Governments having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concluded between Japan and Great Britain.

PREAMBLE

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action,

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wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Areement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

T. KATO, the Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the the Court of St. James.

EDWARD GREY, H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

### THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the terriories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia.

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In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russia desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special convention concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duty authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1907.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION (1910)

The Governments of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end.

Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East,

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serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

*Convention Between Japan and Russia Signed at St. Petersburg on July 4, 1910*

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

ART. I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their repective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

ART. II. Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

ART. III.—In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

## THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING

*Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

"Japanese Embassy,
"Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"SIR:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

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"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

"K. TAKAHIRA."

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador*

"Department of State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follow a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira and the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

## VARIOUS AGREEMENTS, ETC.

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*The Copyright Convention*

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the

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dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. L.) TARO KATSURA.
(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare "the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications." (ratified on Apr. 29, '06.)

### *The Arbitration Treaty with U. S. A.*

(Promulgated first on 12th Sept., 1908, expired in Aug. 1913; and renewed on 23rd May, 1914)

ART. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

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In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.
[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

## RUSSIA

### *Mutual Recognition of Status of Mercantile Corporations*

(Promulgated June 30th, 1911)

The Governments of Japan and Russia considering it benefical to mutually recongnize the standing of the joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry of banking business or of other companies or corporations in the Empire of Japan or in the Empire of Russia, the undersigned have agreed upon the following Articles, in conformity with the powers they have each received from their respective Governments:—

1. The joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry or banking business, and other companies or corporations, having their seat in either of the two contracting countries and effectually established in conformity with the laws of the country, are to be recognized to exist legally in the other country, upon the condition that the laws and regulations of the country are obeyed. In especial, they will be entitled to appear in the law courts either as plaintiff or as defendant.

2. In whatever case, the companies or the corporations as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be allowed the same rights as actually enjoyed or to be enjoyed in future, in the other country, by foreign companies of a similar nature.

3. The provisions as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have nothing to do with the question as to whether the aforementioned companies or corporations as established in either of the two contracting countries will be recognized to engage in the other countries in commerce or industry. The said recognition will be subject to the laws or regulations concerned in operation in the other country.

4. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs will equally be applicable to all companies or corporations irrespective of whether they were established before or after the present Agreement.

The present Agreement will be put into execution from the day of signing and will expire after one year from the day on which either of the two contracting countries shall notify the other of the abrogation of the same.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, the 23rd day of the 6th month, the 44th year of Meiji, or the 10th of June, 1911, Russia Calendar.

(L. S.) JUTARO KOMURA.
(L. S.) NICOLAS MALEWSKY MALEWITCH.

### *Extradition Arrangement*

(Promulgated Sept. 16th '11)

The Treaty consists of 15 articles, and in substance is identical with the Treaty between Japan and America. According to an official explanation, the following are the main features of the new Treaty:—

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"Treaties of extradition hitherto concluded among the Powers have been generally based on the principle of naming the offences to which the Treaty applies. For instance, 14 of offences are specifically mentioned in the Treaty between Japan and America. In the Russo-Japanese Treaty just concluded, however, the comprehensive principle is followed. It is agreed that any person having committed any offence which renders him or her liable to imprisonment or penal servitude for a term of more than one year under the laws of his or her nation, shall be delivered up on formal requisition being made."

"It is a fundamental rule in regard to extradition that the contracting parties shall not deliver up their own subjects, but an exception is made in the Japanese-American Treaty, in which it is provided that, when the party requested to deliver up a criminal considers such course to be proper, even its own subjects may be so extradited."

"In the Russo-Japanese Treaty it is stipulated that neither party is bound to deliver their own subjects nor those who are legally regarded in being equal to their own subjects. Thus it is agreed that in no circumstances will either party deliver up its own subjects."

"It is also agreed that political offenders shall not be handed over, in accordance with the general rule prevailing among the Powers, but following exceptions are made:—

"*A.*—Actions directed against the persons of the Emperor and members of the Imperial families, and their reputations, shall not be considered as political offences."

"*B.*—When any doubt arises as to the nature of an action such as is referred to in the preceding clause, the decision of the authorities of the country requested to deliver up the offender shall be final and conclusive."

"Provisions are added to the Treaty relating to the process of application for extradition, the arrest and treatment of offenders, and the costs of proceedings. Either of the contracting parties can terminate the Treaty by giving six months' notice. In a diplomatic Note attached to the Treaty, the Japanese Government guarantees the delivery to Russia of offenders in Kwantung Province, though this is not permanent Japanese territory."

### Franco-Japanese Declaration Concerning Indo-China

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follow:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. Kurino.
(L. S.) S. Pichon.

### Japan-Canadian Memorandum Concerning Japanese Immigrants

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in 1907 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who

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expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intentions of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations

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you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

### RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CHINA

For the reciprocal protection of industrial property in China which has not yet joined the International Convention, special agreements have been concluded between Japan and various Western Powers as follows:—

| With | Signed | Promulgated |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. A. | 6th Aug., 1908 | 12th Aug., 1908 |
| France | —— | 18th May., 1911 |
| Russia | 23rd June, 1911 | 4th Mar., 1913 |

Similar arrangements are under negotiation with England, Germany and Sweden.

### ABOLITION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN KOREA

*Text of the Protocol*

The following protocol relating to the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements in Korea was published in the Official Gazette of the Government-General of Korea on April 1, 1914, and agreed to at the Conference held between the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Government-General of Korea and the Consular Representatives of Treaty Powers concerned:—

I. The Foreign Settlements in Korea namely: Chemulpo, Chinampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo and Songchin shall be incorporated with the respective newly organised Communes of Korea to which they appropriately belong.

II. When such incorporation takes place, the competent local authorities shall assume all the duties and obligations of local administration hitherto performed and incurred by the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, including public works, sanitation, etc.

III. The common funds and property, if any, belonging to the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, shall be transferred to the local authorities concerned.

IV. The holders of leases in perpetuity of land within the circumscriptions of the said Foreign Settlements shall be allowed the option of converting the said leases in perpetuity to actual ownership. Such ownership shall be on the same basis as that of Japanese subjects in Korea.

V. When such conversions have been made and registered, the owners of the said land shall be accorded national and most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns the use and enjoyment of such land and houses thereon, as well as in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable on such land and houses. The conversions and registrations aforesaid shall be made without any taxes, fees or charges whatever.

VI. In case such option is not availed of, the rights created by the said leases in perpetuity, not inconsistent with the arrangements agreed to in the present Protocol, shall continue to be duly respected. In the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable in respect of the leased land and houses thereon under the second clause of the leases in perpetuity, the following adjustment shall be made:

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a. A sufficient sum shall be appropriated out of, and not in excess of, the ground rent payable in respect of the leased land in question to cover national land and house taxes leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner;

b. In case the remainder, if any, of the said ground rent equals the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the said land and houses shall be exempt from all such local and municipal taxes and rates;

c. In case the remainder of the said ground rent exceeds the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the surplus shall be refunded;

d. In case the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner exceed the remainder of the said ground rent, the said land and houses shall be liable to taxes and rates to an extent sufficient to make the local and municipal taxes and rates on such land and houses equal to the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner.

VII. The holders of leases in perpetuity aforesaid shall be accorded national and most favoured nation treatment in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates of whatever kind and nature, whether national, local or municipal, not otherwise provided for in the present Protocol.

VIII. The competent Registry Offices in Korea shall undertake due registration of the leases in perpetuity aforesaid as well as subsidiary rights relating thereto. Such registration, consistently with the provisions of law, shall be available against third parties. Legalised copies of the existing Consular registrations relating to the said subsidiary rights shall be transferred to the competent Registry Offices. Registrations so transferred shall continue to have the same force and value as they had in the Consular offices in which such registrations were effected.

With regard to the leases in perpetutity on which mortgages exist in the Consular Registers concerned at the time of the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements, no registration shall be made in respect of the transfer of such leases in perpetuity to a third party or their conversion to actual ownership, or the cancellation of subsidiary rights relating thereto, except upon the written application of the holders of the said leases in perpetuity or their duly authorised agents certified by their Consular Representatives. This arrangement, however, shall not affect cases where leases in perpetuity are disposed of in default of payment of rent, taxes or rates, or by virtue of legal process.

IX. The existing Public Gardens in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained in good order and condition by the authorities concerned; and their respective areas shall not be diminished except for public purposes.

X. The existing Foreign Cemeteries in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained by local foreign residents, in conformity with the laws and ordinances governing cemeteries, crematories, burial, cremation, etc., free of all taxes and rates. The sum of Twenty Thousand yen (¥ 20,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be appropriated for this purpose

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out of the property belonging to the Municipal Council of the General Foreign Settlements at Chemulpo.

Done at Keijo, Korea, the 21st day of April, 1913.

### Japan's New Railway Concession in Manchuria

In Oct. 1913 China entered into agreement with Japan for the construction of four railway lines in Manchuria with funds to be supplied by Japan. These lines are are as follows :—

1. **Asupingchieh-Taonanfu Line**—(241 miles). The traffic from Asupingchieh to Chengchiatun is being carried on daily by over fifty carts. This fact alone will give an idea of the volume of goods and passenger traffic over this section. Farther west of Chengchiatun up to Taonanfu the work of reclaiming waste lands in the estates of several Mongolian princes such as Taerhhan, South Kuoerhlossu, Tushihtu, and Chasakutu, is in progress with enterprise and vigor rarely seen among Mongolians. The valley of the Taoerh River running through Taonan Prefecture is comparably fertile.

2. **Changchun-Taonanfu Line** (150 miles). This route passes through small marts like Pachiatzu, Fulungchuan, Chaglingtsu, and Chichingtzu, but it is expected to take six or seven working years before it will be placed on a paying basis.

3. **Taonanfu-Jehol Line**—(the exact distance not ascertainable). There are two routes leaning from Jehol to Eastern Mongolia, one running to Chenchiatun along the West Liao and the other reaching Taonanfu along the southern foot of the Hingan Ranges. The latter route traverses a far more fertile country than the former and is preferable as a railway route.

4. **Kaiyuan-Hailungcheng Line.**—(130 miles). The Eastern Hill District, through which the proposed line is to run is held as the richest granary of South Manchuria, containing such towns as Taolu, Takata, Tatuchuan, Shanghengtzu, etc.

The funds, chiefly to be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, are said to be ¥ 30,000,000 or 50,000,000 and subject to the following conditions :—(1) Interest, 5.3 %; (2) security, railways; (3) the term of redemption to be 50 years and the railways to be purchasable by the Chinese Government after the lapse of 30 years from the construction; (4) chief engineer and materials to be supplied by the creditor country; (5) managers to be appointed by the two countries. Concerning the immediate and prospective value of the lines Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Kwantung Government-General, is quoted to have remarked to this effect :—

The line that connects Asupingchieh with Taonanfu via Paokumen and Chengchiatun may prove fairly renumerative at once, as it passes through many distributing centres of commodities, and districts that are comparatively well cultivated and populous. The line going to Hailungcheng is also placed in a similarly advantageous condition. The prospect for the other two lines is not so favorable, and at least years must elapse after the construction before they can yield a sufficient return. To the west of where these four lines are to run lies the vast unexploited region of Mongolia, whose economic development will prove a good source of receipts both to passenger and freight traffic. The population whithin the limits of the four lines numbers between 20 and 30 millions but the region can easily support double this number. The farming as at present

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pursued is so rough that each family occupies on an average 25 to 35 acres.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

Précis of the speech delivered by Baron Makino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Imperial Diet, January 21st 1914. (The part referring to the Californian problem is omitted here, being covered by the official précis quoted elswhere.)

### Chinese Affairs

**Chinese loans.**—The financial group of Four Powers to supply a loan of £ 60,000,000 to the Chinese Republic having invited the capitalists of Japan and Russia to join, the Government advised our bankers to accept the invitation, and they did in Mar. 1912. They were instructed, in joining the group, to make special reservation with respect to Southern Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

**Second Chinese Disturbance.**—After the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, the leader of the Nationalist Party, in March 1913, the discord between Yuan Shih-kai's party and the Nationalist became accentuated and disorder threatened to spread once more through China; and the Imperial Government instructed on more than one occasion their Minister and Consuls-General concerned to warn the responsible persons on both sides not to resort to violent measures. However a collision between the two parties became inevitable, and in July, disturbances broke out on the shores of the Yangtse-kiang. Thereupon the Imperial Government sent instructions to those concerned, and especially ordered Consular officers to take strict measures against Japanese joining in the disturbances or supplying either party with war-funds or arms and ammunition. The disturbances came to an end shortly after the fall of Nanking early in September.

**Settlement of the Yenchow, Hankow, and Nanking Affairs.**—In the Yenchow and Hankow affairs, gross insult was offered to the Imperial army and the murder and plunder of Japanese subjects at the fall of Nanking were acts of greatest violence. On the 10th September, Japan opened negotiations with the Chinese Government, the main purpose of which was to maintain the dignity and prestige of the Imperial army, to indemnify the Japanese subjects for the losses which they had suffered, and to require the Chinese Government to inflict severe punishment upon responsible persons with a view to prevent the recurrence of such outrages in future. The Chinese Government acceded in general to our demands and subsequently carried them into effect.

**Recognition of the Chinese Republic.**—With regard to the recognition of the Chinese Republic, the Imperial Government proposed in February, 1913, to the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy that as far as the internal condition of China would permit, the Powers should, if possible, act in concert and give their recognition in the same form. All accepted the proposals in principle.

In the conferences of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking held on September 30th and October 2nd Minister Yamaza proposed that when the announcement of the President's election had been announced to the Legations the Ministers should immediately and simultaneously notify their recognition of the new Government by an identic note. The proposal received universal support, and the negotiations on the subject and the drafting of the identic note were entrusted to Minister Yamaza,

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As soon as Yuan Shi-kai was elected President on the 6th of October, Minister Yamaza preceded all the other Ministers in sending the notice of recognition.

## OFFICIAL PRÉCIS ON THE CALIFORNIAN PROBLEM

At Tokyo and Washington was published simultaneously on June 26th, 1914 the précis on the vexed problem. On the following day Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, addressed his party, the Doshikai, on the question. The substance of the speech quoted below may serve as an introduction to this complicated affair.

### Foreign Minister's Statement

"The Government of Japan and the United States had been conducting negotiations upon the Californian land problem since February last year, and you can form a general idea of the progress of those negotiations by the reports published by the Government yesterday. As regards the views hitherto upheld by the Japanese Government upon this problem I have never doubted their justice but on the side of the United States there are some circumstances in her internal conditions which do not allow them to approve of our views. It is a matter of sincere regret that this fact, added to the advent of the unfortunate racial question, should have contributed much to the difficulty of the problem.

"The documents published throw a fair light upon the steps taken by the former Cabinet, and I can sincerely appreciate that the former Cabinet had exerted its utmost endeavors toward this problem. But the method which it had been adopting since August last year in its negotiations with the United States, that is, the formation of a treaty, is a sort of temporary deviation from the main issue of the problem; and since we have arrived at the conclusion after careful study that this is not the way to accelerate the solution of the problem but is calculated to deter it, we have decided to relinquish this policy. As regards the publication of the documents in connection with the progress of this problem, it has not many parallels in diplomatic affairs in the past. The secrecy which has generally been observed in the past seems to have been prompted by the fear that it may arouse the heated public opinion and lead some people to indulge in indiscreet utterances, but I believe that the people would no longer commit any such indiscretion. I have deemed it advisable to let the people know as much as possible the real state of affairs, so that they may study the problem, and also advise the Government with their views. As regards the contents of the proposition itself which we have withdrawn, we do not publish it, partly out of deference for the wish of the United States Government and partly because it has no connection with the negotiation to be carried on in future. I hope there will be no misunderstanding about it.

"In short we have put an end to the negotiations so far conducted by the former Cabinet, and return to the state which was left off in August last year, and will try, what we believe to be our best, to effect the solution by a direct method. The problem, however, is one of supreme difficulty, and I myself have no brilliant method of solution just now. But as time solves all difficult problems, we must look largely to the same potential factor in solving this problem. Anyhow we will attend to this problem with all our heart and brain without haste and without detour."

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## RÉSUME OF CONTROVERSY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES ARISING OUT OF THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION

### *I.—Nature of the So-called Land Act*

In the State Legislature of California there has not been a session for more than ten years past in which one or more bills of anti-Japanese character has not been introduced. Owing, however, to the wise counsel and hearty cooperation on the part of the Government and people of both the United States and Japan, no such measures were actually enacted into law and nothing of a serious moment in that respect occurred until last year. Finally, in that year an anti-Japanese bill was passed in the form of a land law and the statute thus enacted has since become the subject of serious discussion between the Japanese and American Governments. In preparing a resume of the controversy, a brief explanation of the nature of the enactment in question will be first given.

Of the many bills introduced into the fortieth session of the Legislature, which assembled in January, 1913, those which had important relation to the Japanese people, were the bills to prohibit the ownership of land by Japanese subjects. Those projects were, under the rules, referred to the appropriate committees in both houses and in each house the committee reported a separate substitute bill. The main features of the Assembly's substitute bill were; (1) to prohibit the ownership of real property by aliens, provided that this Act shall not apply as long as the property now owned is so held by the present owners, their wives, children, etc; (2) aliens, hereafter acquiring real property, to be allowed to hold the same for one year only, and at the expiration of that period, to escheat to the State, unless the alien owner becomes or declares his intention to become a citizen; (3) no alien to be allowed to lease real property for a longer period than five years; (4) corporations of which a majority of the issued capital stock is owed by aliens who are ineligible to become citizens, to be considered as aliens.

The bill passed the Assembly on April 15th of last year. The Senate's substitute bill was in substance the same as that of the Assembly, except, that the proviso in Sec. (1) was suppressed, and the term of lease was limited to "three years" instead of "five years." On April 12, this substitute bill passed the second reading in the Senate, but later on, various amendments were proposed, and extended discussions ensued. Finally, a new draft, prepared by Mr. Webb, was adopted in both houses, as an amendment of the Senate substitute bill. This bill passed, by an overwhelming majority, the Senate on May 2, and the Assembly on May 3, and was signed by the Governor on May 19. The law thus became operative, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the State, on August 10, ninety days after the final adjournment of the Legislature.

The important features of the Act are as follows:

1. Aliens, who are eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States, may, equally with citizens, acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, devise and inherit real property and any interest therein.

2. Aliens, who are not eligible to citizenship may acquire, possess and transfer real property and any interest therein, to the extent prescribed by existing treaties between the United States and the country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects and not otherwise.

Corporations, a majority of whose members are aliens ineligible to

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citizenship, or a majority of whose stock is owned by such aliens, are treated the same as ineligible aliens.

3. Any real property and any interest therin, acquired in violation of the Act to escheat to the State.

4. Aliens and alien legal persons belonging to the class mentioned in Sec. 3 are permitted to lease land for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

Since the existing laws of the United States are without any explicit provision as to the eligibility of Japanese to citizenship, and since the Japanese American Treaty contains no express stipulation regarding the right of land-ownership of Japanese in the United States, the new enactment would in effect work an invidious discrimination against subjects of His Imperial Majesty. It is true, that under the law, Japanese are granted the right to lease agricultural lands for a short term—a right which is not expressly secured by the Treaty, but they are denied the right to acquire, possess and inherit land, whereas that right is freely granted to other aliens. In the original Assembly's substitute bill, all aliens were placed, as long as they did not declare the intention to become citizens, on the same footing as the Japanese in the matter of real property ownership, and especially, as regards the right to lease real property, no distinction whatever was made between Japanese and other aliens. The law as it passed, however, took advantage of Japanese being treated as "ineligible to citizenship" and under such soft and innocent words as "aliens other than those ineligible to citizenship" effected even more marked discrimination against Japanese then was intended in the various original bills. It is this unjust, unfair and invidiously discriminatory phase of the Law which forms the main issue between Japan and the United States.

### *II.—The Way in Which the Law was enacted and the Steps taken by the Imperial Government before the Enactment*

Upon the opening of the last session of the State Legislature of California, the Imperial Government made to Mr. Taft, the President, and to Mr. Knox, then the Secretary of State, an earnest requst that, in order to prevent the enactment of anti-Japanese laws, appropriate and effective measures might be taken by the Federal Government, as had been done in similar circumstances on previous occasions. This they gladly complied with. As, however, it was near the close of his administration, Mr. Taft could not do much before he was relieved by Mr. Wilson. In view of the situation which prevailed in the State of California at that time, the Imperial Government thought it wise to call the special attention of the matter and instructed Ambassador Chinda to approach the new President for that purpose. Mr. Wilson received Ambassador Chinda, on March 5, the second day of the new Administration. Under instructions of his Government, Viscount Chinda stated to the President, on the occasion, that the Imperial Government were deeply pained to find, in spite of Japan's constant friendly attitude towards the United States, various bills of an anti-Japanese nature pending in the Legislatures of Pacific Coast States, particularly in that of California, and that, should any of these bills become law, the effect would be very serious, and the Ambassador expressed an earnest hope that the new Executive would, in the interest of the friendly relations of the two countries, exhaust his best endeavors to check the threatened hostile legislation. The President thanked the Ambassador for the representation thus made, and assured him that,

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although the Central Government could not, under the institution of the United States, interfere with the rights reserved to the States of the Union he would not hesitate to do all in his power to meet the wishes of the Imperial Government. On March 13, the same assurance was given to the Ambassador by Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State.

Meantime, in California our Consul was doing all that he could properly do in the circumstances. Besides, the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company, which has energetically opposed the enactment of hostile measures, did not hesitate to use every legitimate means in their power, to prevent the antagonistic measures in question from being carried out. In addition, a number of chambers of commerce and other influential bodies passed resolutions condeming such anti-Japanese legislation, and similar views were also expressed in no small number of newspapers.

In the first part of the session, the fate of the bill remained in doubt, but in the latter half of the session the activities of the anti-Japanese members in the Legislature increased, and the situation became serious.

Thereupon Ambassador Chinda, under instructions from the Imperial Government, had an interview first with the Secretary of State on April 12, and then the President on April 15. On both occasions, the Ambassador, after dwelling upon the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States, explained how very sincere the Imperial Government had always been in their desire to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries, and as illustrative of the sentiments of good accord and good neighborhood, he pointed out such instances as the voluntary restriction of emigration of Japanese to the United States, as well as their prompt acceptance of the invitatation to participate in the San Francisco Fair and the like. The Ambassador then stated that the number of the Japanese and their activities in California were greatly exaggerated by the public, and he declared that the acreage of the land owned by them was too small to justify any apprehension or uneasiness on the part of the people of California, and in these circumstances, the Imperial Government could not, he said, understand why the lawful rights of Japanese must be curtailed or abridged by such unjust and extraordinary enactments, and he added that such discrimination was likely to bring deplorable consequences to the relations of friendship as well as to the commericial intercourse between Japan and the United States, and that for the sake of the honor and dignity of the country, if for no other reason, the Imperial Government could not remain indifferent to such unfair treatment of their people. The Ambassador then asked the President and the Secretary of State that greater efforts be made by the Federal Government to prevent the passage of the measure in question.

To this, both the President and the Secretary of State, responded that they fully appreciated the wish of the Japanese Government, and they took particular pains in explaining that the power to grant land ownership rested entirely with the Authorities of the State; and they added that the exceptional circumstance that the Federal Administration and the State authorities of California happened to belong to different political parties, made the situation all the more difficult to deal with. Both officers further assured the Ambassador that the representations made by him would be given most sympathetic consideration, and the best efforts of the United States Government made with a view to bring about an amicable settlement of the question, and they asked him to bring this

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attitude on their part to the notice of his Government, so that it might be thoroughly understood by them.

On April 18, the President caused the Secretary of State to send a telegram to the Governor of California, advising him that while the President was not in the least inclined to disregard the independence of the legislative power of the State of California, he was anxious that no attempt should be made, having in view the good relations with a friendly Oriental Power, to use the formula of eligibility to citizenship for the purpose of drawing a distinction between aliens in the matter of the enjoyment of rights. More telegrams followed this, from the President on April 22 and May 1, and from the Secretary of State on May 11, to the Governor who, in response to these messages, explained his position. Meanwhile, Viscount Chinda had several interviews with the Secretary of State and endeavored to cause the contention of the Imperial Government to be fully appreciated by the United States Government. He repeatedly explained that the bill then pending was evidently aimed at the exclusion of Japanese people and was, consequently, in disregard of the letter and spirit of the Treaty, and he urged that no matter what the wording of the Act might be, any law, which would in effect be discriminatory and therefore offensive to Japanese, ought not, in good neighborhood, to be enacted.

Unfortunately, the State Legislature took no heed of the advice given by the Federal Government and consequently the situation became still more grave. The President then saw the necessity of direct consultation with the authorties of the State in the matter and sent, with the consent of the Governor and the Legislature, the Secretary of State to California. Mr. Bryan reached the State capital on April 28 and appeared in the joint sessions of the two houses of the Legislature in order to explain personally the request of the Federal Government. The Secretary made various suggestions and tried his best to make the terms of the bill less objectionable. But the Governor and the members of the Legislature who supported him, remained unmoved by what the Secretary said, strictly adhering to the principle that the rights of the State must not be interfered with, and the Webb bill, which is so marked in its anti-Japanese features, at last passed the Legislature.

### *III.—Protest of the Imperial Government and Answer of the United States Government*

Now that the bill had become law, and no room left for remonstrance, the Imperial Government had no other recourse except to lodge with the United States Government a formal protest against the measure. They accordingly instructed their Ambassador in Washington to hand to the Secretary of State, on May 10, their first formal note of protest, full text of which is given in Annex No. 2. The note pointed out, with particular emphasis, that the Act in question was not only essentially unfair and discriminatory, but was inconsistent with the treaty provisions and was also opposed to the spirit and fundamental principles of amity and good understanding, upon which the conventional relations of the two countries depended. Then again, it was specifically argued that the enactment in question was unjust and contrary to the treaty provisions, not only in depriving Japanese of the right to transmit to their legal heirs their already lawfully acquired landed property, but in several other respects. In conclusion the hope was expressed that, in view of the sympathetic and

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accommodating disposition with which the American Administration had always befriended the Japanese Government, the present difficulties would be set at rest in a manner worthy of the historic relations of cordial friendship betwen the two neighboring nations.

On May 11, the Secretary of State sent, by order of the President, a telegram to the Governor of California, in which, apprising the latter of the receipt of a protest from the Japanese Government, he said that President was fully alive to the importance of removing the root of discord between American citizens and subjects of an Oriental nation residing in the country, but that he was impelled by a sense of duty to express the hope that the Governor would see fit to allow time for diplomatic effort to discover and correct any evils that might exist in connection with the landownership by aliens. This effort on the part of the President to induce the Governor to reconsider the matter and to refrain from signing the bill was without avail. The Governor telegraphed back to the President on May 14, pointing out the necessity which called for the legislation in question, and expressed the belief that in enacting the measure the people of California had violated no treaty rights. He thus made it known that he was determined to approve the bill. The Governor signed the Act on the 19th. Upon receipt of the news that the bill had become law, the Secretary of State handed to Ambassador Chinda a reply to the protest of the Japanese Government, full text of which is given in Annex No. 3. It began by stating that the United States Government regretted that, the Japanese Government should regard the legislation in question as an indication of unfriendliness towards their people and that the President and the Secretary of State had very earnestly attempted to induce to legislative authorities of California to reconsider the matter. Then the reply endeavored to explain that the enactment was without any political significance, but was solely the result of particular economic conditions existing in California. It was further pointed out, in response to the Japanese contention, that the declared intention of the law was to respect and preserve all rights under existing treaties, and that in case of failure to accomplish that intent, the aggrieved Japanese would have the right to resort to the federal courts for the enforcement of their rights. It was added, in conclusion, that the economic policy of a single state with regard to a single kind of property, could not turn aside the strong and abiding currents of generous and profitable intercourse and understanding between the two nations.

No doubt it was because the United States Government appreciated the position of the Japanese Government and realized the serious international complications resulting from the conduct of the State of California, that they attempted to prevent, by some means, the passage of the bill while it was still under consideration in the California Legislature, and went at last even so far as to send the Secretary of State to California to accomplish that end. In view of this and also of what had passed between Ambassador Chinda and Secretary Bryan in their several interviews on the subject, it was considered but natural that the United States Government, which, could not prevent the enactment of an unjust law, should now take some appropriate steps to nullify the measure. As above-stated, however, the reply of the United States Government while avoiding the maintenance of the issue that the Act in question was not in disregard of existing treaty rights, not only showed no disposition to test the validi-

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ty of the enactment in the court but failed to offer any solution whatever of the problem.

Believing, as they did, that the Act in question was in violation of treaty provisions, and, therefore, that the duty of remedying the wrong rested with the United States Government, the Imperial Government could not possibly be satisfied with such a reply. Accordingly on June 4, they instructed their Ambassador in Washington to address to the Secretary of State the second note of protest, setting forth in fuller detail, the points which they believed to be in contravention of the existing treaty provisions. The Secretary of State, in receiving the note reiterated the assurance that careful consideration would be given to the matter and that the enactmant was not a culmination of racial prejudice, but an outcome of purely economical questions.

On the following day, Viscount Chinda had audience with the President and presented a memorandum in which the views of the Imperial Government on the general relations between Japan and United States were frankly set forth, in the hope that this exposition might help to solve the difficulty. The memorandum, full text of which is given in Annex 5, stated in substance that as Japan and the United States were geographically destined to be permanent neighbors, the people of the two countries were inevitably in a position to be brought in future, economically and socially, into closer contact with each other and that, as it would contribute to the mutual happiness of the two nations to perfect the relationship of good neighborhood by a policy of reciprocal conciliation and cooperation, each nation, aspiring to be fair and just, should not commit any acts which might hurt the dignity or injure the feelings of the other. The President, who listened to the reading of the memorandum declared that he was fully alive to the importance of maintaining the good relations between the two nations and explained at length, as did also the Secretary of State, that the enactment in question was purely based on economical considerations and was not the outcome of racial prejudice. He also added that if on further study, the law should be found to be in conflict with treaty provision the administration would be prepared to seek a judicial remedies and that, even in case a suit should not be instituted, means would be sought to compensate Japanese for any loss which they might have actually sustained.

In the meantime, the Imperial Government as the result of their further study of the provisions of the Land Act which were inconsistent with Treaty provisions, prepared an Aide Memoire as is given in Annex No. 6. This, Ambassador Chinda presented to the United States Government on July 3 as supplement to his second note of protest above referred to.

On July 16, the Secretary of State handed to Ambassador Chinda the reply of the United States Government (Annex Nos. 7 & 8) to the second note of the Imperial Government and the supplementary Aide Memoire. It was a very long one, and after giving in detail counter arguments on the points raised in our protests, three suggestions were given as a remedy in the case; (1) in case the aggrieved Japanese should bring suit in the United States Court, the American Government would stand ready at all timas to use their good offices to secure prompt and efficacious determination. (2) the United States Government would stand ready to compensate Japanese for any loss which they might show to have

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actually sustained on account of the statute or (3) to purchase from them their lands at their full market value, prior to enactment of the statute.

The attitude of the United States Government on the question, as had been evinced in this correspondence, was far from being satisfactory to the Imperial Government, and therefore, they prepared their third note of protest which Ambassador Chinda handed to the Secretary of State on August 26 last (Annex No. 9). In this note the Imperial Government pointed out that the Act in question established a discrimination of a most marked and invidious character against Japan by depriving Japanese of the right of land ownership, while freely continuing the same right, not only in favor of the citizens of all the other Powers with which the United States maintains reciprocal treaty relations, but in favor of many non-treaty aliens, and that whatever causes might have been responsible for the measure, it could not be denied that, in its final manifestation, it was clearly indicative of racial prejudice, nor could any justification for the Act be found in the simple assertion that the legislation was the outcome of economic conditions, and it was, moreover, pointed out that the question of immigration, which the Secretary of States referred to in his last note, had nothing whatever to do with the present controversy, as that question was satisfactorily adjusted between the two Governments a few years ago, and that the present controversy related exclusively to the question of the treatment of the Japanese subjects who are lawfully in the United States or may hereafter lawfully become residents therein.

IV.—Negotiation for the Conclusion of a New Convention

The correspondence as reviewed in the foregoing pages show that the United States Government are not disposed to take issue whether the Act in question is in conflict with the existing treaty provisions or not. Nor are they ready to go beyond suggesting a few trivial remedies in the case. It appeared to the Imperial Government that a fundamental solution of the question could, in these circumstances, only be found in the conclusion of a new supplementary convention designed to cure the exisiting treaty. After careful study they decided to make a proposition along these lines and instructed Ambassador Chinda in August last to propose to the United States Government conclusion of such a convention, draft of which was tentatively submitted by the Ambassador to the Secretary of State. Prolonged negotiations followed and finally the United States Government proposed an amendment to the Japanese draft which would in effect make the project foreign to the controversy which alone had given rise to it. Therefore, after nature deliberation the present Ministry reluctantly decided to withdraw the proposal and sent to Ambassador Chinda on the 9th instant the following telegraphic instruction, copy of which he left with the Secretary of State on the 10th.

Baron Kato to Viscount Chinda

Department of Foreign Affairs.

June 9, 1914.

Among the more important pending questions that confronted me when I assumed charge of this department was the issue resulting from the enactment last year of the Legislature of California respecting alien property ownership. The measure, as you are aware, undertook, in effect, to draw a distinction in the matter of such ownership between aliens belonging to different races. The avowed purpose of the law was, on the one hand, to annul the then exisiting right of ownership so far as

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Japanese subjects were concerned, and, on the other, to continue the right in favor of aliens of the white and black race.

I have given the subject my most serious consideration and am consequently well satisfied that the enactment in question, is not only in disregard of the letter and spirit of the existing treaty between Japan and the United States, but is essentially unfair and invidiously discriminatory against my countrymen, and inconsistent, as well, with the sentiments of amity and good neighborhood which have always presided over the relations between the two countries; nor can I escape the conviction that said enactment, which was intended to have international effort (? effect) is also in excess of the authority of the State of California, for the reason that the separate States of the United States are, internationally speaking, wholly unknown and entirely without responsibility. In any case, the Imperial Government are confident that the action complained of stands without historical parallel, and they are happy to believe that the legislation in question forms no part of the general policy of the Federal Government but is the outcome of unfortunate local conditions.

I, therefore, fully concur in the views which you, in pursuance of instructions from my predecessor, presented to the Honorable Secretary of State on the subject. I also cordially appreciate the motives which, in the interest of international conciliation and good will, induced Baron Makino to give favorable consideration to the idea of concluding a convention regarding the matter. But the project, as it stands at the present time, instead of composing existing misunderstandings, would, I fear, tend to create new difficulties.

Accordingly, you are instructed to inform Mr. Bryan that the Imperial Government are disinclined to continue the negotiations looking to the conclusion of a convention, on the lines of the project which has been under discussion, but that they prefer to recur to the correspondence which was interrupted by the ineffective negotiations and that they will now look for an answer to the Note which you handed to Mr. Bryan on the 26th August last, hoping that in a renewal of the study of the case, a fundamental solution of the question at issue may happily be found.

The negotiations looking to an adjustment of the matter in dispute by means of a convention, having failed, the advantage of still withholding from the public the correspondence that has passed between the two Governments on the subject, is no longer apparent. You are, consequently, also instructed to announce to the Secretary of State that the Imperial Government desire to make public the correspondence in question, believing that fuller and more accurate information regarding the matter will contribute to the final settlement of the controversy.

You are authorized, in carrying out the instructions, to hand a copy of this Note to Mr. Bryan.

### Mr Bryan's Reply on Californian Question

Department of State
Washington

July 16, 1913.

Excellency:

I have had the honor to receive and carefully to consider the note which Your Excellency was so good as to address to me under date of the

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4th instant on the subject of the recent act of the legislature of California relating to the tenure of lands by aliens in that State.

I am pained to learn that the Imperial Government, after reading the contents of my note of the 19th of May, in reply to their protest, continue to be of opinion that the act in question is not only unfair but "internationally discriminatory;" that it is "contrary to the letter and spirit" of the treaty between the two countries; and that it is at variance with "the accepted principles of just and equal treatment upon which good relations between friendly nations must, in the final analysis, so largely depend."

In my note of the 19th of May I did not omit to point out that the California statute, far from being indicative of any national discriminatory policy, was not even to be regarded as an expression of political or racial antagonism but was rather to be considered as the emanation of economic conditions, which were in this instance of a local character. I cannot help feeling that in the representations submitted by Your Excellency the supposition of racial discrimination occupied a position of prominence which it does not deserve and which is not justified by the facts. I am quite prepared so admit that all differences between human beings—differences in appearance, differences in speech, differences in opinion, differences in nationality, and differences in race—may provoke a certain antagonism; but none of these differences is likely to produce serious results, unless it becomes associated with an interest of a contentious nature, such as that of the struggle for existence. In this economic contest, the division no doubt may often take place on racial lines, but it does so not because of racial antagonism, but because of the circumstance that the traditions and habits of different races have developed or diminished competitive efficiency. The contest is economic; the racial difference is a mere mark or incident of the economic struggle.

All nations recognize this fact; and it is for this reason that each nation is permitted to determine who shall and who shall not be permitted to settle in its dominions and become a part of the body politic, to the end that it may preserve internal peace and avoid the contentions which are so likely to disturb the harmony of international relations.

That the Imperial Government of Japan accept and act upon these principles precise proof is not wanting.

By the Imperial Ordinance No. 352 of 1899, which is understood to be still in force, it is provided:

"Article 1. Foreigners, even those who either by virtue of treaty or or custom have not freedom of residence, may hereafter reside, remove, carry on trade and do other acts outside the former settlements and mixed residence districts. Provided that in the case of laborers they cannot reside or carry on their business outside the former settlements or mixed residential districts unless under the special permission of administrative authorities.

"The classes of such laborers (referred to in the preceding paragraph) and details for the operation of this Ordinance shall be determined by the Minister for Home Affairs."

The Department is advised that this Ordinance was promulgated in order to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers, who were attracted to Japan by the rise of wages which began in that country after the war with China and has continued ever since. As a result of this rise in wages

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conditions grew up not unlike those which have existed at certain places in the United States, the objection made in Japan to Chinese laborers being that they worked for lower wages than the natives. In the summer of 1907, as the Department is advised, two groups of Chinese laborers were excluded from Japan under the application of the Ordinance above mentioned, one of the excluded groups being composed of coolies, the other of skilled artisans such as mechanics. The Department is not advised that the Ordinance has been or is enforced as against laborers other than Chinese. The Department is, however, far from imputing to the Imperial Government in its enforcement of the Ordinance of design to make a racial discrimination. On the contrary, the Department assume that the question with which the Imperial Government were seeking to deal was in its essence economic and racial only incidentally, and that this would continue to be the case even if the Ordinance, although it was no doubt originally designed to excluded Chinese laborers, should be applied to laborers of another race.

In certain statements in Your Excellency's note, to which I have heretofore adverted, I am obliged to think that due weight has not been given to the provisions of the treaties between the two countries. Your Excellency is so good as to say that, "looking at the terms of the treaty between our two countries," the Imperial Government are convinced that the California statute "is contrary to the letter and spirit of that compact," and that the they also believe that the statue is "at variance with the accepted principles of just and equal treatment."

In these passages two questions apparently distinct and possibly inconsistent are introduced together; for, while it is readily conceivable that a question of treaty right and a question of fair and equal treatment may coexist, yet, if the matter under consideration has by the contracting parties been made the subject of an express adjustment and agreement, it is hardly open to either party thereafter to say that the reciprocal measure of treatment which they have voluntarily concurred in establishing not just and equal.

The treaty to which Your Excellency's note refers is that which was signed at Washington on February 21, 1911, by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, representing the United States, and by Baron Uchida, your immediate predecessor, representing the Imperial Government.

This treaty was based upon a draft presented by the Imperial Government. In Article I of this draft there is found the following clause:

"3. They (the citizens or subjects of the contracting parties) shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other lawful purposes."

It will be observed that in this clause, which was intended to deal with the subject of real property, there is no reference to the ownership of land. The reason of this omission is understood to be that the Imperial Government desired to avoid treaty engagements concerning the ownership of land by foreigners and to regulate the matter wholly by domestic legislation.

In the treaty as signed the rights of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties with reference to real property were specifically dealt with (Art. 1) in the stipulation that they should have liberty "to own or

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lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops," and "to lease land for residential and commercial purposes." It thus appears that the reciprocal right to lease land was confined to "residential and commercial purposes," and that the phrases "industrial" and "other lawful purposes," which would have included the leasing of agricultural lands, were omitted.

The question of the ownership of land was, in pursuance of the desire of the Japanese Government, dealt with by an exchange of notes in which it was acknowledged and agreed that this question should be regulated in each country by the local law and that the law applicable in the United States in this regard was that of the respective States. This clearly appears from the note of Baron Uchida to Mr. Knox of February 12, 1911, in which, in reply to an inquiry of the latter on the subject Baron Uchida said:

"In return for the rights of land ownership which are granted Japanese by the laws of the various states of the United States (of which, I may observe, there are now about thirty) the Imperial Government will by liberal interpretation of the law be prepared to grant land ownership to *American citizens from all the States, reserving for the future, however, the right of maintaining the condition of reciprocity with respect to the separate States.*"

In quoting the foregoing passage I have italicized the last clause for the purpose of calling special attention to the fact that the contracting parties distinctly understood that, in conformity with the express declaration of the Imperial Japanese Ambassador, the right was reserved to maintain as to land ownership the condition of reciprocity in the sense that citizens of the United States, coming from States in which Japanese might not be permitted to own land, were to be excluded from the reciprocal privilege in Japan.

From what has been pointed out appears to result, first, that the California statute, in extending to aliens not eligible to citizenship of the United States the right to lease lands in that State for agricultural purpose for a term not exceeding three years, may be held to go beyond the measure of privilege established in the treaty, which does not grant to lease agricultural lands at all; and secondly, that, so far as the statue may abridge the right of such aliens to own lands within the States, the right has been reserved by the Imperial Government to act upon the principle of exact reciprocity with respect to citizens of the individual State. In a word, the measure of privilege and the measure of satisfaction for its denial were prefectly understood and accepted.

In connection with the question of land ownership Your Excellency refers to the subject of naturalization in the United States; and in this relation I observe Your Excellency's statement that "Japanese subjects are, as a nation, apparently denied the right to acquire American nationality." Your Excellency further declares that the provisions of law, under which it is held that Japanese are not eligible to American citizenship," are mortifying to the Government and people of Japan, since the racial distinction inferable from those provisions is hurtful to their just national susceptibilities." Your Excellency very properly acknowledged the fact that the question of naturalisation "is a problem of national and not international concern."

I gladly assume that Your Excellency, in saying that Japanese subjects are "as a nation" denied the right to acquire American

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nationality, has not intended to convey the impression that the naturalization laws of the United States make any distinction that may be specifically considered as national either in terms or in effect. Nor would it appear, if the legal provisions in question were historically examined, that the Government and people of Japan have any ground to feel that any discrimination against them as intended. But as the fact is acknowledged in Your Excellency's note that the question of naturalization "is a polititical problem of national and not international concern," I infer that Your Excellency is not instructed to press the matter, and I will forbear to enter into a more extended discussion of it on the present occasion.

In the note of Your Excellency an apprehension is expressed that, in spite of the fact that the California statute purports to assure to aliens the right to hold real property in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes specified in any treaty the terms of the law may be found to abridge not only rights of property falling within the terms of the existing treaty but also rights of property acquired in conformity with law theretofore. This Department, however, does not doubt that full protection will be extended by the courts to all vested rights of property. And I desire to add that if a case should ever be disclosed in which it was maintained by the Imperial Government that the existing property rights of one of its subjects had been impaired by the statute, this Government would stand ready to compensate him for any loss which he might be shown to have sustained, or even, in order to avoid any possible allegation of injury, to purchase from him his lands at their full market value prior to the enactment of the statute.

In conclusion, I have the honour to assure Your Excellency that the subjects of His Imperial Majesty will, as stated in my previous notes, find in the courts of the United States, in the manner provided by the Constitution of the United States, full protection for all their legal rights; and I desire further to assure you that this Government will through its proper officials stand ready at all times to use its good offices to secure the prompt and efficacious determination of such suits. In this manner our Government will cooperate for the preservation of the traditional friendship and mutual consideration which have ever characterized the relations of amity and good will that have prevailed between the Governments and peoples of the two countries.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

## THE LEAGUE FOR THE CHINESE QUESTIONS

There had existed many societies pretending to have for their object the study of the Chinese questions; and all these small groups numbering thirteen in all were united into a league on the 27th of July 1913. The direct cause which led to this unification has no doubt the outbreak of the serious revolution in China. The inaugural meeting of the league which was held in Tokyo was attended by 350 members. On the occasion a resolution was passed which read:—"That in view of the present situation in China and the position of Mongolia and Tibet, we demand the active foreign policy of our Empire for the maintenance of the peace in the Far East and for the fulfilment of our responsibility to support China. As the above resolution suggests, the league was full of the Jingoistic idea. It held meetings and organised demonstrations, denouncing the inactivity

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of the Government and appealing to the popular enthusiasm. The principal leaders of the League were Messrs. Tomoya Ito (M. P.), Masaki Nakanishi, and Ryohei Uchida. The Nanking incident gave an impetus to the agitation. A demonstration was held in Hibiya Park on the 7th of September. A resolution was then passed to the effect that some important places in Eastern Mongolia and South Manchuria should be occupied and that the troops should be sent to the principal places along the Yangtze. Many meetings were held in those days, and inflammatory speeches were given unsparingly. The assassination of Mr. Moritaro Abe, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Office, by two students, was perhaps one of the effects made by the agitation upon the popular mind. When the naval scandal began to be exposed, the league seized upon the opportunity to attack the Yamamoto Cabinet—of course, there was no connection between the scandal and the Chinese questions. Meeting was held on the 22nd of January 1914, when nothing but the naval bribery question was talked. Indeed, the league which was started in connection with the Chinese questions was now turned into a campaign against the Government. On the 10th of February, a resolution was passed urging the House of Representatives to introduce a vote of censure of the Government. On the other hand, a petition was presented to the Throne, condemning the Yamamoto Ministry. Curiously enough, the fall of the Yamamoto Cabinet put an end to the movement.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

### FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

#### A. EMBASSIES

**Austria-Hungary** (*7, Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 3108.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... | Baron Ladislas Müller de Szentgyörgy. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Maurice Srent-Ivany de Lipto-Szent-Ivan. |
| Secretary Interpreter ... | Capt. Courade Winternitz. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | Baron Eugène Hanenschield-Baner de Prezerab. |
| Military and Naval Attaché. | Lieut-Col. Putz. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... | François Hanny. |

**France** (*1, Iida-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 291.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... | Eugène Louis Georges Regnault. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Roger Clausse (absent.) |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Gaston Mangras. |
| Vice-Consul, 1st Interpreter, ... ... ... ... ... | René André. (absent.) |
| Vice-Consul, Interpreter-Chancery ... ... ... ... | Edure Gallois. |
| Vice-Consul, 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois. |
| 3rd Interpreter ... ... ... | Georges Bonmarchand. |
| Student-Interpreter ... ... | M. Daugy. (absent.) |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Lt.-Col. Le Rond. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Lt. Vaisseau R. Brylinski. |
| Consul, Commercial Attaché | Fernand Pila. (absent.) |

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**Germany** (*14, Nagata-cho Ichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1658 and 902.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... | Count von Rex. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Dr. Rhomberg. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Baron Wilhelm von Schoen. |
| Secretary-Interpreter ... | Dr. Specka. (absent.) |
| 2nd Secretary-Interpreter | Dr. Mechlenburg. |
| Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Buttmann. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Kurt Sell. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Walther Rollhausen. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Kold. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Beyer. (absent.) |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Lt. Vassean Wolfram von Knorr. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Capt. Falkenbausen. |
| Doctor ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. Ohse. |
| Aulic Councillor, Chief of the Chancery ... ... ... | Köpke. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... | Schultze. |

**Great Britain** (*1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 59.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... | Sir William Conyngham Greene. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Henry Hamond Dawson Beaumont. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Lord Kilmarnock. (absent.) |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Count Charles Henry Bentinck. |
| 2nd Sec. and Japanese Sec. | E. M. Hobart-Hampden. (absent.) |
| Acting Japanese Sec ... ... | H. G. Parlett. |
| Honorary Attaché ... ... | Capt. A. A. McNeight. |
| " " ... ... | Capt. A. Irvine-Fortescue. |
| " " ... ... | Capt. J. G. Lecky. |
| " " ... ... | Capt. E. A. H. Janies. |
| " " ... ... | Capt. Ashworth C. Buth. |
| " " ... ... | Wakefield Bowle-Evans. |
| " " ... ... | Lt. J. W. Marsden. |
| " " ... ... | Lt. H. J. Simson. |
| " " ... ... | Lt. F. G. Carter. |
| Student Interpreter ... ... | H. Wrenacre. (absent.) |
| " " ... ... | A. R. Ovens. (absent.) |
| " " ... ... | V. L. P. Fowke. |
| " " ... ... | E. H. de Bunsen. |
| " " ... ... | W. J. Davies. |
| " " ... ... | F. Gwatkin. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Capt. Hubert Brand. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Maj. Art. E. F. Calthrop. |
| Commercial Attaché ... ... | E. F. Crowe. |
| Doctor ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. R. J. Wilkinson. |
| Honorary Chaplain ... ... | Rev. L. R. Cholmondeley. |

**Italy** (*4, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 2385.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... | Marquis Guiccioli. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Chevalier Marchetti Ferrante. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Alessandro Mariani. (absent.) |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... | Chevalier Alphonse Gasco. (absent.) |
| 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... | Alfredo de Prospero. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Military Attaché ... ... | Lt.-Col. Cesare Allievi. |
| Commercial Attaché... ... | Chev. C. Cavazzani. |

**Russia** (*1, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 472 & 473.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador... ... ... ... | Nicolas Malewsky-Malewitch. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Shékine |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Prince L. Ouroussow. |
| Secretary-Interpreter ... | Paul Vaskévitch. |
| Attaché... ... ... ... ... | Nicolas Oursati. |
| Language Student ... ... | Vitali Skorodoumow. (absent.) |
| „ „ ... ... | Henri Zaniewsky. (absent.) |
| „ „ ... ... | Erle R. Dickover. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Major-Gen. Samoyloff. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Capt. A. Voskressensky. |
| Assistant Military Attaché | Lt.-Col. Morel. |
| Commercial Attaché... ... | Sunnerberg. (no arrival.) |
| Chaplain ... ... ... ... | Rev. Pierre Boulgakoff. |

**United States of America** (*1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 144.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador... ... ... ... | George Wilkins Guthrie. |
| Japanese Secretary ... ... | Charles J. Arnell. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Henry Coleman May. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Frank Dundore Arnold. |
| Assistant Japanese Secretary ... ... ... ... ... | John Kenneth Caldwell. |
| Attaché... ... ... ... ... | Capt. George M. Brooke. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Ralph B. Keyster. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Louis L. Pendleton. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Allan F. Mclean. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Lt. Karl F. Baldwin. |
| Student-Interpreter ... ... | Henry B. Hitchcock. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Eugene H. Dooman. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Col. James A. Irous. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Capt. Corvette Lyman Atkinson Cotten. |
| Chief of the Chancery ... | Henry F. Hawley. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Franz J. Feinler. |

## B. LEGATIONS

**Argentine** (*Imperial Hotel, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 201-3.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Charge d'Affair ... ... ... | Francisco Ortiz. |

**Belgium** (*3, Sannen-cho, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Count Georges della Faille de Leverghem. (absent.) |
| 1st Secretary, Chargé d'Affairs ... ... ... ... | Lemairs de Warzél d'Hermalle. |

**Brazil** (6, *Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1431.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Secretary, Charge d'Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | José Francisco de Barros Pimentel. |
| Naval Attaché... ... ... ... | Capt. Corvette Courado Heck. |

**Chili** (*15, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 1900.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Don Francisco J. Herboso. |
| 2nd Secretary... ... ... ... | Arturo Cabrera. |

**China** (*2, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 791-3.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Lan Tsung-Yü. |
| 2nd Secretary... ... ... ... | Sun Jun-Yü. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Chilien Tsur. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | Kwo Tsu-Chee. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Ling Kun-Ziang. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... | Wong Ying-Kee. |

**Denmark** (*Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Count P. Ahlefeld Laurvig. |

**Netherlands** (*3, Sakae-cho Shiba-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 131.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Baron D. van Osbeck. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Léon van de Polder. |
| Assistant Interpreter ... ... | R. E. Peelen. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... | Com. J. C. Pabst. |

**Mexico** (*21, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Luis G. Pardo. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Efrán Reballedo. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | Santiago T. Belden. (absent.) |
| Student-Interpreter ... ... | Rafael Ruesga. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Francisco F. Arce. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... | Major-Gen. Manuel M. Velasquez. (absent.) |

**Norway** (*8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 2690.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister charge d'affair ... | B. d'Anker. |

**Portugal** (*143, Harajiku, Aoyama*; Tel. Shimbashi, 3067.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Henrigue O. Connor Martins. (absent.) |
| 2nd Secretary, Charge d'Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | José Jorge Rodrigues dos Santos. |

**Siam** (*2, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 185.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Phya Chamnong Dithakar. (absent.) |
| 2nd Secretary, Charge d'Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | Luang Basa Parivater. |

**Spain** (*2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 444.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri. |
| 3rd Secretary, act. 1st Sec. ... | Don Diegs del Alcazar, Count de Villamediana. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... | Com. E. Herrera de la Rosa. |

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**Sweden** (*24, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku*; Tel. Kyobashi, 589)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Baron Carl Evart Akerhielm. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Com. Axel Ggorg Norinder. (absent.) |
| Commercial Attaché... ... | E. G. Sahlin. (absent.) |
| Act. Attaché ... ... ... | Oscar Falkman. (absent.) |

**Switzerland** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabuku*; Tel. Shiba, 986.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Ferdinand Salis. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Maxime de Stowtz. |

## C. CONSULATES IN JAPAN

### Argentine

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | S. Fioravantic Chimenz (Vice-Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Don Emilio A. Herreray de la Rosa (Vice-Con.) |

### Austria-Hungary

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Bela Szentirmay de Darvasto (Con-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Egonem Crevatin (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | R. G. E. Forster (Act.-Con.) |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | E. L. S. Gordon (Act.-Con.) |
| Shimonoseki ... ... ... | H. A. F. Horne (Act.-Con.) |
| Tansui & Daitotei ... ... | Thomas Harrington (Act.-Con.) |

### Belgium

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Ch. Bastin (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | A. Moulaert Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | P. J. Buckland (Con.) |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | C. Favre-Brandt (Act.-Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | J. Bribosia (Con.-Gen.) |

### Brazil

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Dr. J. B. N. Gonzaga Filho (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | F. Popert (Vice-Con.) |

### Chili

| | |
|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | R. J. Kirby (Con.) |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Carlos Muñoz Hurtado (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | M. Vendrell (Consul.) |

### China

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Wong Shao Shan (Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Shu Shan Ching (Con.) |
| Chinnampo... ... ... ... | Chang Kuo Wai (Con.) |
| New Wiju ... ... ... ... | Wang Kuchun. |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Shu Tung Fan (Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | Foo Sze-ying (Con.-Gen.) |

### Denmark

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | S. Warming (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | A. H. Hansen. (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | P. J. Buckland (Con.) |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | S. Warnning (Act.-Con.) |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... | W. M. Royds (Consular-Agent.) |

**France**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Henry Moët (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Maurice Charpentcier (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | A. de Wywodzeff (Con. in charge.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | A. Guerin (Con.) |
| Tansui & Daitotei ... ... | Thomas Harrington (Act.-Con.) |

**Germany**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | F. Thie (Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Dr. G. Specka (Con.-Gen.) |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... | F. Reinsdorf (Con.) |
| Tairen ... ... ... ... ... | Sohn Edward Jones. |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. Jur. Fr Krüger (Con.-Gen.) |
| Shimonoseki ... ... ... | Wilhelm Müller. (Con.) |

**Great Britain**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | J. Carey Hall (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Arthur Hyde Lay (Act. Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | R. G. E. Forster (Con.) |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | E. L. S. Goldon (Vice-Con.) |
| Shimonoseki ... ... ... | Hugh Horn (Vice-Con.) |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | E. Hamilton Holmes (Vice-Con.) |
| Tansui & Daitotei ... ... | Thomas Harrington (Con.) |
| Chemulpo ... ... ... ... | J. Twizell Warn (Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | A. M. Chalmers (Con.-Gen.) |
| Tainan ... ... ... ... ... | W. Cunnigham. (Act.-Con.) |

**Greece**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | T. M. Collum (Act.-Con.) |

**Italy**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Chev. A. Gasco (Con. in charge.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Wenceslan de Moraes (Act.-Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Dr. G. Speckd (In charge.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | A. M. Chalmers (In charge.) |

**Mexico**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Don Joaquin Enrique (Con. Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Manuel C. Tellez (Con.) |

**Netherlands**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Ch. Bastin (Vice-Con. in charge.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | G. S. D. Hamel (Con. for Japan.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | R. G. E. Forster (In charge.) |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... | A. W. Gillingham (Con.-Agent.) |
| Taihoku ... ... ... ... | H. T. Hume (Act.-Con.) |
| Tairen ... ... ... ... ... | R. S. Curtice (in charge.) |

**Norway**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | R. Schmidt-Scharff (Vice-Con.) |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Alfred Hasche (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | P. J. Buckland (Con.) |
| Hokodate ... ... ... ... | J. A. V. Cooper (Vice-Con.) |
| Shimonoseki ... ... ... | N. B. Reid (Acting Vice-Con.) |
| Tansui & Daitotei ... ... | Thomas Harrington (Act.-Con.) |

**Peru**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Don Eduards Mucllo (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Don M. Kropp (Vice-Con.) |

**Portugal**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Chev. A. Gasco (Act.-Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Manuel C. Tellez (Con. in charge of Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | P. J. Buckland (Vice-Con.) |

**Russia**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Arthur Wilm (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Vitali Skorodonmoff (Act.-Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | A. de Wyoodzeff Con. Absent.)<br>V. Skorodonmoff (in charge.) |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | Eugène Lébédeff (Vice-Con.) |
| Chemulpo ... ... ... ... | W. Bratzow (Vice-Con.) |
| Seishin ... ... ... ... ... | Alexandre Troutzky. |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | J. Lutschg (Con.-Gen.) |
| Gensan (Wonsan) ... ... | A. Troitzky (Vice-Con.) |

**Spain**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... | Guillaume Trautschold (Con.) |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Don Alfredo Amigo Y. Arquer (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Don Mignel Vendrell (Con.) |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... | Thomas Harrington (Act.-Con.) |

**Sweden**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | H. V. Summers (Con.) |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | A. Gerdts (Vice-Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | M. C. Adams (Vice-Con.) |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | Carl Oscar Cederlof (Vice-Con.) |

**Switzerland**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | (Swiss Legation Tokyo in charge) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. E. Ohrt (in charge.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Dr. E. Ohrt (in charge.) |

**U. S. A.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | Harold C. Huggins (Act. Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Ges. N. West (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Carl F. Deichman (Con.) |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | Edward Julian King (Con. Agent.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | G. H. Scidmore (Con.-Gen.) |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... | Edwin L. Nevllle (Con.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... | Adolph A. Williamson (Con.) |
| Taipeh ... ... ... ... ... | Joserh W. Ballantine (Vice & Deputy-Con.) |

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## JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

### Austria-Hungary (*Embassy at Vienna*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Aimaro Sato. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Genshiro Nishi. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Seiji Okuyama. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Tomoo Hirata. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Colonel M. Morioka. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Lieut.-Com. S. Matsuoka. |
| Assist. Military Attaché ... | Maj. M. Hotta. |

### France (*Embassy at Paris*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Baron Kikujiro Ishii. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Dr. Mineichiro Adachi. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Yagoro Miura. |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | Goro Tsuda. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Sadao Saburi. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Yotaro Sugiyama. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Colonel M. Watanabe. |
| Naval „ ... ... | Commander J. Matsumura. |
| Assist. Mil. „ ... ... | Maj. H. Watanabe. |

### Germany (*Embassy at Berlin*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Toraichi Sugimura. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Mitsunojo Funakoshi. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Rokuro Moroi. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Nobumichi Sakenobe. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Morie Ono. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Morizo Ida. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Colonel O. Tamura. |
| Naval „ ... ... | Commander Count T. Sano. |
| Assist. Military Attaché ... | Maj. N. Matsuki. |

### Great Britain (*Embassy at London*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador... ... ... ... | Katsunosuke Inouye. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Kumataro Honda. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Chozo Koike. |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | T. Matsudaira. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | S. Furuya. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | K. Yamazaki. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | N. Okabe. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | H. Hirota. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | S. Sawada. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | I. Tokugawa. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | S. Inagaki. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Commander K. Ide. |
| Assist. Mil. Attaché ... ... | Capt. S. Tanikawa. |

### Italy (*Embassy at Rome*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Baron Gonsuke Hayashi. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Otojiro Sasano. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Baron Fujitaro Otori. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Naotoshi Marumo. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Shigeru Yoshida. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Jutsuo Ito. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Zenjiro Murai. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Maj. T. Shizuma. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Lieut. Com. H. Saito. |

**Russia** (*Embassy at St. Petersburg*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Shichita Tatsuki. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Naotoshi Marumo |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... ... | Yoseki Matsuoka. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... ... | Naotake Sato. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | Hajime Matsushima. |
| „ ... ... ... ... | K. Fujii. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... | Naohiko Fukuda. |
| 2nd Interpreter... ... ... | Sentaro Uyeda. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Colonel M. Nakajima. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Commander K. Kawara. |
| Assist. Mil. Attaché ... ... | Maj. S. Ozawa. |

**U.S.A.** (*Embassy at Washington*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... | Viscount Sutemi Chinda. |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... | Yagoro Miura. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Masanao Haniwara. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Saburo Okabe. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Shintaro Kawashima. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Tamekichi Ohta. |
| „ „ ... ... ... | Junsei Ozaki. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | Nagakage Okabe. |
| „ ... ... ... ... | Hiroshi Saito. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Lieut.-Colonel I. Inouye. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Commander T. Sagara. |

**Belgium** (*Legation at Brussels*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Count Hirokichi Mutsu. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Rokuro Moroi (absent.) |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... | Chiyuki Yamanaka. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Eiichi Kimura. |

**Brazil** (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Ryotaro Hata. |
| Charge d'affair, 1st Sec. ... | Tashiro Fujita. |
| 2nd Interpreter... ... ... | Ryoji Noda. |

**Chili** (*Legation at Santiago*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Kametaro Iijima. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... | Minoru Fujii. |
| 2nd Interpreter... ... ... | Zoji Amari. |

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### China (*Legation at Peking*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Yeki Hioki. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | T. Obata. |
| " " ... ... ... | Eiho Tei. |
| 2nd " ... ... ... | Tsuneo Matsudaira. |
| 3rd " ... ... ... | Yoyu Matsuoka. |
| " " ... ... ... | Tatsuichiro Funazu. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | Toru Takao. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Shichitaro Yada. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Morinobu Hirota. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Eishiro Nuita. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Kensuke Horiuchi. |
| " ... ... ... ... | Masaaki Hotta. |
| 2nd Interpreter... ... ... | Shunzaburo Komura. |
| Military Attaché ... ... | Major-Gen. N. Aoki. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | |

### Mexico (*Legation at Mexico*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Mineichiro Adachi. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Kumasaburo Tanabe. |
| " " ... ... ... | San-yu Iwasaki. |
| Attaché... ... ... ... ... | Toshihiko Taketomi. |

### Netherlands (*Legation at The Hague*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Kijuro Shidehara. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... | Jumpei Shinobu. |
| 2nd " ... ... ... | Bunzo Kubota. |
| 3rd " ... ... ... | Kazuo Matsuwara. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | Seiichiro Yokota. |

### Siam (*Legation at Bangkok*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Sakuya Yoshida. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Goro Mitsuho. |

### Spain (*Legation at Madrid*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Minoji Arakawa. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... | Arajiro Miura. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... | Jiro Yamazaki. |

### Sweden (*Legation at Stockholm*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Sadatsuchi Uchida. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | Hiroyuki Kawai. |
| " " ... ... ... | Eisuke Fujita. |

## JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

| | |
|---|---|
| China.—*Chientao ... ... | Con. Y. Suzuki. |
| Chützuchieh Branch... | Vice-Con. T. Hojo. |
| Toutaokou Branch ... | Vice-Con. S. Yamasaki. |
| Hünchün Branch ... | Vice-Con. K. Oga. |
| Antung... ... ... ... | Con. S. Yoshida. |
| *Mukden ... ... ... | Con.-Gen. K. Ochiai. |

*=Consulate-General.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Liaoyang ... ... ... | Vice-Con. K. Tsuchiya. |
| Hsinminfu, Branch ... | Acting T. Hojo. |
| Newchwang... ... ... | Con. K. Ota. |
| Changchun... ... ... | Con. S. Yamanouchi. |
| Kirin ... ... ... ... | Con. K. Hayashi. |
| *Harbin ... ... ... ... | Con.-Gen. K. Honda. |
| Tiehling ... ... ... | Con. K. Morita. |
| Titihar... ... ... ... | Act. Con. D. Yoshiwara. |
| *Tientsin ... ... ... | Con.-Gen. T. Matsudaira. |
| Chefu ... ... ... ... | Vice-Con. M. Matsumoto. |
| *Shanghai ... ... ... | Act. Con.-Gen. Y. Murakami. |
| Nanking ... ... ... | Con. T. Funatsu. |
| Suchou... ... ... ... | Vice-Con. S. Takahashi. |
| Hangchou ... ... ... | Vice-Con. S. Fukazawa. |
| *Hankao ... ... ... | Con.-Gen. K. Yoshizawa. |
| Changsha ... ... ... | Act. Con. T. Okawahira. |
| Shashih ... ... ... | Vice-Con. S. Tsukazawa. |
| Chungching ... ... | Vice-Con. J. Shimidzu. |
| Fuchoo... ... ... ... | Con. K. Amano. |
| Amoy ... ... ... ... | Con. Y. Kikuchi. |
| Swatow ... ... ... | Vice-Con. S. Kawanishi. |
| *Canton... ... ... ... | Act. Con. S. Akamatsu. |
| British.—*Hongkong ... | Con.-Gen. N. Imai. |
| Singapore ... ... ... | Con. M. Fuji. |
| Philippine.—Manila... ... | Con. T. Sugimura. |
| Java.—Batavia ... ... ... | Con. K. Ukita. |
| Siam.—Bangkok ... ... | Con. G. Miho. |
| India.—*Calcutta ... ... | Con.-Gen. I. Shinobu. |
| Bombay ... ... ... | Con. Y. Yatabe. |
| Australia.—*Sydney ... | Con.-Gen. S. Shimizu. |
| Hawaii.—*Honolulu ... | Con. H. Arita. |
| U.S.A.—New York ... ... | Con.-Gen. K. Iijima. |
| *San Francisco ... ... | Act. Con.-Gen. Y. Numano. |
| Seattle ... ... ... ... | Con. S. Takahashi. |
| Portland ... ... ... | Con. K. Kumazaki. |
| Chicago ... ... ... | Con. S. Kusunose. |
| Canada.—*Ottawa ... ... | Con.-Gen. C. Yada. |
| Vancouver ... ... ... | Con. Y. Abe. |
| Brazil.—*Rio de Janeiro ... | Act. Con.-Gen. R. Noda. |
| Peru.—Lima ... ... ... | Con. Y. Mori. |
| Great Britain.—*London ... | Con. K. Yamazaki. |
| France.—Lyon ... ... ... | Act. Con. J. Yamazaki. |
| Belgium.—Antwerp ... ... | Con. S. Yokota. |
| Germany.—*Hamburg ... | Con.-Gen. T. Okuda. |
| Russia.—*Moskow ... ... | Vice-Con. H. Futagame. |
| Siberia.—Nicolaiesk ... ... | Act. Con. T. Yamaguchi. |
| *Vladivostock ... ... | Act. Con.-Gen. M. Nomura. |

*Honorary Consuls*

| | |
|---|---|
| French India.—Saigon ... | Hon. Con. E. Saliegé. |
| India.—Colombo ... ... | „ Water Shakspear. |

* = Consulate-General.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Australia.**—Broome ... ... | Hon. Con. Arches Male. |
| Adelaid ... ... ... | „ Herbert Amgres Parsons. |
| **New Zealand.**–Wellington | „ Thomas Young. |
| **Africa.**—Cape Town ... ... | „ Julius Jeppe. |
| Alexandria ... ... ... | „ Alfred Reinhald. |
| **U.S A.**—New Orleans ... | „ John Walker Philips. |
| St Louis ... ... ... | „ J. E. Smith. |
| Denver... ... ... ... | „ A. L. Bennett. |
| Mobile ... ... ... ... | „ William Peter Hutchinson. |
| Galveston ... ... ... | „ G. H. Langbehn. |
| Philadelphia ... ... | „ J. Franklin Macfadden. |
| Boston ... ... ... ... | „ Erwin H. Walcott. |
| **Mexico.**—Manzanillo ... | „ Blas Ruiz. |
| **Argentine.**—Buenos Ayres | „ Herbert Shephered. |
| **Great Britain.**—Liverpool | „ P. E. J. Hemelrzyk. |
| Manchester ... ... ... | „ W. D. Ford Smith. |
| Middlesborough... ... | „ Waynman Dixon. |
| **France.**—Bordeaux ... ... | „ Edonard G. Faure. |
| Le Havre ... ... ... | „ William Ramsay Langtaff. |
| **Belgium.**—Bruxelles... ... | „ Alexandre Halot. |
| **Holland.**—Rotterdam ... | „ Hermanus Do Jongh. |
| Amsterdam ... ... ... | „ H. L. Bekker. |
| **Denmark.**—Copenhagen ... | „ P. P. C. Norgald. |
| **Germany.**—Bremen ... ... | „ Max Noessler. |
| Berlin ... ... ... ... | „ Gustav Jacoby. |
| Leipzig... ... ... ... | „ Alexander George Mosle. |
| Frankfurt ... ... ... | „ Hermann Von Passavant. |
| Muenchen ... ... ... | „ Edward Schiessel. |
| Freiburg ... ... ... | „ Albert Schinzinger. |
| **Austria-Hungary.**—Vienna | Hon. Con.-Gen. Felix Fischer. |
| Budapest ... ... ... | Hon. Con. Edmond Von Palotay. |
| **Swizerland.**—Zurich ... ... | „ Hermann Madöry. |
| **Italy.**—Genoa ... ... ... | Hon. Con.-Gen. Chevalier Edward Canali. |
| Naples ... ... ... ... | Hon. Con. {Charles Emile Capomazza. Marquis de Compolattaro. |
| Palermo ... ... ... | „ Chevalier Michele Follina. |
| Venice ... ... ... ... | „ Commandeur Guillaume Berchei. |
| Milano ... ... ... ... | „ Cesare Rasini. |
| **Sweden.**—Stockholm ... | „ Sven Gunnar Lindberg. |
| **Norway.**—Christiania ... | Hon. Con.-Gen. Thomas Cathinco Bang. |
| **Russia.**—Warsaw ... ... | „ Bronislas Goldfeder. |

## LIST OF JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED ABROAD

### To Austria-Hungary

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count Sano (late)... ... ... | {Min. Ple. En. Ex. | Jan. | 1873 | Dec. | 1874 |
| Viscount Aoki (late) ... ... | do. | Aug. | '76 | March | '80 |
| Yuzuru Ida (late)... ... ... | do. | March | '80 | July | '81 |
| Kanenori Uyeno (late)... ... | do. | July | '82 | Dec. | '84 |
| Marquis Saionji ... ... ... | do. | Feb. | '85 | June | '86 |

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| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count Toda ... ... ... ... | Min. Ple. / En. Ex. | June | 1887 | Dec. | 1890 |
| Koki Watanabe (late) ... ... | do. | July | '90 | April | '92 |
| Baron Kogoro Takahira ... | do. | Dec. | '96 | June | '99 |
| Baron Nobuaki Makino ... | do. | May | '99 | March | '06 |
| Baron Yasuya Uchida ... ... | Amb. | Feb. | '07 | Nov. | '09 |
| Satsuo Akizuki ... ... ... | do. | — | | — | |
| Aimaro Sato ... ... ... ... | do. | — | | — | |

## To France

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samejima (late) ... ... ... | Res.-Min. | Oct. | '70 | — | |
| do. ... ... ... | Min. Ple. / En. Ex. | Nov. | '73 | Dec. | '90 |
| Yuzuru Ida (late) ... ... ... | do. | July | '81 | April | '90 |
| Marquis Hachisuka ... ... | do. | Dec. | '82 | Sept. | '86 |
| Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late) | do. | June | '87 | June | '90 |
| ,, Yasushi Nomura ... ... | do. | March | '91 | April | '93 |
| Baron Arasuke Soné (late) ... | do. | May | '93 | Feb. | '97 |
| Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino... | do. | May | '97 | Rem. to Russia. / Nov. | '01 |
| Baron Dr. Motono ... ... | do. | Dec. | '01 | Rem. to Russia. / Jan. | '06 |
| Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino... | Amb. | Jan. | '06 | — | |
| Baron Kikujiro Ishii ... ... | do. | | | | |

## To Germany

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Viscount Shuzo Aoki (late) | Min. Ple. / En. Ex. | Sept. | '74 | Dec. | '85 |
| Viscount Shinagawa (late)... | do. | Sept. | '75 | March | '87 |
| Marquis Saionji ... ... ... | do. | June | '87 | Aug. | '91 |
| Viscount Aoki (late) ... ... | do. | Jan. | '92 | Feb. | '98 |
| Katsunosuke Inouye ... ... | do. | Feb. | '98 | — | |
| do ... ... | Amb. | Jan. | '06 | June | '08 |
| Baron Sutemi Chinda... ... | do. | June | '08 | Nov. | '11 |
| Toraichi Sugimura ... ... | do. | Nov. | '11 | — | |

## To Great Britain

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count Terajima (late)... ... | Min. Ple. / En. Ex. | April | '72 | Oct. | '73 |
| Kagenori Uyeno (late)... ... | do. | Sept. | '74 | July | '79 |
| Viscount Mori(late) ... ... | do. | Nov. | '79 | April | '84 |
| Viscount Kawase ... ... ... | do. | May | '84 | Feb. | '94 |
| Viscount Aoki (late) ... ... | do. | Dec | '93 | Nov. | '94 |
| Baron Taka-aki Kato ... ... | do. | Nov. | '94 | Feb. | 1900 |
| Count Tadasu Hayashi (late) | do. | Feb. | 1900 | — | |
| do. ... ... | Amb. | Dec. | '05 | May | '06 |
| Marquis Jutaro Komura(late) | do. | June | '06 | — | |
| Baron Taka-aki Kato ... ... | do. | | | Feb. | '13 |
| Katsunosuke Inouye ... ... | do. | Feb. | '13 | | |

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### To Italy

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Count Sano (late)... ... ... | Res.-Min. | Jan. | 1873 | Dec. | 1873 |
| Viscount Kawase (late) ... | Min. Ple. En. Ex. | Sept. | '73 | July | '77 |
| Marquis Nabeshima ... ... | do. | March | '80 | May | '82 |
| Marquis Asano ... ... ... | do. | March | '82 | May | '93 |
| Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late) | do. | May | '84 | June | '87 |
| Viscount Tokugawa ... ... | do. | July | '87 | Jan. | '91 |
| Baron Nakashima (late) ... | do. | Oct. | '92 | Aug. | '94 |
| Baron Kogoro Takahira ... | do. | Aug. | '94 | Rem. to Vienna. Dec. | '95 |
| Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino... | do. | April | '96 | Rem. to Paris. May | '97 |
| Baron Nobuaki Makino ... | do. | May | '97 | Rem. to Vienna. May | '99 |
| Tsunasuke Oyama (late) ... | Min. Ple. Min. Ex. | May | '99 | Feb. | '07 |
| Baron Kogoro Takahira ... | Amb. | Jan. | '07 | Rem. to U.S.A. Feb. | '08 |
| Baron Gonsuke Hayashi ... | do. | June | '08 | | |

### To Russia

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vis. V.-Adm. Enomoto (late) | Min. Ple. En. Ex. | Jan. | '74 | Oct. | '78 |
| Count Yanagiwara (late) ... | do. | March | '80 | June | '83 |
| Vis. Yoshitada Hanabusa ... | do. | March | '83 | Aug. | '86 |
| Baron Tokujiro Nishi (late) | do. | June | '86 | June | '96 |
| Count Tadasu Hayashi (late) | do. | March | '97 | Feb. | '09 |
| Marquis Jutaro Komura(late) | do. | Feb. | '00 | Rem. to Peking. Oct. | '00 |
| Baron Sutemi Chinda... ... | do. | Nov. | '00 | Recalled Nov. '01 | |
| Shin-ichiro Kurino... ... ... | do. | Nov. | '01 | Recalled Feb. '04 | |
| Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono ... | do. | Jan. | '06 | — | |
| do. ... | Amb. | April | '08 | — | |

### To U.S.A.

| | | Appointed | | Relieved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Viscount Mori (late) ... ... | Res-Min. | Oct | '70 | July | '73 |
| Kagenori Uyeno (late)... ... | do. | Oct | '72 | Did not proceed to post. | |
| Viscount Kiyonari Yoshida (late) ... ... ... ... ... | Min. Ple. En. Ex. | Sept. | '74 | Jan. | '82 |
| Count Munenori Terajima (late) ... ... ... ... ... | do. | July | '82 | Nov. | '83 |
| Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki ... ... | do. | May | '84 | Nov. | '87 |
| Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late) | do. | Feb. | '88 | Jan. | '90 |
| Gozo Tateno (late) ... ... | do. | Dec. | '90 | July | '94 |
| Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino... | do. | July | '94 | Rem. to Rome. Apr. | '96 |
| Toru Hoshi (late) ... ... ... | do. | April | '96 | Aug. | '98 |
| Marquis Jutaro Komura (late). ... ... ... ... ... | do. | Sept. | '98 | Rem. St. Petersburg. Feb. | '00 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baron Kogoro Takahira ... | Min. Ple. / En. Ex. | June | 1900 | Jan. | 1906 |
| Viscount Syuzo Aoki (late) | Amb. | Jan. | '06 | Feb. | '08 |
| Baron K. Takahira ... ... | do. | Feb. | '08 | Nov. | '08 |
| Viscount Y. Uchida ... ... | do. | Nov. | '09 | Oct. | '11 |
| Viscount S. Chinda ... ... | do. | Nov. | '11 | | |

## LIST OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

| | Appointed | | | Re'ieved | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)... ... | July | 8, | 1869 | July | 14, | 1871 |
| Tomomi Iwakura (late) ... | July | 14, | '71 | Oct. | 8, | '71 |
| Taneomi Soyejima (late) ... | Nov. | 4, | '71 | Oct. | 13, | '73 |
| Munenori Terajima (late)... | Oct. | 28, | '73 | Sept. | 10, | '79 |
| Kaoru Inouye, Marquis ... | Sept. | 10, | '79 | Sept. | 17, | '87 |
| *Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late) | Sept. | 17, | '87 | Feb. | 1, | '88 |
| Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... | Feb. | 1, | '88 | Dec. | 24, | '89 |
| Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late) | Dec. | 24, | '89 | May | 29, | '91 |
| Buyo Enomoto, Viscount (late) ... ... ... ... ... | May | 29, | '91 | Aug. | 8, | '92 |
| Munemitsu Mutsu, Count (late) ... ... ... ... ... | Aug. | 8, | '92 | May | 30, | '96 |
| *Kimmochi Saionji, Marquis | May | 30, | '96 | Sept. | 22, | '96 |
| Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... | Sept. | 22, | '96 | Nov. | 6, | '97 |
| Tokujiro Nishi, Baron (late) | Nov. | 6, | '97 | June | 30, | '98 |
| Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... | June | 30, | '98 | Nov. | 8, | '98 |
| Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late) | Nov. | 8, | '98 | Oct. | 19, | '00 |
| Taka-aki Kato, Baron... ... | Oct. | 19, | '00 | June | 2, | '01 |
| *Arasuke Sone (late) ... ... | June | 2, | '01 | Sept. | 21, | '01 |
| Jutaro Komura, Count (late) | Sept. | 21, | '01 | Jan. | 7, | '06 |
| Taka-aki Kato, Baron... ... | Jan. | 7, | '06 | March | 3, | '06 |
| *Saionji, Marquis... ... ... | March | 3, | '06 | May | 16, | '06 |
| Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late) | May | 19, | '06 | July | 14, | '08 |
| *Gen. Vis. Tera-uchi ... ... | July | 14, | '08 | Aug. | 30, | '08 |
| Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late) | Aug. | 30, | '08 | Aug. | 25, | '11 |
| Yasuya Uchida, Viscount | Sept. | 1, | '11 | Dec. | — | '12 |
| *Taro Katsura, Prince(late) | Dec. | — | '12 | — | — | — |
| Takaaki Kato, Baron ... ... | — | — | '12 | Feb. | — | '13 |
| Nobuaki Makino, Baron ... | Feb. | — | '13 | April | 16, | '14 |
| Takaki Kato, Baron ... ... | April | 16, | '14 | — | — | — |

*Indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

## LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

### Austria-Hungary

| | Appointed |
|---|---|
| Heinrich Freiberr von Calice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1871, 23, April |
| Pgnaz Freiberr von Schaeffer... ... ... ... ... ... | 1874, 21, Mar. |
| Carl Retter von Boleslawski ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1877, 3, Mar. |
| Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels ... ... ... | 1879, 26, Jan. |
| Garl Graf Zalushi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1883, 4, Mar. |
| Rudiger Freiherr von Biegeleben ... ... ... ... ... | 1883, 20, July |
| Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschaftstrager ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |

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| | Appointed |
|---|---|
| Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch ... ... ... ... ... | 1895, 10, Sept. |
| Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz... ... ... ... ... ... | 1899, 31, Oct. |
| Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Majesty ... ... ... | 1907, 23, Jan. |
| Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback ... | 1909, 16, Mar. |
| Baron Ladislans Mülle de Szentgyörgy, Ambassador | 1912, 4, Sept. |

### France

| | |
|---|---|
| Pushesue de Bellecourt, Chargé d'Affairs ... ... ... | 1869, 14, Feb. |
| Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiairy | 1861, 14, June |
| Roches, Minister Plenipotentiairy ... ... ... ... | 1863, 7, Oct. |
| Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1868, 18, Feb. |
| Bershemy, Min Ple. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1873, 24, May |
| De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinairy and Min. Ple. ... | 1876, 30, April |
| Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... | 1880, 20, April |
| Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.... ... ... ... ... ... | 1882, 2, Mar. |
| Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... ... ... | 1883, 20, July |
| Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... ... ... ... | 1894, 19, April |
| Auguste Gerard, Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1906, 12, Oct. |
| S. Exc. M. E. Regnault ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1918, 24, Dec. |

### Germany

| | |
|---|---|
| Von Brandt, Consul ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1863, 5, May |
| Von Brandt, Consul-General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1868, ? |
| Von Brandt, Minister Resident ... ... ... ... ... | 1872, 30, Mar. |
| Von Eisendecher, do. ... ... ... ... ... | 1875, 3, Dec. |
| Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple. | 1880, 14, June |
| Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. ... | 1883, 24, April |
| Dr. von Holleben, do. do. ... | 1885, 16, Mar. |
| Baron von Gutschmid, do. do. ... | 1892, 10, Dec. |
| Count Leyden, do. do. ... | 1898, 29, Mar. |
| Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. | 1901, 10, May |
| Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Amb. Ex. and Ple. | 1906, 22, May |
| Count von Rex ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1911, 19, April |

### Great Britain

| | |
|---|---|
| James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission ... ... | 1858 |
| Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 39. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1859 |
| Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29, 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867. ... ... ... | 1865 |
| The Same, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Mikado.... ... ... ... ... | 1868 |
| Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Plc. July. | 1883 |
| Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., April 39. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894]. | 1888 |
| Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., June 25. ... ... ... | 1895 |
| Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min, Ple., June 1. ... ... ... ... ... | 1895 |
| Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., Oct. 26.... ... ... ... | 1905 |
| The Same Amb. Nov. 25. | |
| Sir William Conyngham Greene, Amb., March 24. ... ... ... ... | 1913 |

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## Italy

| | Appointed | |
|---|---|---|
| Sallier de la Tour Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... | 1867 | Mar. |
| Fè D'Ostiani Count Atessandro, " " " " ... | 1870 | " |
| Ulisse Barbolani Count Raffaele, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... | 1877 | Feb. |
| Martin Lanciarez Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs ... ... | 1882 | April |
| De Martino Comm. Renato, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... | 1883 | Dec. |
| Orfini Count Ercole, " " " " ... ... | 1894 | Aug. |
| Melegari Comm. Giulio, " " " " ... ... | 1901 | April |
| Vinci Count Guilio Cesare, " " " " ... ... | 1904 | July |
| Gallina Count Giovanni, Amb. Ex. and Ple. ... ... ... ... | 1907 | Dec. |
| Guiccioli Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Ple. ... ... ... | 1908 | July |

## Russia

| | Appointed | Relieved |
|---|---|---|
| Chambellan Struve, Minister Resident ... ... ... ... ... | 1875 | — |
| The same, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1877 | 1883 |
| Davydov, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., le Conseiller d'Etat act ... | 1883 | 1885 |
| Schévitch, do. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1886 | 1892 |
| Hitrovo, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. Maitre de la Cour ... ... | 1893 | 1897 |
| Baron, Rosen, Chamballen, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... | 1897 | 1900 |
| A. Iswolsky, do. do. do. ... ... ... | 1900 | 1902 |
| Baron Rosen, do. do. do. ... ... ... | 1903 | 1904 |
| G. Bakhméteff, do. do. do. ... ... ... | 1906 | 1908 |
| Nicolas Malewsky Malewitch, Ambas. Ex. and Ple. Maitre de la Cour ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1908 | — |

## U. S. of America

| | Appointed |
|---|---|
| Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.A., Special Mission, Nov. 13 ... | 1852 |
| Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1856 |
| Townsend Hrrris, Minister Resident, Jan. 17 ... ... ... ... ... | 1859 |
| Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14 ... ... ... ... ... | 1861 |
| Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Eeb. 16 ... ... ... | 1865 |
| Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23 ... ... ... ... ... | 1869 |
| John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2 ... | 1873 |
| Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6 ... ... ... | 1885 |
| John F. Swift, En. Ex. and Min. Pen., May, 13 ... ... ... ... ... | 1889 |
| Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 25 ... ... ... ... | 1892 |
| Edwin Dun, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May 24 ... ... ... ... ... | 1893 |
| Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28 ... ... ... ... | 1897 |
| Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3 ... ... ... ... | 1903 |
| Luke E. Wright, Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1906 |
| J. O'Brien, do. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1907 |
| Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1911 |
| Larz Anderson, Ambassodor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1912 |
| George W. Guthrie, Ambassador, Aug. 7 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1913 |

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# CHAPTER XXXI

## FINANCE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

There are two factors that add to the complexity of the Japanese Budget. One is a bewilderingly large number of "Special accounts," there being as many as 40 or more such items. The providing of these special accounts may be found necessary to carry on adminstration, as in the cases of Korea, Formosa, the Imperial Universities, etc., independently of the requirements of the general finances, but what makes these special accounts difficult to understand is that they are closely interwoven with the General Budget. Thus some special accounts are dependent on the General Budget for their revenue, others are made to transfer their revenue to the General Budget and so on.

The other factor is the existence of "Continuing expenditures." This arrangement is resorted to when work is undertaken on a five, ten or fifteen-year plan. Endless complicacy arises since the allotment for each financial year is too often found widely divergent from the actual expenses owing to the rise in the price of commodities and a multitude of other unexpected conditions brought on by changes in the state of affairs, thereby necessitating the transfer of sums from one allotment to another and the prolongation of the time fixed by the original plans. Efforts are now being made by some publicists for the simplifying of accounting in the Japanese Budget.

### BUDGET FOR THE 1914–15 YEAR

The Budget to be actually enforced in the 1914–15 fiscal year was published by the Department of Finance as follows :—

| | Ordinary Yen | Extraordinary Yen | Total Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue... ... | ...534,065,202 | 43,303,457 | 577,368,659 |
| Expenditure ... | ...414,582,071 | 145,077,527 | 559,759,598 |
| Surplus of revenue over expenditure... ... ... ... | | | 17,609,061 |
| Fund to be allotted for extraordinary war expenditure already defrayed... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 3,000,000 |
| Balance of surplus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 14,609,061 |

The Budget for the 1914–15 year having failed to pass the Diet owing to the irreconcilable difference between the two Houses of the Diet over the Navy Bill, the Government has to follow the preceding year's estimate for this year, except in the case of the Special Account and a few Supplementary Budgets for which the approbation of the two Houses were secured.

The last year's General Budget to be adhered for this year, however, is not that proclaimed in the Official Gazette by the Yamamoto Ministry, but the one adjusted afterward in accordance with the administrative

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retrenchment carried out by the Ministry in fulfilment with the promise made with the Diet. It is this adjusted Budget, popularly called the "Actual Budget," in contrast to the "Proclaimed Budget," that the present Ministry has adopted for the current fiscal year.

### A. Revenue

One thing noteworthy about revenue receipts in the finance of Japan is a striking increase shown in actual receipts over the estimates every year. The nearest illustration is supplied by the prospective revenue receipts for 1913–14 fiscal year as calculated by the Treasury at the end of May, 1914, though the month of August is the regular time for closing the revenue books every year. Now the Budget for the 1913–14 year was practically one for 1912–13, for the Yamamoto Cabinet that succeeded the 3rd Katsura Cabinet, owing to lack of time, had to adopt the Budget elaborated by the predecessor. The Budget framed by the Yamamoto administration having failed to exist, the Okuma Ministry's Budget is in the main that of 1912–13.

The actual account at the end of May 1914 and the original estimate for 1912–13 compare as follows:—

| | Taxes *Yen* | Revenue stamps *Yen* | Total *Yen* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate ... ... | 341,355,543 | 30,602,492 | 371,958,035 |
| Actual receipt ... | 368,958,895 | 30,807,739 | 399,786,634 |
| Increase ... ... | 27,606,351 | 225,247 | 27,831,598 |

According to past experience the two items of taxes and revenue stamps do not show any material increase during the three later months' ending August, though, in the same interval the receipts from Government undertakings are considerably increased.

What is specially significant is the fact that, contrary to the anticipated decrease in the three items of Income tax, Customs and Government undertakings the receipts show more or less increase. It is only in the item of Land tax, due to failure of crop in the Northeastern districts, that the estimate has fallen by about ¥ 710,000.

In the same way the actual revenue receipts for 1912–13 up to May and the estimated revenue in taxes and revenue stamps for 1914–15 year compare as follows:—

| | Taxes *Yen* | Stamps *Yen* | Total *Yen* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Actual receipts, 1912–13 ... | 368,958,895 | 30,827,739 | 399,786,634 |
| Estimate, 1914–15 ... ... | 341,355,543 | 30,602,492 | 371,958,035 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... | 27,603,352 | 225,247 | 27,818,599 |

*Items of Revenue of Ordinary and Extraordinary Finance*

Revenue
(¥ 1,0000)

| | 1914–15 | 1913–14 | 1912–13 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary... ... ... ... ... ... | 543,065 | 529,756 | 502,597 |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 341,356 | 336,944 | 322,964 |
| Revenue stamps ... ... ... | 30,532 | 29,071 | 27,174 |
| Incomes from Govt. Undertakings and Property etc. ... | 133,671 | 142,035 | 131,369 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 3,237 | 3,178 | 3,053 |
| Transfered from the Special Deposit Account ... ... ... | 10,414 | 12,952 | 12,171 |

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| | 1914–15 | 1913–14 | 1912–13 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transferred from the Special Korean Govt.-General Account | 5,202 | 5,118 | 2,387 |
| Transferred from the Special Taiwan Govt.-General Account | 9,655 | 2,758 | 3,480 |
| **Extraordinary** ... ... ... ... ... | 34,303 | 57,052 | 77,898 |
| Sale of Government property, etc. | 2,043 | 2,363 | 4,580 |
| Miscellaneous... ... ... ... ... | 4,186 | 4,287 | 4,802 |
| Korean undertaking loans... ... | 10,991 | 15,271 | 15,182 |
| Forestry Fund transferred... ... | 2,575 | 2,829 | 2,829 |
| Warship and Torpedoboats Repletion Fund transferred... | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Brought forward from last Year's Account ... ... ... ... ... | — | 4,532 | 20,024 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,508 | 16,614 | 18,481 |
| **Grand Total Revenue** ... ... ... | 577,369 | 586,808 | 580,495 |

B. EXPENDITURES
(¥ 1,000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary** ... ... ... ... ... | 414,682 | 422,0184 | 15,582 |
| Civil List ... ... ... ... ... | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Foreign Affairs... ... ... ... | 3,971 | 4,298 | 4,283 |
| Home Affairs ... ... ... ... | 11,645 | 12,591 | 12,407 |
| Finance ... ... ... ... ... | 188,464 | 188,910 | 185,826 |
| War ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75,542 | 78,155 | 78,264 |
| Navy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40,838 | 42,236 | 40,918 |
| Justice... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,704 | 12,394 | 12,350 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 9,335 | 9,548 | 9,485 |
| Agr. & Commerce ... ... ... | 6,989 | 7,708 | 7,626 |
| Communications ... ... ... | 61,644 | 61,678 | 59,923 |
| **Extraordinary** ... ... ... ... | 145,078 | 164,789 | 164,913 |
| Foreign Affairs... ... ... ... | 2,633 | 293 | 936 |
| Home Affairs ... ... ... ... | 42,844 | 19,770 | 21,572 |
| Finance ... ... ... ... ... | 13,827 | 42,576 | 41,503 |
| War ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,599 | 19,781 | 17,720 |
| Navy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,784 | 54,846 | 52,892 |
| Justice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 469 | 648 | 779 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 1,033 | 1,059 | 1,031 |
| Agr. & Commerce ... ... ... | 7,319 | 9,375 | 8,413 |
| Communications ... ... ... | 15,570 | 164,789 | 20,067 |
| **Grand Total Expenditure** ... ... | 559,760 | 586,808 | 580,495 |

*Total Expenditures Classified (yen 1,000)*

| | Undertakings | Defence | Debts | Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 ... ... ... | 76,637 | 177,212 | 153,251 | 152,289 |
| 1910–11 ... ... ... | 87,794 | 185,164 | 169,372 | 161,048 |
| 1911–12 ... ... ... | 108,858 | 184,625 | 145,923 | 164,231 |
| 1912–13 (est.) ... ... | 121,681 | 187,904 | 142,379 | 178,854 |
| 1913–14 ( „ ) ... ... | 116,020 | 193,965 | 142,949 | 182,221 |

The "undertakings," consists of allotments for forestry, communications, riparian works, Hokkaido colonization, harbor-works (including maintenance of Yokohama harbor), iron foundry, telephone expansion, railway construction and improvement, etc.

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The percentage which the different items of administrative expenditure bears to the total, and next their index numbers are shown below :—

| | Annual expenditure | Defence | Debts | Administration | Subsidies & aids | Pensions etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | ... 100 | 33.3 | 28.8 | 27.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| 1910 ... ... | ... 100 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 26.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| 1911 ... ... | ... 100 | 33.5 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
| 1912 ... ... | ... 100 | 32.6 | 24.7 | 28.0 | 8.8 | 5.0 |
| 1913 ... ... | ... 100 | 33.2 | 24.4 | 28.3 | 8.8 | 5.3 |

The allotment in 1902 regarded as 100, the ratio of increase becomes as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | ... 184 | 208 | 362 | 111 | 126 | 554 |
| 1910 ... ... | ... 196 | 217 | 402 | 117 | 136 | 566 |
| 1911 ... ... | ... 190 | 216 | 345 | 113 | 176 | 580 |
| 1912 ... ... | ... 199 | 221 | 338 | 123 | 231 | 580 |
| 1913 ... ... | ... 202 | 226 | 334 | 127 | 230 | 593 |

*Continuing Expenditures*

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, of which the allotment for the army and navy constitutes the bulk. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907–8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect.

| | Ordinary Account | Special Account |
|---|---|---|
| 1913–14... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 88,993,607 | ¥ 74,408,700 |
| 1914–15... ... ... ... ... | 83,840,215 | 64,558,030 |
| 1915–16... ... ... ... ... | 72,320,639 | 48,726,014 |
| 1916–17... ... ... ... ... | 32,553,885 | 35,343,049 |
| 1917–18... ... ... ... ... | 22,160,248 | 28,539,580 |
| 1918–19... ... ... ... ... | 18,169,588 | 15,357,326 |
| 1919–20... ... ... ... ... | 17,796,938 | 11,539,423 |
| 1920 to 30 ... ... ... ... | 80,291,570 | 28,325,616 |

*State Aids and Bounties*

Subsidies and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, apart from the sums aided to Korea and other colonies. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions.

| | Colonial | Navigation & Shipbuilding | Floods | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 ... | ¥ 6,794,240 | ¥11,773,288 | ¥ 541,600 | Y6,421,555 | ¥25,535,084 |
| 1910–11 ... | 10,685,000 | 11,191,540 | 1,477,250 | 6,610,440 | 29,964,230 |
| 1911–12 ... | 27,765,034 | 11,775,991 | 5,461,108 | 5,920,260 | 50,922,393 |
| 1912–13 ... | 31,171,159 | 12,408,302 | — | 7,210,215 | 50,789,676 |
| 1913–14 ... | 31,424,311 | 12,250,673 | — | 7,713,264 | 51,388,248 |

## C. Special Account for 1914–15

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account was gazetted in May 1914. The amount for the year nominally makes Y 790,244,999 in revenue and Y 714,857,772 in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are less than the half of the respective sums. The Special Account items number 47, of which the following are principal :—

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| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Nominal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 790,244,999 | ¥ 714,857,772 |
| Repetitions ... ... ... ... ... ... | 479,646,565 | 421,392,169 |
| Balance, net ... ... ... ... ... ... | 310,598,434 | 293,465,603 |

*Principal items in the Special Account* (¥ 1000)

| Item | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Kwantung Gov.-General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,437 | 4,437 |
| Korean Gov.-General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 59,362 | 59,362 |
| Korean rly. stores fund ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,523 | 5,523 |
| Korean forest capital ... ... ... ... ... ... | 857 | 76 |
| Do. revenue account ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,363 | 1,097 |
| Korean hospital & Saisei-in ... ... ... ... ... | 897 | 897 |
| Formosan Gov.-General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 48,324 | 48,324 |
| Do. Rly stores fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Saghalien adm. office ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,496 | 2,496 |
| Tokyo Arsenal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,257 | 12,198 |
| Osaka „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,354 | 12,303 |
| Senju Woolen Factory ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,817 | 2,815 |
| Naval-yard fund... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,386 | 24,144 |
| Naval colliery ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,177 | 2,093 |
| Imp. Univ., Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,151 | 2,151 |
| „ „ Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,273 | 1,273 |
| „ „ Northeastern ... ... ... ... ... | 947 | 947 |
| „ „ Kyushu ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 756 | 756 |
| Schools and libraries ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,868 | 3,868 |
| Mint ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,645 | 4,239 |
| Printing Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,514 | 2,069 |
| Monopoly „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 99,357 | 47,786 |
| Interest on deposits at the Treasury ... ... ... | 15,227 | 10,414 |
| Coinage adjustment fund... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,139 | 14,847 |
| Riparian fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,027 | 11,027 |
| Warships & torpedo-boat fund ... ... ... ... | 12,005 | 12,000 |
| Sinking fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 193,727 | 193,727 |
| Imp. Rly. Capital account ... ... ... ... ... | 92,817 | 92,817 |
| Do. Revenue „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 122,144 | 103,761 |
| Do. Reserve „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,109 | 3,109 |
| Korean undertaking loan ... ... ... ... ... | 9,440 | 9,440 |
| Iron Foundry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,158 | 19,281 |
| Forestry fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,600 | 2,576 |

## D. Revenue Surplus

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below in Y 1,000:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1909–10 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 144,652 |
| 1910–11 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 103,719 |
| 1911–12 (Actual) ... ... ... ... ... | 71,764 |
| 1912–13 (Est'te) ... ... ... ... ... | 53,000 |
| 1913–14 ( „ ) ... ... ... ... ... | 76,928 |
| 1914–15 ( „ ) ... ... ... ... ... | 14,609 |

The sudden increase of surplus in 1907–8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the General account of the remnant of the War account amounting to *yen* 212,000,000 and of *yen* 47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. This abnormal circumstance is reflected in

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the subsequent years' account, in which are included increased revenue due to elevation of rate of taxes or selling prices of State monopoly goods and also to increase of general prosperity.

### 1914–15 *Years' Surplus*

In enforcing the Budget for the 1914–15 fiscal year, the Financial Department estimates the amount of the surplus in revenue as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of excess of revenue in the Budget for 1914–15 fiscal year... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Y 14,609,061 |
| Estimated amount of surplus in the preceding fiscal year ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 76,928,519 |
| Total.... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 91,537,580 |

The Treasury gives out that the above surplus is to be allotted as a financial resource for the increase in the expenditure to be actually incurred in the current fiscal year, as well as that of the Budget for additional expenditures to be introduced in the next session of the Diet, while the remainder, if any, is to be carried forward to the account for the fiscal year 1915–16.

As explained in the section of Revenue, the normal increase of revenue for the two years of 1913–14 and 1914–15 is expected to reach between Y 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 so that the Okuma Ministry is in a comfortable position of having at its disposal a surplus of something like Y 140 millions in framing the Budget for 1915–16. This surplus, however, may by reduced by some Y 20 millions on account of the Naval appropriation for the current year, the Funeral Expense of the Empress-Dowager and other accidental payments. The Minister of Finance puts the surplus available at Y 131,000,000, though he has not taken the public into confidence as to how he arrived at this estimate. However he has announced that the surplus will be used in this way:—

### *How to Dispose of the Surplus*

| | |
|---|---|
| To meet the Railway and Korean undertaking outlays.... ... Y | 34,040,871 |
| To meet deficit incidental to putting off time of collecting 4th instalment of saké tax ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,582,153 |
| To meet deficit incidental to putting off time of collecting 3rd instalment of land tax ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,748,681 |
| Education fund made good ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,540,000 |
| Repayment to Coinage fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,280,798 |
| „ „ Forestry „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,065,422 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85,257,925 |
| Surplus of 1913–15 years ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 131,381,146 |
| Balance of Surplus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 46,123,221 |

## E. Deposit Account

The funds in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in 1912–13 year were as follows:—

| | Total Amount Yen | Balance at the end of the year Yen |
|---|---|---|
| Postal deposits... ... ... ... ... | ...422,367,184 | 204,765,380 |
| Ordinary deposits ... ... ... ... | ...130,440,449 | 58,567,387 |
| In custody ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 20,029,394 | 6,085,923 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | ...572,837,027 | 269,418,690 |

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## F. State Monopolies and Undertakings

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The steel foundry that was established in 1895–7 was not from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. In the same year camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1904, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of one Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

### Statistics of State Monopolies

*Tobacco*

| | Area *cho* | Cultivator | Harvest (1,000 *kwan*) | Purchase (1,000 *kwan*) | Purchase (1,000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10... ... | 29,374 | 236,426 | 11,110 | 11,385 | 10,617 |
| 1910–11... ... | 29,724 | 233,007 | 11,344 | 11,110 | 9,738 |
| 1911–12... ... | 27,756 | 217,642 | 9,059 | 8,956 | 8,091 |
| 1912–13... ... | 29,378 | 216,714 | 11,623 | 11,478 | 13,044 |

N. B.—The purchase comprises old and new leaves.

*Salt*

| | Area *cho* | Refinery | Refiner | Output (1,000 *kin*) | Purchase (1,000 *kin*) | Purchase (1,000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 | 7,900 | 13,870 | 27,022 | 994,976 | 993,604 | 11,034 |
| 1910–11 | 6,903 | 9,474 | 17,115 | 946,192 | 944,669 | 10,243 |
| 1911–12 | 6,060 | 7,125 | 11,547 | 949,233 | 948,573 | 10,284 |
| 1912–13 | 5,993 | 6,913 | 11,441 | 1,033,445 | 1,032,865 | 11,690 |

*Camphor in Japan Proper*

| | Area *cho* | Refinery | Refiner | Purchase (1,000 *kin*) | Purchase (1,000 *yen*) | Sold (1,000 *kin*) | Sold (1,000 *yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10... | 4,688 | 1,931 | 1,659 | 2,495 | 1,099 | 2,883 | 1,704 |
| 1910–11... | 4,542 | 2,615 | 1,896 | 3,520 | 1,536 | 3,061 | 1,594 |
| 1911–12... | 4,303 | 2,934 | 2,076 | 3,873 | 1,690 | 3,756 | 1,796 |
| 1912–13... | 2,984 | 2,976 | 2,122 | 3,759 | 4,558 | 3,403 | 1,638 |

In 1912 the planted area of camphor trees markedly fell off due to the fact that the Government withheld to encourage the work in view of the inactivity of camphor market abroad.

*Profit and Loss Account (yen)*

| | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue... | 123,089,983 | 124,658,888 | 123,819,847 | 129,216,214 |
| Expense... | 64,640,600 | 62,569,315 | 60,483,748 | 63,200,695 |
| Profit ... | 58,449,382 | 62,089,573 | 63,336,099 | 66,015,518 |

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF STATE UNDERTAKINGS

(*yen* 1,000)

| | 1911–12 | | | 1912–13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipt | Expense | Profit | Receipt | Expense | Profit |
| Printing Bureau ... ... | 2,442 | 2,178 | 253 | 2,501 | 2,229 | 272 |
| Mint ... ... ... ... ... | 15,105 | 9,446 | 5,657 | 5,270 | 3,468 | 1,802 |
| Tokyo Mil. Arsenal ... | 14,003 | 13,979 | 24 | 13,374 | 13,358 | 16 |
| Osaka Mil. Arsenal ... | 10,672 | 10,649 | 22 | 11,309 | 11,272 | 37 |
| Senju Woolen Factory | 3,314 | 3,310 | 4 | 3,448 | 3,444 | 4 |
| Naval Arsenal ... ... | 26,252 | 26,552 | — | 25,650 | 26,080 | — |
| Steel Foundrys ... ... | 14,139 | 16,959 | — | 15,962 | 16,027 | — |
| State Railways ... ... | 92,442 | 83,138 | 9,303 | 100,092 | 89,485 | 10,607 |
| Monopoly Bureau ... ... | 102,862 | 41,516 | 61,346 | 106,444 | 45,627 | 60,817 |
| Naval Colliery ... ... | 2,049 | 2,007 | 42 | 2,454 | 2,365 | 89 |

### G. COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below :—

| | Tax *yen* | Expense *yen* | Ratio per *yen* 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 ... ... ... ... ... | 320,534,132 | 9,761,390 | 2.109 |
| 1910–11 ... ... ... ... ... | 320,225,718 | 6,803,147 | 2.121 |
| 1911–12 ... ... ... ... ... | 324,098,428 | 8,224,954 | 2.537 |
| 1912–13 ... ... ... ... ... | 322,964,239 | 7,547,522 | 2.336 |

## II. TAXATION

### HISTORY OF TAXATION

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *saké*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *saké* was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥ 26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *saké*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥ 40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *saké* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥ 21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from moral instead of financial consideration.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about ¥ 145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating of part of import duties. However in the first war tax program the excise on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods besides woolen, stamp on

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administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the Inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of the war chest. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *saké*, and revising that on petroleum. Since 1910 the reverse process of lessening the public burdens has been adopted, on income tax etc., as described later on.

### Taxation System in Force

Prof. H. Tanaka, in charge of Finance at Waseda University, spoke he of the taxation system of Japan to this effect in one of the public addresses he recently delivered;—In contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia, the Japanese system of taxation lacks what may be called the main strength. With the exception of tax on land, business tax and income tax Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched as sources of revenue of the Central Treasury. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that land-owners and business-men are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥ 400 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free even from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors while making assessment on the income of the companies do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

**Excises.**—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters are also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes is still free. For the same reason the tax on cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages as cider, etc., now free, justify taxation.

**National and Local Taxes.**—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for provincial and municipal and corporation treasuries. Thus in the provincial treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52 % of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48 %. In the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30 % respectively, while in the village treasury the sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98 % of the total revenue.

### 1. Land Tax

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dwelling land of registered value ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 2.5/100 |
| Cultivated „ „ „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 4.5/100 |
| Other land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 5.5/100 |
| Hokkaido | Cultivated land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.2/100 |
| | Other land (ex. dwelling land)... ... ... ... | 4.0/100 |

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## 2. Income Tax

*1st Kind*, (Income of juridical persons)

A. Partnership Cos.
Income under ¥ 5,000 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 40.0/1000
Income over „ 200,000 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 130.0/1000
B. Joint stock limited, joint stock unlimited Cos. and others 62.5/1000
C. Joint stock ltd and joint stock unltd Cos. organized by shareholders or partners of not more than 20 come under class A.

Bonus allowed to officials and others in business corporations is amenable to taxation.

*2nd Kind* (Gov. bonds exempted)

Income from bonds and shares ... ... ... ... ... ... 20.0/1000

*3rd Kind* (Income of other descriptions)

Under ¥ 10,000... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25.0/1000
Over „ 100,000... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 220.0/1000

The minimum liable to taxation has been raised from *yen* 300 to 400, and abatement of *yen* 150 is allowed for an income of not more than *yen* 500, of *yen* 100 for one not more than *yen* 700, and of *yen* 50 for one not more than *yen* 1,000.

The number of juridical persons and individual persons and their income and tax were as follows in 1912.

| | | No. of persons | Income, total | Tax, total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st kind | Over ¥ 100,000 ... ... | 11 | ¥ 5,799,498 | 724,936 |
| | „ „ 50,000 ... ... | 20 | 1,351,159 | 135,116 |
| | „ „ 10,000 ... ... | 285 | 5,551,218 | 350,541 |
| | Under „ 10,000 ... ... | 9,169 | 10,734,858 | 491,152 |
| | Those under class C. ... | 6,567 | 157,109,959 | 9,819,281 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 16,063 | 180,546,689 | 11,521,026 |
| 2nd kind | Public bonds ... ... ... | — | 3,755,279 | 74,950 |
| | Debentures ... ... ... | — | 10,436,276 | 203,597 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | — | 14,191,555 | 278,547 |
| 3rd kind | Over ¥ 100,000 ... ... | 17 | 1,952,413 | 397,318 |
| | „ „ 50,000 ... ... | 113 | 4,592,475 | 780,718 |
| | „ „ 10,000 ... ... | 4,831 | 44,762,230 | 4,387,691 |
| | „ „ 1,000 ... ... | 217,684 | 304,947,903 | 12,759,640 |
| | ¥1,000 — ¥ 500 ... ... | 1,119,426 | 409,170,721 | 9,226,098 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 1,342,071 | 765,425,742 | 27,551,465 |
| | Grand total ... ... ... | 1,358,134 | 960,163,986 | 39,351,038 |
| 1911 | 1st kind ... ... ... ... ... | 15,279 | 148,963,315 | 9,713,220 |
| | 2nd kind ... ... ... ... ... | — | 11,858,451 | 232,480 |
| | 3rd kind ... ... ... ... ... | 1,275,718 | 708,101,914 | 25,078,378 |
| | Total... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,290,997 | 868,923,680 | 35,024,078 |
| 1910 | 1st kind ... ... ... ... ... | 11,959 | 119,602,935 | 7,527,841 |
| | 2nd kind ... ... ... ... ... | — | 3,210,008 | 139,648 |
| | 3rd kind ... ... ... ... ... | 1,256,535 | 698,004,957 | 24,774,645 |
| | Total... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,268,494 | 824,817,900 | 32,442,134 |

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### 3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

| | Assessment | Rate of assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of goods | Amount of sale ... ... ... | 8–11/10,000 for whole sale. 20–30/10,000 for retail. |
| | Rent of building used ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons engaged ... | *yen* 2 per capita. |
| Banking, insurance, etc. | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 4.5/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita. |
| Lending money or articles | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 6/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita. |
| Manufacturing, printing, etc. | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 3/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborer. |

### 4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acquisition by inheritance, etc, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5/1,000–60/1,000 |
| Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.... ... ... | 4/1,000–6/1,000 |
| Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ... | ¥ 0.10–0.20 |
| Establishment of branch office ... ... ... ... ... ... | *yen* 15.00 |
| Removal of main office or branch or director (per item) | „ 7.00 |
| Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director, etc. (per item) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 5.00–7.00 |

### 5. Tax on Saké and Other Liquors

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and *shōchū* etc. of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. ... ... | ¥ 20.00 per *koku* |
| 2. | *Shōchū* of strength of not more than 35% of alcohol. ... ... | 25.00 „ „ |
| 3. | „ 40%... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30.00 „ „ |
| 4. | „ 45%... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35.00 „ „ |
| 5. | *Saké* containing more than 20% of alcohol and *shōchū* every 1% increase over 45%. ... ... | 1.00 „ „ |

### 6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is *yen* 1.75 for it refined soy and *yen* 1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of *yen* 4.00 and *yen* 0.50 according to quality.

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### 7. Medicine Tax

License (per one kind) ... ... ... ... ... ...*yen* 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine ... ... ... ... ... ...10% of the price.

For compounding and selling medicine the tax is imposed according to the output, as: up to ¥ 300 a year, tax ¥ 3; up to ¥ 500, ¥ 5; up to ¥ 1000, ¥ 7, etc.

### 8. Tax on Convertible Notes

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 1.2½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

### 9. Sugar Excise

| | | Per p'cul *yen* |
|---|---|---|
| Class 1. | Under No. 11, Dutch standard ... ... ... ... | 2.00–3.00 |
| Class 2. | „ No. 15, „ ... ... ... ... | 5.00 |
| Class 3. | „ No. 18, „ ... ... ... ... | 7.00 |
| Class 4. | „ No. 21, „ ... ... ... ... | 8.00 |
| Class 5. | Above No. 21, „ ... ... ... ... | 9.00 |
| Class 6. | Sugar candy, lump-sugar, etc. ... ... ... ... | 10.00 |
| Molasses | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00–3.00 |
| Syrup | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8.00 |

### 10. Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ... ... ...
Silk or silk mixtures ... ... ... ... ... ... } 10/100 of the value.

### 11. Travelling Tax

| | *sen* |
|---|---|
| Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5–1 |
| 50–100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20–2 |
| 100–200 „ „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40–3 |
| 200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes... ... ... ... ... ... | 50–4 |

### Arrears in National and Local Taxes

| | | No. of defaulters | Amount *yen* | Loss to Treasury *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | '09–10 | 13,089 | 689,192 | 416,533 |
| | '10–11 | 12,898 | 550,978 | 279,968 |
| | '11–12 | 11,200 | 273,201 | 216,048 |
| Local ... | '09–10 | 278,422 | 329,845 | 225,351 |
| | '10–11 | 264,824 | 319,393 | 243,410 |
| | '11–12 | 274,790 | 383,248 | 290,679 |

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows:—"Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every Y 100 of the amount of tax owing."

### Adjustment of Taxes,—To Relieve the Burdens

How to relieve the people of their enormous burdens that jumped up from ¥ 249,000,000 in 1903–4 to ¥ 636,000,000 in 1908–9 as a result of the War is a grave question that continues to claim the serious attention of

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both the Government and the public from about 1908 when the state of affairs that was dislocated by that momentous event began to settle down. The land tax preceded all the others in this attempt of adjustment, chiefly from party considerations, for farmers' representatives predominate, then as now, in the House of Representatives.

**First adjustment.**—The first move effected in the direction of amelioration was that effected in the 26th session when the land tax was lowered by 0.8 %, thereby relieving the farmers' burdens by ¥ 9,890,000. Besides, the inheritance tax, business tax, and excises on sugar and textile fabrics were somewhat modified for the benefit of tax-payers, and the reduction amounting to over ¥ 15,000,000 including that on the land tax, was effected. Then by administrative retrenchment ¥ 3,600,000 was saved. On the other hand the scale of salaries of public servants was raised by about 25 %, this causing the increased disbursement of ¥ 11,000,000. The balance in favor of reduction amounted to about ¥ 8,000,000. In the meanwhile the cry to revise the three bad taxes, i. e. the business tax, excise on textile fabrics, and travelling tax, came from the tax-payers living in urban districts.

**Second Adjustment.**—In the 30th session the following measures of tax reduction and administrative expenses were adopted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Income tax, to be cut down by ... ... ... ... | ¥ 6,940,000 |
| Lowering of price of salt ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 2,050,000 |
| Abolition of import duty on rice from Korea to Japan Proper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 1,250,000 |

At the same time the administrative adjustment was carried out, economizing expenditure or increasing the revenue, the sum saved permanently by this means amounting to ¥ 26,770,000.

**Third Adjustment.**—In the 31st session (1913–14) the agitation for the abolition or reduction of the obnoxious taxes became so widely spread in all the corporated cities that the resolution was even passed by the Abolition League to boycott the banks, spinning and paper mills, etc., conducted by Directors who were identified with the Seiyukai party, which as Ministerialists, did not approve the abolition policy. However, it was in deference to the strong attitude taken by the urban voters, that the Seiyukai was persuaded to improve on the Government projects and to pass the measures giving greater relief to the tax-payers. The disencumbering program adopted in this session was as follows, the program to become operative from 1915-16 year;—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Business tax (including inquiry expense), to be reduced by | ¥ 8,200,000, | about 30 %. |
| Inheritance tax, to be reduced by | ¥ 1,890,000 | |
| Land tax, to be reduced by ... ... | ¥ 2,500,000 | .20 %. |
| Commission to civic corporation for collecting national taxes ... | ¥ 2,360,000 | |

The Okuma Cabinet contemplates to further relieve the tax-payers of their burden.

## VI. NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was Y 500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called as a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to

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¥ 4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥ 11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥ 23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥ 230,000,000 by 1877.

The immense debts contracted on account of the late War and the expansion of armanents and State undertakings have raised our debt account to extraordinary figures, as shown below.

NATIONAL DEBTS CLASSIFIED (Y 1,000)

| End of March | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 1,417,128 | 1,165,675 | 2,582,804 |
| 1911 | 1,203,139 | 1,447,215 | 2,650,355 |
| 1912 | 1,116,216 | 1,437,449 | 2,553,665 |
| 1913 | 1,066,247 | 1,427,682 | 2,493,930 |
| 1914 | 1,054,643 | 1,490,436 | 2,545,080 |

The loans as existing in March 1913 are classified as follows according to the object for which they were raised.

| | Amount raised *yen* 1,000 | Redeemed *yen* 1,000 | Outstanding March 1913 *yen* 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feudal debts or pensions ... ... ... | 227,944 | 227,002 | 3,942 |
| Railway, public works &c. ... ... ... | 635,297 | 124,392 | 510,905 |
| Financial adjustment ... ... ... ... | 15,440 | 14,292 | 1,148 |
| Public works and financial adjustment ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 166,880 | 77,996 | 88,883 |
| New territories ... ... ... ... ... | 64,334 | 34,122 | 30,211 |
| Military affairs ... ... ... ... ... | 1,726,932 | 890,000 | 836,931 |
| National debts adjustment ... ... ... | 1,274,655 | 191,259 | 1,083,396 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,111,484 | 1,556,065 | 2,555,418 |

NATIONAL DEBTS, RAISED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING
(in *yen* 1,000)

| Fiscal year | Brought over from previous year | Amount issued | Amount redeemed | Outstanding at end of year | Debt per capita (*yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 | 2,228,306 | 484,631 | 130,134 | 2,582,804 | 39,035 |
| 1910–11 | 2,582,804 | 521,331 | 453,779 | 2,650,355 | 39,543 |
| 1911–12 | 2,650,355 | 5,541 | 102,231 | 2,553,665 | 37,295 |
| 1912–13 | 2,553,665 | 1,100 | 60,835 | 2,493,930 | 36,091 |
| 1913–14 | 2,493,930 | — | — | 2,545,080 | — |

OUTSTANDING DEBTS CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF INTEREST
(Y 1,000)

| March | 8% | 7½% | 7% | 6% | 5% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | — | — | — | — | 437,382 |
| 1909 | 400 | 3,000 | 500 | 7,042 | 1,277,263 |
| 1913 | — | — | — | — | 1,016,594 |

| March | 4½% | 4% | No interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | — | 97,630 | 3,950 | 538,962 |
| 1909 | 595,542 | 341,705 | 2,852 | 2,228,306 |
| 1913 | 575,989 | 899,271 | 1,975 | 2,493,930 |

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## Conditions of Foreign Loans

The conditions under which Government loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below :—

| | Interest | Issue price | | | Commission | | | Net proceeds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | £ | S | d | £ | S | d | £ | S | d |
| War loan ... ... ... ... | 5 | 103 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st 4% Sterling ... ... | 4 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Old 5% ... ... ... ... | 5 | 102 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st 4½% Sterling ... ... | 4½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd ,, ,, ... ... ... | 4½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd 4½ ,, ... ... ... | 4 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| 5% ,, ... ... ... | 5 | 99 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 10 | 0 |
| Hokkaido Tanko ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 15 | 0 |
| Kansai R'ly ... ... ... | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| 4% French ... ... ... ... | 4 | 95fr. 50ce. | | | 6 | 50 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd 4% Sterling ... ... ... | 4 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 6 | — | — | 89 | 0 | 0 |

## National Loans (May, 1914)

### Domestic Loans

| | Date issued | Period of redemption | Amount issued Y 1,000 | Outstanding Y 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Public Loan (No interest) ... ... | 1872 | —1921 | 10,972 | 1,725 |
| Railway Loan ... ... ... ... ... | 1907 | 1911–61 | 5,588 | 5,588 |
| Public Works Loan ... ... ... ... | 1907 | 1911–61 | 10,795 | 10,795 |
| Hokkaidō Railway Loan ... ... ... | 1907 | 1911–61 | 811 | 811 |
| Formosa Public Works Loan ... ... | 1909 | 1910–60 | 385 | 385 |
| Consolidated Loan for Hereditary Pension ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | '12–14 | 1916–68 | 741 | 741 |
| Loan for Consolidating Debts of Purchased Rly. Co. ... ... ... ... | '06–09 | 1910–63 | 27,683 | 27,683 |
| Okinawaken Pension Bonds ... ... | 1910 | 1914–64 | 1,640 | 1,640 |
| War Compensation Bonds ... ... ... | 1910 | 1914–64 | 980 | 980 |
| Salt Field Bonds ... ... ... ... ... | '10–14 | 1914–67 | 2,436 | 2,436 |
| Bonds to Sealers ... ... ... ... ... | 1912 | 1916–66 | 927 | 927 |
| Loan for Railway nationalization ... | '08–09 | 1912–63 | 476,378 | 460,796 |
| Extraordinary Military Expenditure Loan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1906 | 1910–35 | 310,407 | 198,397 |
| Korean Pension Bonds ... ... ... | '10–13 | 3914–67 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 1st 4% Loan ... ... ... ... ... ... | '10–12 | 1919–67 | 176,220 | 173,517 |
| 2nd 4% Loan ... ... ... ... ... | 1910 | 1919–67 | 99,999 | 98,158 |
| Korean Public Works Bond ... ... | 1913 | —1917 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1,185,946 | 1,044,587 |

N. B. The rate of interest is 5% except some few specified.

### Foreign Loans

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. Japanese Gov. 4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue ... ... ... ... ... | 1899 | 1908–53 | 97,630 | 92,748 |
| 4½% Sterling Loan 1st Issue ... ... | 1905 | 1910–25 | 292,890 | 278,224 |
| 4½% Sterling Loan 2nd Issue ... ... | 1905 | 1910–25 | 292,890 | 278,237 |
| 4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue ... ... | 1905 | 1920–31 | 244,075 | 244,071 |
| 5% Sterling Loan ... ... ... ... | 1907 | 1922–47 | 224,549 | 224,545 |
| 4% Emprunt de 1910 ... ... ... ... | 1910 | 1920–60 | 174,150 | 147,147 |
| 4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue ... ... | 1910 | 1920–60 | 107,393 | 107,392 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Obligations du Trésor de 1913 ... | 1913 | —1923 | 77,400 | 77,400 |
| Loan for former Hokkaidō Tankō and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5% ... ... | 1906 | 1916–26 | 13,668 | 13,668 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1,524,645 | 1,490,435 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 2,710,591 | 2,535,022 |

### Redemption and Adjustment of the Debts

By the law promulgated March '06, the Government created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than ¥110 millions towards it, but as greater parts were absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal was comparatively small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909–10 fiscal year an additional sum of ¥50,000,000 towards repaying the principal (¥40,000,000 for redeeming domestic loans and ¥10,000,000 foreign loans) and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year owing to the decrease of the principal. It was expected that by this process the total redemption of all the war debts could be redeemed in about a quarter of a century.

**New Redemption Program.**—As described in the précis of the Finance Minister's speech given at the end of this chapter, the Okuma Ministry has decided to alter the redemption program and to adopt a no-loan policy. In other words, whereas the 2nd Katsura Cabinet restricted the scope of the object of new loans to be raised to the demands of railway extension and Korean undertakings, the Okuma Ministry has decided that all such expenses incidental to new projects of whatever description should be met with appropriations from the ordinary revenue.

In pursuance of this program the annual appropriation on account of the sinking funds shall be reduced from ¥50,000,000 to ¥30,000,000 from 1915, though for 1914 the amount of at least ¥40,000,000 and for 1915 at least ¥35,000,000 will be redeemed by making appropriation from the available revenue surplus. The ¥20,000,000 lopped off from the Katsura program will be used for meeting the need of railway extension and Korean undertakings. The new policy requires 42 years from 1916, i. e. till 1957, before Japan can pay off her foreign debts, as against the limit extending to 1936, according to the old policy.

**Conversion Effected.**—By the adroit manipulation adopted by the 2nd Katsura Ministry for recovering the credit of the State finance, the quotation of 5% bonds that fell to the level of *yen* 70 in April 1908 was raised to above par in January 1910. The Government then proceeded to convert the 5% loan the into one of 4% by issuing 4% loans both at home and abroad as follows, the figures being in 1000 ;—

| | | Paid in with 5% bonds | Paid in cash | Amount realized |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conversion at home ... | 1st *yen* 100,000 | 68,683 | 31,316 | 95,007 |
| | 2nd *yen* 100,000 | 93,357 | 6,641 | 95,002 |
| 3rd 4% ... ... ... ... | 11,000 | 4,798 | 6,201 | 97,475 |
| 3% Paris Loan ... ... | Fr. 450,000 | — | — | 4,159,347 |
| Total ... ... ... | — | — | — | 517,477 |

The bolstered bonds have soon found their own level as shown in the New Foreign Loans raised in 1913 mentioned elsewhere.

### Privileges of Government Bonds

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative

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## Conditions of Foreign Loans

The conditions under which Government loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

| | Interest | Issue price | | | Commission | | | Net proceeds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| War loan | 5 | 103 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st 4% Sterling | 4 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Old 5% | 5 | 102 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st 4½% Sterling | 4½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd „ „ | 4½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd 4½ „ | 4 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| 5% „ | 5 | 99 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 10 | 0 |
| Hokkaido Tanko | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 15 | 0 |
| Kansai R'ly | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| 4% French | 4 | 95fr. 50ce. | | | 6 | 50 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd 4% Sterling | 4 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 6 | — | — | 89 | 0 | 0 |

## National Loans (May, 1914)

### Domestic Loans

| | Date issued | Period of redemption | Amount issued ¥ 1,000 | Outstanding ¥ 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Public Loan (No interest) | 1872 | —1921 | 10,972 | 1,725 |
| Railway Loan | 1907 | 1911–61 | 5,588 | 5,588 |
| Public Works Loan | 1907 | 1911–61 | 10,795 | 10,795 |
| Hokkaidō Railway Loan | 1907 | 1911–61 | 811 | 811 |
| Formosa Public Works Loan | 1909 | 1910–60 | 385 | 385 |
| Consolidated Loan for Hereditary Pension | '12–14 | 1916–68 | 741 | 741 |
| Loan for Consolidating Debts of Purchased Rly. Co. | '06–09 | 1910–63 | 27,683 | 27,683 |
| Okinawaken Pension Bonds | 1910 | 1914–64 | 1,640 | 1,640 |
| War Compensation Bonds | 1910 | 1914–64 | 980 | 980 |
| Salt Field Bonds | '10–14 | 1914–67 | 2,436 | 2,436 |
| Bonds to Sealers | 1912 | 1916–66 | 927 | 927 |
| Loan for Railway nationalization | '08–09 | 1912–63 | 476,378 | 460,796 |
| Extraordinary Military Expenditure Loan | 1906 | 1910–35 | 310,407 | 198,397 |
| Korean Pension Bonds | '10–13 | 3914–67 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 1st 4% Loan | '10–12 | 1919–67 | 176,220 | 173,517 |
| 2nd 4% Loan | 1910 | 1919–67 | 99,999 | 98,158 |
| Korean Public Works Bond | 1913 | —1917 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Total | — | — | 1,185,946 | 1,044,587 |

N. B. The rate of interest is 5% except some few specified.

### Foreign Loans

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. Japanese Gov. 4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue | 1899 | 1908–53 | 97,630 | 92,748 |
| 4½% Sterling Loan 1st Issue | 1905 | 1910–25 | 292,890 | 278,224 |
| 4½% Sterling Loan 2nd Issue | 1905 | 1910–25 | 292,890 | 278,237 |
| 4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue | 1905 | 1920–31 | 244,075 | 244,071 |
| 5% Sterling Loan | 1907 | 1922–47 | 224,549 | 224,545 |
| 4% Emprunt de 1910 | 1910 | 1920–60 | 174,150 | 147,147 |
| 4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue | 1910 | 1920–60 | 107,393 | 107,392 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Obligations du Trésor de 1913 ... | 1913 | —1923 | 77,400 | 77,400 |
| Loan for former Hokkaidō Tankō and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5% ... ... | 1906 | 1916–26 | 13,668 | 13,668 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1,524,645 | 1,490,435 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | 2,710,591 | 2,535,022 |

### Redemption and Adjustment of the Debts

By the law promulgated March '06, the Government created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than ¥110 millions towards it, but as greater parts were absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal was comparatively small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909–10 fiscal year an additional sum of ¥50,000,000 towards repaying the principal (¥40,000,000 for redeeming domestic loans and ¥10,000,000 foreign loans) and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year owing to the decrease of the principal. It was expected that by this process the total redemption of all the war debts could be redeemed in about a quarter of a century.

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| | 2nd *yen* 100,000 | 93,357 | 6,641 | 95,002 |
| 3rd 4% ... ... ... ... | 11,000 | 4,798 | 6,201 | 97,475 |
| 3% Paris Loan ... ... | Fr. 450,000 | — | — | 4,159,347 |
| Total ... ... ... | — | — | — | 517,477 |

The bolstered bonds have soon found their own level as shown in the New Foreign Loans raised in 1913 mentioned elsewhere.

### Privileges of Government Bonds

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative

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from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while Gorvernment bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

### Exchequer and Railway Notes

The two are short term loans and play an important part in the financial arrangement of the Government. Four different kinds exist, 1st and the oldest by notification issued in 1884 is intended for temporarily supplementing revenue deficit and is payable with the revenue of the year of issue, 2nd for supplementing deficit of working funds of the Monopoly Bureau and Steel Works, the former within the limit of ¥ 20,000,000 and the latter ¥ 12,000,000 and both payable in the financial year following that of issue; 3rd for meeting temporary deficit in the Extraordinary war account (of 1904–5), and which is to disappear with its close; 4th to meet deficit in the Railway construction and other special funds.

The limit of Exchequer bonds pertaining to General Account was put at ¥ 50,000,000 utmost in 1906–7 year, but this was expanded to ¥ 75,000,000 in 1907–8 year, ¥ 80,000,000 in 1908–9 and ¥ 100,000,000 in 1912–13. The limit has been restored to ¥ 50,000,000.

As an illustration under what conditions these short term loans have been issued, a few cases may be quoted below:—

| | When issued | Amount (yen 1000) | Discount (yen 1000) | Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railway notes ... ... ... ... | Apl. 1912 | 25,000 | 1,369 | d.b. 1.5 *sen* |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | Mar. 1913 | 25,000 | 463 | „ 1.7 „ |
| „ (issued in England) | Mar. 1913 | 14,645 | 805 | 5½% |
| Exchequer notes ... ... ... | Apl. 1912 to Mar. '14 | 205,000 | 2,396 | — |

In order to minimize the issue of the Exchequer bills the Okuma administration has decided to appropriate a suitable amount from the surplus revenue and to meet the temporary deficit to the Treasury occasioned by the inconvenient distribution of the period of collecting saké and land taxes.

## IV. SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD (¥ 1000)

| At the end of | | At the end of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 ... ... ... ... | 468,358 | 1910 ... ... ... ... | 471,316 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... | 443,322 | 1911 ... ... ... ... | 362,100 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 386,170 | 1912 ... ... ... ... | 350,700 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 446,845 | 1913 ... ... ... ... | 371,000 |

Of the total at the end of 1913 ¥ 130,000,000 was kept at home and the remaining ¥ 241,000,000 abroad, i.e. in England ¥ 204,000,000, in France ¥ 26,000,000, in the United States and Germany ¥ 7,000,000 and ¥ 4,000,000 respectively.

As regards the exodus of gold, the official record of the last ten years stands as given below:

| | Exodus of gold (¥ 1000) | | Exodus of gold (¥ 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 ... ... ... ... | 147,000 | 1909 ... ... ... ... | 23,000 |
| 1905 ... ... ... ... | 209,000 | 1910 ... ... ... ... | 138,000 |
| 1906 ... ... ... ... | 229,000 | 1911 ... ... ... ... | 138,000 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... | 71,000 | 1912 ... ... ... ... | 88,000 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 96,000 | 1913 ... ... ... ... | 84,000 |
| Average ... ... ... | 150,000 | Average ... ... ... | 93,000 |

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### International Specie Account

As explained by Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, at a business-men's conference in Tokyo in May 1914, the international bullion account for 1912, independent of foreign trade, Government accounts, and money invested by foreigners, showed that Japan received in that year about ¥ 117,000,000, i. e. about ¥ 36,000,000 as freight by the Japanese steamers, ¥ 26,000,000 remitted by emigrants abroad, and ¥ 55,000,000 from other sources. Against this, about ¥ 54,000,000 of net profit on money invested by foreigners in Japan was paid out, leaving balance of about ¥ 62,000,000 in favor of inflow. To this must be added ¥ 18,000,000 on account of gold produced in Japan. This apparent excess of inflow diminishes to something like 50 or 60 millions, when the excess of imports in the foreign trade of Korea and Formosa was paid out and balanced against the foreign trade of Japan. The Government's payment abroad on account of interest on bonds, etc. amounting to roughly ¥ 90,000,000, the deficit in this international account did not exceed ¥ 40,000,000.

## V. FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS

### Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of the national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The Prefecture levies rate on each household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached ¥ 43,000,000 approximately for 1910, and the former, over ¥ 2½ millions, being on account of police expenses. This is at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,354 | 80,613 | 82,938 |
| Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... | 82,814 | 80,592 | 82,805 |

*I. Revenue Items*

| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land tax rate ... ... ... ... | 28,914 | 26,843 | 26,843 |
| Business tax ... ... ... ... ... | 3,625 | 3,704 | 3,740 |
| „ „ rate ... ... ... ... | 2,817 | 2,856 | 3,031 |
| Miscellaneous tax... ... ... ... | 9,651 | 10,183 | 10,711 |
| Income tax rate ... ... ... ... | 1,518 | 1,404 | 1,456 |
| House tax ... ... ... ... ... | 15,436 | 14,871 | 14,574 |
| Cities, towns & villages' income | 1,507 | 1,404 | 1,456 |
| Other taxes ... ... ... ... ... | 718 | 753 | 757 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 64,190 | 62,122 | 62,447 |
| Per household (¥) ... ... ... | 6.769 | — | — |

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| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per capita (¥) ... ... ... ... | 1.027 | 1.168 | 1.154 |
| Revenue other than taxes ... | 18,663 | 18,490 | 20,491 |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... | 82,854 | 80,613 | 82,938 |

2. *Expenditure Items*

| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Police ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,311 | 15,635 | 16,054 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... ... | 17,421 | 17,902 | 18,911 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 16,019 | 15,049 | 14,466 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,677 | 9,693 | 9,604 |
| Sanitation & hospital ... ... ... | 2,654 | 2,476 | 2,700 |
| District office expenses ... ... | 3,781 | 3,563 | 3,524 |
| Officials ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,548 | 2,579 | 2,593 |
| Debts ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,937 | 5,477 | 5,871 |
| Other expenses ... ... ... ... | 8,825 | 8,218 | 9,082 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,814 | 80,592 | 82,805 |
| Per capita (¥) ... ... ... ... | 1.557 | — | — |

The legal limit and average taxation of local taxes are as follow.

| | Average | Legal limit | Excess |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dwelling land rate ... ... ... ... | 16.6% | 13.0% | 3.6% |
| Other „ „ ... ... ... ... | 40.7 | 32.0 | 8.7 |
| Business tax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 |
| Income tax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.9 | 4.0 | 0.9 |

There is no legal limit for House tax.

## Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rate supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

### Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about *yen* 35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in the Chapter on Finance. Rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc). The surtax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. That from the Central Treasury is about *yen* 3,760,000 a year. It should be observed that the

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District has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contributions levied from the towns and villages.

### 1. Cities

| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 84,488 | 127,231 | 102,719 |
| Expenses ... ... ... ... | 71,708 | 111,970 | 97,335 |
| *A. Revenue Items* | | | |
| National tax rate ... ... | 5,906 | 16,187 | 16,978 |
| Local tax rate ... ... ... | 8,455 | | |
| Special... ... ... ... ... | 6,136 | 5,550 | 4,760 |
| Total incl. others ... | 84,888 | 127,231 | 102,719 |
| *B. Expenditure Items* | | | |
| Office ... ... ... ... ... | 4,064 | 4,570 | 3,929 |
| Council... ... ... ... ... | 171 | 222 | 230 |
| Public Works ... ... ... | 3,744 | 5,277 | 4,838 |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 10,849 | 11,248 | 11,116 |
| Sanitary ... ... ... ... | 3,993 | 5,028 | 3,983 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... | 200 | 248 | 185 |
| Loan ... ... ... ... ... | 13,091 | 12,810 | 17,059 |
| Total incl. others ... | 71,708 | 111,970 | 97,335 |

### 2. Towns and Villages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 107,561 | 112,572 | 113,002 |
| Expenses ... ... ... ... | 107,488 | 112,416 | 112,998 |
| *A. Revenue Items* | | | |
| National tax rate ... ... | 17,080 | 83,121 | 83,464 |
| Local tax rate ... ... ... | 58,848 | | |
| Special tax ... ... ... ... | 714 | 702 | 657 |
| Total incl. others ... | 107,561 | 112,572 | 113,002 |
| *B. Expenditure Items* | | | |
| Office ... ... ... ... ... | 19,795 | 21,117 | 22,142 |
| Council ... ... ... ... | 979 | 1,054 | 1,105 |
| Public Works ... ... ... | 8,971 | 9,141 | 9,608 |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 47,020 | 48,467 | 46,136 |
| Sanitary ... ... ... ... | 2,874 | 3,147 | 3,778 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... | 1,083 | 970 | 878 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... | 6,264 | 5,559 | 4,631 |
| Total incl. others ... | 107,488 | 112,416 | 112,998 |

## Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course, in doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs

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and of Finance is required, though this relative provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans, either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits when in that year a measure was adopted to encourage savings. In 1909 the sum loaned was only ¥ 3,000,000 to be used for farm adjustment and co-operative societies' work. The sum was increased to ¥ 10,000,000 in 1910 and to ¥ 20,000,000 in 1911. Of that sum ¥ 15,000,000 was given to public corporations, industrial guilds and farm adjustment, the loans being granted direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks as heretofore. The balance, ¥ 5,000,000, was used for taking up bonds issued by those Banks for facilitating petty loans.

*Local Loans Existing at the End of the Fiscal Year* (in ¥ 1,000)

| Fiscal year | Prefectures | Counties | Cities | Towns & Villages | Local Associ's | 3 year loans | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 15,164 | 1,470 | 125,430 | 4,072 | 4,018 | 11,376 | 162,933 |
| 1910 ... ... | 15,852 | 1,505 | 130,174 | 6,198 | 4,710 | 9,561 | 168,002 |
| 1911 ... ... | 31,541 | 1,352 | 237,100 | 7,888 | 5,053 | — | 282,938 |
| 1912 ... ... | 34,462 | 1,369 | 237,732 | 8,504 | 5,267 | — | 287,337 |
| 1913 ... ... | 37,321 | 2,161 | 247,621 | 13,018 | 6,832 | — | 306,957 |

The loans of the leading cities at the end of March 1913 were as follows:—Tokyo *yen* 104,144, Osaka 65,798, Kyoto 19,727, Yokohama 14,430, Nagoya 8,936.

*Classification of Local Loans* (in ¥ 1,000)

| Fiscal year | Education | Sanitary | Industry | Public works | Old loans redeemed | Others | Total incl. 3 year loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... | 4,344 | 21,770 | 8,355 | 50,794 | 65,166 | 627 | 162,993 |
| 1910 ... ... | 14,304 | 21,220 | 7,140 | 61,851 | 76,185 | 2,616 | 183,319 |
| 1911 ... ... | 14,158 | 16,743 | 107,000 | 73,560 | 80,837 | 3,600 | 295,900 |
| 1912 ... ... | 14,158 | 16,743 | 107,000 | 73,560 | 80,837 | 3,601 | 295,901 |
| 1913 ... ... | 14,682 | 49,981 | 15,244 | 91,653 | 173 | 136,211 | 306,957 |

*Municipal Foreign Loans at end of 1912 Classified* (¥ 1,000)

| | Object | | Amount ¥ 1,000 | Issue price | Interest % | Amount outstanding ¥ 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... | Consolidating old loans, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | f. | 14,580 | 96.50 | 5 | 14,580 |
| Kyoto ... | Water power & canal, Electric Enterprises ... | f. | 17,550 | 93.00 | 5 | 17,550 |
| Osaka ... | Harbor-works ... ... ... | d. | 13,953 | 92.31 | 6 | 13,881 |
| | | f. | 3,085 | 96.50 | 6 | 3,069 |
| | Electric Cars and Water-works ... ... ... ... ... | f. | 30,220 | 92.00 | 5 | 30,220 |
| Yokohama | Water-works 1st Issue | d. | 1,155 | 93.70 | 6 | 1,001 |
| | | f. | 900 | 90.00 | 6 | 754 |
| | 2nd „ | f. | 7,800 | 94.00 | 5 | 7,000 |
| | Harbor-works ... ... ... | f. | 3,108 | 96.50 | 5 | 3,108 |
| | Gas works... ... ... ... | f. | 648 | 95.00 | 6 | 620 |
| Nagoya ... | Water-works ... ... ... | f. | 7,816 | 90.00 | 5 | 7,816 |

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PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (¥ 1,000)

*Urban*

| In March | Land & buildings | Grains | Securities | Cash | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898... ... | 8,944 | 11 | 1,139 | 476 | 749 | 11,321 |
| 1903... ... | 13,537 | 12 | 534 | 993 | 3,268 | 18,346 |
| 1907... ... | 24,548 | 2 | 1,263 | 1,973 | 3,707 | 31,494 |
| 1911... ... | 45,466 | — | 1,652 | 2,346 | 4,545 | 54,010 |

*Rural*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898... ... | 14,494 | 373 | 2,090 | 4,159 | 431 | 21,549 |
| 1903... ... | 29,310 | 342 | 3,256 | 5,599 | 845 | 39,354 |
| 1907... ... | 47,415 | 353 | 7,558 | 7,648 | 1,440 | 64,453 |
| 1911... ... | 93,047 | 461 | 8,290 | 15,268 | 1,943 | 119,014 |

## VI. DEBENTURE LOANS

Issue of debenture bonds by economic corporations dates about 10 years back. Amount issued and that outstanding at the end of the terms are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

| | | New issue ¥ 1,000 | Redeemed ¥ 1,000 | Total outstanding ¥ 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | Domestic ... ... ... | 88,393 | 26,724 | 200,044 |
| | Foreign... ... ... ... | 5,000 | — | 108,737 |
| 1911 | Dom. ... ... ... ... | 95,703 | 19,650 | 276,090 |
| | For. ... ... ... ... | 58,578 | 19,526 | 147,789 |
| 1912 | Dom. ... ... ... ... | 92,178 | 17,701 | 350,566 |
| | For. ... ... ... ... | — | 250 | 147,539 |
| 1913 | Dom. ... ... ... ... | 64,962 | 25,062 | 394,588 |
| | For. ... ... ... ... | Fr. 50,000 | — | Fr. 50,000<br>£ 14,600 |

## VII. FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER MUNICIPALITIES

### Tokyo

The finances of Tokyo Municipality will be dealt with under two different heads,—general and special accounts, the latter subdivided again into 10 minor special items, such as street improvement, funds for redemption of public works loan, waterworks, electric undertakings, etc.

The municipal finances made a sudden expansion after the recent war with Russia, the revenue being more than doubled and the expenditure tripled as compared with the respective figures in 1898. With the adoption of tramway municipalization scheme in 1911, the figures swelled further, so that the revenue and expenditure for the 1911–12 respectively advanced to 25 and 27 times as much as those in 1898. The movement subsequently witnessed has been in the direction of curtailment of municipal undertakings. Details are shown below :—

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| Year ending March next | Revenue yen | Expenditure yen |
|---|---|---|
| 1898 | 6,254,246 | 3,355,340 |
| 1905 | 7,998,224 | 4,428,034 |
| 1910 | 13,804,553 | 9,343,513 |
| 1911 | 91,671,016 | 83,178,345 |
| 1912 (estimate) | 49,989,500 | 46,306,998 |
| 1913 (estimate) | 31,329,240 | 27,600,725 |

**Expenditure.**—The estimate expenditures on the general account of the Municipality for 1912–'13 are made up as under :—

| | Ordinary yen | Extraordinary yen | Total yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office Expenses ... ... ... ... | 840,240 | 18,504 | 858,744 |
| Public Instruction ... ... ... | 208,222 | 20,315 | 228,537 |
| Public Works ... ... ... ... | 565,020 | 1,444,738 | 1,909,758 |
| Sanitary Affairs ... ... ... ... | 704,008 | 49,428 | 753,436 |
| Public Welfare & Relief ... ... | 133,949 | 80,323 | 214,272 |
| Bounties for Industries ... ... | 1,056 | 2,000 | 3,056 |
| Taxes & Charges ... ... ... ... | 19,363 | — | 19,363 |
| Public Loan Charges... ... ... | — | 69,000 | 69,000 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 537,574 | 791,218 | 1,328,792 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 3,009,432 | 2,375,525 | 5,384,957 |

**Revenue.**—The following are the sources of revenue for the same fiscal year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from Property ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 203,169 |
| Charges & Fees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 320,926 |
| Allotment from State Treasury for collection of national taxes .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 311,318 |
| Payment to Municipality... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 54,889 |
| Levies on Monopolies... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 410,000 |
| Subsidy from State Treasury ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29,016 |
| Subsidy from Prefectural Treasury ... ... ... ... ... | 59,318 |
| Contribution... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,300 |
| Sale of Land... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| Brought over from last account ... ... ... ... ... ... | 180,000 |
| Transferred from other accounts & proceeds of debentures | 1,309,019 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 325,439 |
| Municipal Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,114,501 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,384,957 |

The Levies on Monopolies are calculated to give a yield of ¥ 220,000 from the Tokyo Electric Company (6 per cent. of net profit), and ¥ 190,000 from the Tokyo Gas Company (5 per cent. of net profit).

The enormous increase of Municipal finances, obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present three times as heavy as in 1898. Details are shown below :—

| Year | Additional Taxes yen | Special Taxes yen | Special Taxes for street improvement yen | Total yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | 760,739 | — | 347,516 | 1,108,255 |
| 1905 | 856,626 | 116,285 | 345,844 | 1,318,756 |
| 1910 | 2,113,826 | 588,155 | 671,604 | 3,373,586 |
| 1911 | 2,113,499 | 707,732 | 713,111 | 3,534,342 |
| 1912 | 2,045,059 | 569,981 | 760,900 | 3,375,940 |

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*Special Account*

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the 10 special accounts of the Municipality for 1912–3:—

| | | Revenue yen | Expenditure yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Poor-House... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 170,207 | 170,207 |
| 2. | Riverside ground (Stock Property) ... | 381,135 | 42,505 |
| 3. | Street Improvement... ... ... ... ... | 2,238,851 | 2,238,851 |
| 4. | Sewage System Improvement ... ... | 2,004,746 | 2,004,746 |
| 5. | Water Works ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,174,342 | 1,562,130 |
| 6. | Public Works Loan ... ... ... ... ... | 3,853,225 | 750,075 |
| 7. | Common School Construction ... ... | 1,332,000 | 1,332,000 |
| 8. | Special Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,955 | 5,802 |
| 9. | Mutual Relief against Fires ... ... ... | 120,278 | 120,278 |
| 10. | Electric Undertaking ... ... ... ... | 16,261,520 | 16,261,520 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,551,259 | 24,488,114 |

Some of the principal undertakings carried on the municipal resources shall be described below :—

1. **Street Improvement.**—The original plan for street improvement was laid out in 1889 at an estimated outlay ¥ 23,000,000, but this was replaced in 1903 by one of smaller scope, i. e. ¥ 20,000,000, on 20 year program. Later on, to expedite the completion of some leading thoroughfares, a foreign loan of ¥ 15,000,000 was floated. With ¥ 7,239,000 appropriated out of the sum the work was started. In 1911 a number of certain thoroughfares were selected for immediate attention, and the rest was postponed sin diem. The work has since been energetically conducted on this plan.

2. **Waterworks.**—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes being adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892–98 the work of renovation was carried out with an estimated outlay of ¥ 8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *sha-u* per day per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing demand, a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 with an outlay of ¥ 20,000,000 on 7 year program. The expansion work will be started as soon the Government sanction is obtained. At the end of December, 1912, condition of water supply stood as follows:—

SERVICE WATER TOPS

| Metre used | Special use | Common use | No. of persons served | Population | Rate per 100 of population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40,469 | 103,438 | 285,413 | 1,440,155 | 2,009,018 | 71.7 |

3. **Sewage System.**—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewage system to be completed in 1911–27 was promulgated at an estimated outlay of ¥ 33,660,000, of which ¥ 6,130,000 was passed by the Council in 1911, for the first term work spread over five years, a third of the sum being subsidized from the State treasury. The estimate was subsequently increased to ¥ 6,800,000.

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The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans.

**4. Electric Tramways.**—The longstanding question of municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥ 63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below :—

| Year | Mileage open to traffic | No. of passengers carried per day | Earning from passengers per day ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... | 108.668 | 467,542 | 16,383,730 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 117.277 | 498,542 | 17,469,190 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 127.733 | 556,267 | 19,429,770 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 140.423 | 607,384 | 21,295,780 |
| 1913 ... ... (9 months) | 148.253 | 645,486 | 22,525,670 |

The uniform tariff plan of 4 *sen* is in force, to which rate the fare was increased when the three cos. were fused, it having been 3 *sen* before.

**5. Electric Lighting.**—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it has taken over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The rates before and after the appearance of the undertaking are given as under :—

| | Charges per month | | Charges of Municipality | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1907 ¥ | April 1911 ¥ | July 1912 ¥ | April 1913 ¥ |
| 5 candle | indoor .60<br>outdoor .50 | .50 | .45 | indoor .45<br>outdoor .42 |
| 16 candle | indoor 1.80<br>outdoor 1.60 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Meter per k.w.h. | .20 | .18 | .162 | .18 |

The expansion of the service after the municipalization is striking, as :—

| Year | City | Suburbs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908, at end of May ... ... ... | 3,876 | 8,822 | 12,698 |
| 1911, at end of Nov. ... ... ... | 28,329 | 33,157 | 61,486 |
| Percentage of increase ... ... | 639.09% | 277.50% | 342.00% |

*Municipal Assets & Liabilities*

**Assets.**—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below :—

| Year | 1898 ¥ | 1905 ¥ | 1911 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Loan Bonds... ... | 1,143,108 | 1,286,343 | 1,442,044 |
| Bills & Shares ... ... ... | 1,725 | 11,760 | 132,610 |
| Deposits, Loans, & Cash... | 185,827 | 261,029 | 2,173,906 |
| Land (in *tsubo*)... ... ... | 1,783,184 | 1,824,965 | 3,771,766 |
| do. (value in ¥)... ... ... | — | 12,488,352 | 21,720,105 |
| Building Ground (in *tsubo*) | 11,193 | 16,294 | 49,887 |
| do. (value in ¥)... ... ... | — | 673,894 | 3,274,825 |

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| | 1900 | 1905 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length of Service Pipes of Waterworks (in *ken*) | 271,638 | 363,265 | 423,199 |
| Electric Tramway Mileage | | | 127 |
| Electric Lines ... ... ... | | | 6,802 |

**Debts.**--From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥ 10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. This sum was repaid out of the ¥ 15,000,000 floated abroad in 1906. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways. The amount of foreign loans now outstanding is ¥ 105,000,000 in round figures, as detailed below :—

| | Foreign loans, £ | Rate of interest |
|---|---|---|
| Public Works Loan ... ... ... ... | 1,500,000 | 5% |
| Electric Undertakings ... ... ... | 9,175,000 | 5% |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,675,000 | — |

(*Continued*)

| | Date of issue | Sources of redemption | Appropriated for |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public works loan | July, 1906 | Water charges & taxes | Street improvement, improvement of the Sumida, redemption of Waterworks loans |
| Electric undertakings | Feb., 1912 | Revenue from electric undertakings | Purchase of tramways, exploitation of tramway and lighting business |

The principal of the Public Works Loan is to be redeemed in 20 years from 1916 on at the rate of ¥ 729,000 per annum, and the principal and interest of the Electric Undertakings Loans in 36 years from the same year on ¥4,405,910 instalment plan. With the purpose of completing the projected tram lines and also effecting the extension of electric lighting business a second issue of Electric Undertakings Loans is contemplated.

### 2. Osaka

The settled accounts of Osaka Municipality for the past 5 years stand as follows in ¥ 1000 :—

| | Revenue | Expenditure | Carried forward to next account |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... ... ... | 14,648 | 9,797 | 4,851 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 12,523 | 10,224 | 2,298 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 38,973 | 22,273 | 16,699 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 29,020 | 15,346 | 13,673 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 34,955 | 23,093 | 11,861 |

A marked increase in the figures for both 1908 and 1910 over the respective preceding years was due to the flotation of foreign and domestic loans, as shown afterward.

The estimated accounts on general account for 1913 are as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... ... | | ¥ 3,087,557 | |
| Expenditure | Ordinary | ¥ 2,786,751 | |
| | Extraordinary | ¥ 288,573 | Total ¥ 3,075,324 |

*Expenditure*

The expenditure on special account for the same year amounted to ¥ 34,724,105 made up of 17 items of which the following are important :—

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Waterworks... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,544,541 |
| 2. | Extension of Waterworks ... ... ... ... ... ... | 929,350 |
| 3. | Operating Expenses of Electric Tramway... ... ... | 3,772,143 |
| 4. | Construction of Electric Tramway ... ... ... ... | 8,115,700 |
| 5. | Store Funds for Electric Tramway ... ... ... ... | 4,003,000 |
| 6. | Harbour Works (including Construction of Harbour) | 625,066 |
| 7. | Public Loan Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,716,866 |

*Revenue*

The following are some of the sources of revenue created for meeting these enormous expenses:—

Income from properties, ¥ 62,307; Rentals, 108,553; Fee, 57,172; Subsidy, Levies, etc., 426,155; Municipal Taxes 2,126,515.

Leviesi mposed on monopolies are estimated to yield ¥ 150,000, consisting of these items:—Gas Company, ¥ 39,000; Electric Lighting Co., 104,597; Ujigawa Electric Co., 4,380; Live-Stock Market, 220.

The per capita burden comes to ¥ 11.205, consisting of ¥ 6.657 for national tax, ¥ 1.232 for the prefectural, ¥ 1.724 for the municipal, and ¥ 1.586 for the ward charges.

The expenditure on ordinary account may be classified as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Office Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 740,973 |
| Public Works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 303,713 |
| Public Instruction ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 159,387 |
| Sanitary Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 293,224 |
| Public Welfare & Charity ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85,619 |
| Public Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,434,884 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 57,519 |

The special account is composed of 17 different items, of which harbour works, electricity, water supply and street tramway management absorb the largest shares of expenditure, and, indeed, constitute prinicipal factors in the municipal finances. These shall be described separately.

1. **Waterworks.**—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates in 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000, and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥ 10,630,000, of which ¥ 2,330,000 were subsidized from the State treasury.

The waterworks expenditure consists of two items, i.e. Waterworks, ¥ 1,544,541 and Extension, ¥ 929,350.

The revenue side of waterworks account consists practically of Service Water Charges, ¥ 1,044,558; Contribution to Waterworks, 227,124; Brought over from last account ¥ 274,834; total 1,546,516.

The Expenditure side covers these items:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Office Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 101,192 |
| Operating Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 367,563 |
| Equipment ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32,558 |
| Water Service Works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 220,072 |
| Paying Principal & Interest ... ... ... ... ... ... | 732,158 |
| Depreciation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 69,000 |

2. **Electric Tramway.**—From the very outset Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 25.6 m. out of the total

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36 mile projected on 4 term program are now open to traffic (December, 1913). The special account for the tramway comprises 3 items:—

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating Expenses | ¥ 3,772,143 |
| Construction | 8,116,700 |
| Store Funds | 4,003,000 |

The revenue accruable from the tramway undertaking amounted to ¥ 3,617,550 as earnings from traffic and ¥ 74,778 for supply of current, and expenditure is as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General Expenses | ¥ 122,022 |
| Traffic Expenses | 722,700 |
| Current | 288,560 |
| Maintenance | 445,926 |
| Depreciation | 33,126 |
| Transferred to Public Loan Expenses | 1,890,800 |

The capital outlay invested in the tramway totals ¥ 28,000,000 in round figures, while the percentage of profit to the investment in the open line works out to 8 per cent., but when the outlay on account of the lines not yet opened is taken into account, it comes only to 6 per cent. and barely covers interest on the public loans.

(3) **Harbor Works.**—The Osaka Harbor works were started in 1897 on 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥ 22,570,400 of which ¥ 1,872,000 were subsidized from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥ 9,200,000 on 10 year program was made in 1906. It will still require a considerable amount before it is brought to a finish.

(4) **Sewage Work.**—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the city undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894–99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on 10 year program with an estimated outlay of ¥ 4,500,000, one third of which was subsidized from the State treasury. A start was made in 1912, but as the subsidy applied for still remains uncertain, the work has failed so far to make the progress as arranged. The estimate accounts for 1913 show ¥ 274,866 for revenue, practically consisting of the proceeds from loans, and ¥ 271,313 for expenditure.

*Municipal Liabilities*

The four big enterprises of Osaka city, i.e. Harbor, Electric Tramway, Waterworks and Sewage, have involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to ¥ 70,000,000, which must practically be met by the proceeds from taxation. The loans outstanding at the end of 1913 show as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Waterworks Loan | ¥ 696,000 |
| 2nd Waterworks Loan | 429,000 |
| 1st Harbor Construction Loan | 16,777,000 |
| 2nd Harbor Construction Loan | 2,240,800 |
| Electric Tramway & Waterworks Loan (floated abroad) | 30,220,000 |
| Public Works Loan | 1,503,200 |
| Electric Tramway Loan | 17,000,000 |
| Consolidated Loan | 2,158,000 |
| Total | 71,024,000 |

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The estimated accounts for 1913 include ¥ 3,912,827 on account of interest for the aforementioned loans, the redemption of the principal figuring only at ¥ 313,200. According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest, something between 180 and 190 millions by 1918, with funds obtained from taxation, (¥ 61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway (¥ 83,000,000), service water charges (¥ 17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥ 11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥ 3,200,000) income from properties (¥ 3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥ 6,500,000). The following table shows the amount of redemption for 1913:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Taxation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,215,220 |
| „ Profit of Electric Tramways ... ... ... ... ... | 1,890,000 |
| „ Service Water Charges ... ... ... ... ... ... | 732,158 |
| „ Receipts from Harbor... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 48,665 |
| „ Income from Properties ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,124,232 |

Besides the above, the Municipality owes ¥ 590,000 of debentures and ¥ 2,100,000, the latter due to the Keihan Electric and the Hanshin Electric Railways and the Nankai Railway, being the advance payment made by those cos. for the privilege of extending their termini into the city proper. This contract had to be cancelled by the city owing to the adoption of uniform tariff system in its tramways. The principal outlays in sight are the extension of sewage system, ¥ 3,000,000; deficit in the 3rd term expansion of tramways, ¥ 5,000,000; fund for the 4th expansion of tramways, ¥ 15,000,000; completion of Harbor works, ¥ 10,100,000 to 15,000,000, and reconstruction of Town Hall, ¥ 1,000,000.

### 3. Kyoto

The estimate expenditure on general account of Kyoto municipality for 1913 amounts to approximately ¥ 1,500,000, which works out to ¥ 2.427 per head for the citizens numbering 459,249 at the end of December, 1912.

According to the Budget for 1912, the expenditure is classified as under:—

| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office expenses ... ... ... ... | ¥195,219 | ¥ 1,862 | ¥197,081 |
| Public Works ... ... ... ... | 105,315 | 95,914 | 201,229 |
| Public Instruction ... ... ... | 213,132 | 29,735 | 242,867 |
| Sanitary Affairs ... ... ... ... | 136,351 | 16,729 | 153,080 |
| Bounties for Industries ... ... | 47,773 | 56,947 | 104,720 |
| Public Loans Expenses ... ... | — | 21,790 | 21,790 |
| Transferred to Exploitation Loans Account ... ... ... | — | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Taxes & Charges ... ... ... ... | 343,413 | — | 343,413 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 72,500 | 14,450 | 86,950 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,113,715 | 387,439 | 1,050,154 |

*Revenue*

The following shows the sources of revenue:—

| Ordinary | ¥ |
|---|---|
| Income from Properties ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,123 |
| Charges & Fees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 130,224 |
| Grants ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,047 |

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| | ¥ |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | |
| Levies, etc. | 2,099 |
| Brought over from last Account | 26,000 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 59,091 |
| Municipal Taxes | 1,202,461 |
| Total | 1,473,053 |
| Extraordinary | |
| Subsidy from State Treasury | 9,700 |
| Do. from the Prefectual Treasury | 13,505 |
| Proceeds from Sale of Property | 4,895 |
| Total | 28,100 |
| Grand Total | 1,501,154 |

The Municipality receives from the Kyoto Electric Co. and the Kyoto Gas Co. ¥ 2,000 per annum in return for the licences granted thereto.

*Special Account Items*

These number, with the aggregate expenditure of ¥4,000,000 in round figures. The principal items are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal & Water Power Works | 597,333 |
| Waterworks | 422,563 |
| Electric Tramway | 1,067,379 |
| Provisional Undertaking | 763,431 |
| Public Works Loan | 1,066,581 |
| Other items | 109,547 |
| Total | 4,026,834 |

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal & Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric Tramway, are described below.

1. **Canal & Water-Power Works.**—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥ 1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers & goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second estimate, ¥ 4,477,805, which is now nearing completion, is to supply water for drinking, fire brigade and purposes generation of hydro-electricity, etc. The second Canal when completed is expected to yield revenue of ¥ 609,203, at expenditure of ¥ 90,721, netting a profit of ¥ 518,482, which means 8.2 per cent. on the total investment.

The revenue is made up of these items :—

Current Supply, ¥ 541,477; Water-Power, 25,000; Canalage, 12,817; Total, 579,294.

2. **Waterworks.**—The water is drawn at the estimated cost of ¥ 3,000,000 from Lake Biwa by means of the second Canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with the maximum consumption of 75 *sho*.

The accounts for 1912 show ¥ 44,804 for revenue and ¥ 62,150 for expenditure, leaving a deficit of ¥ 17,346, and interest charges amounting to ¥163,390. The works constitute a heavy drain upon the general account. It will be some years before the undertaking gives a yield sufficient to cover the expenses and interest as well. At the end of December, 1913 the number of places supplied amounted to 11,337, the earnings derived therefrom being ¥ 8,660 per month.

3. **Electric Tramway.**—The construction of the street tramway, commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥ 10,379,212. The results of working are :—

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| | |
|---|---|
| Mileage open to traffic ... ... ... ... ... | 16.5 |
| No. of trams in service ... ... ... ... ... | 165 |
| No. of trams despatched for operation ... ... | one time per 2 minutes |
| Average speed maintained by the trams ... | 6 miles per hour |
| Hours of service ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 hours per day |
| Mileage run by trams per car per day ... ... | 96 miles |
| Number of passengers carried per day ... ... | 58,000 |
| Do. per car per mile ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.7 |
| No. of passengers carried one mile... ... ... | 21,170,000 |
| Fares ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 *sen* (Transit tax excluded) |
| Earnings from the service per annum (estimate) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 846,8000 |

In January, 1914 there were 13 miles 87 chains of tracks open to traffic, and earnings accruable therefrom are estimated at ¥ 1,060,539.

*Municipal Liabilities*

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of December, 1913 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign (French) loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 19,500,000 |
| 2nd Kyoto Municipality Loan ... ... ... ... ... | 1,200,000 |
| Maruyama Park Extension Loan... ... ... ... ... | 66,000 |
| School Wards Loans... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 119,300 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,885,300 |

The French loan of 50,000,000 fr. bears 5 per cent. interest and is redeemable by 1938. It was appropriated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd Canal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 4,258,821 |
| Construction of Power Station ... ... ... ... ... | 577,021 |
| Waterworks, 1st term... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,000,000 |
| Extension of Waterworks... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 755,279 |
| Street Extension ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,324,604 |
| Redemption of old Loans (Canal works) ... ... ... | 215,000 |

The interest amounting to ¥ a million per annum must partly be charged to the general account, so long as the earnings from the various undertakings fail to cover the expenses. This accounts for the appearance of ¥ 171,790 under items Transferred from Public Loans (Principal & Interest) and Exploitation Loan on the Extraordinary Expenditure side of General Account.

Though the Municipality is so heavily indebted, it must be remembered that the so-called three big undertakings are now practically completed and it will not take many years before they will be placed on a footing of self-sufficiency and yield good revenue to the general account.

### 4. Yokohama

The amount of taxes averaged per capita of 455,244 inhabitants of Yokohama is ¥ 9.259 consisting of ¥ 6.347 for national tax, ¥ 2.574 for Municipal taxes and ¥ .338 for ward charges.

*Expenditure*

The estimate expenditure on general account for 1913 consists as under:—

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| | Ordinary yen | Extraordinary yen | Total yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office Expenses ... ... ... ... | 168,072 | 4,471 | 172,543 |
| Public Works ... ... ... ... ... | 91,258 | 179,962 | 271,320 |
| Public Instruction ... ... ... ... | 368,673 | 4,129 | 372,802 |
| Sanitary Affairs ... ... ... ... | 69,714 | 22,922 | 92,636 |
| Bounties for Industries... ... ... | 77 | 30 | 107 |
| Public Welfare ... ... ... ... | 13,501 | — | 13,501 |
| Police Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | 23,287 | 1,452 | 24,739 |
| Taxes & Charges ... ... ... ... | 516,716 | — | 516,716 |
| Public Loans ... ... ... ... ... | — | 350,510 | 350,510 |
| Capitalization fund ... ... ... | 5,251 | 345,337 | 350,588 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 40,375 | 11,003 | 51,378 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,297,024 | 910,816 | 2,216,840 |

It is interesting to note that as regards the amount of ordinary expenditure Yokohama stands third on the list of the six leading cities of Japan as to average per capita.

| | General Expenditure | Average per capita of population |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥5,384,957 | 2.679 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,075,324 | 2.309 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,501,154 | 3.031 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... ... | 2,216,840 | 4.869 |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,550,683 | 3.594 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,447,439 | 3.327 |

*Revenue*

The revenue budget for 1913 amounts to ¥2,216,840, the principal items being:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,346,187 |
| Sale of Land... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 345,568 |
| Charges & Fees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 106,289 |

*Special Account*

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas works, Hospital, Special Fund, Cemetry and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the Municipality.

**Gas Works.**—The Works were started by the city on its own account prior to the enforcement of the Municipal Regulation and have annually shown very satisfactory results, the income for 1912 amounting to ¥212,905 or 11.85 per cent. of the capital invested. The estimate account for 1913 puts income at ¥746,618 and disbursements ¥702,460 including ¥78,900 for redemption of principal and ¥83,224 for payment of interest.

Up to the end of March in 1913 ¥1,041,364 was invested in the Works.

**Waterworks.**—Revenue on the waterworks account consists mainly of ¥391,597 for service water charges and fees and ¥41,601 brought over from last year's account. After paying ¥55,649 for office expenses, ¥38,503 for operation and upkeep and ¥67,788 for pipes, the balance is devoted to the redemption of ¥71,000 of loans and ¥92,000 of interest (6 per cent. interest), the remainder ¥120,000 being transferable to the provisional works fund.

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The following are revenue items for 1913 on the provisional works fund provided for the extension of waterworks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from property ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 125,635 |
| Subsidy from State treasury ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100,000 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 856 |
| Transferred from revenue on waterworks ... ... ... | 120,000 |
| Brought over from last account ... ... ... ... ... | 3,200,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,545,491 |

Out of the above are paid ¥ 1,545,000 for capital outlay, and ¥ 354,251 for interst (5 per cent. interest on £ 715,500), the balance being transferable to the works fund for next year.

*Municipal Liablities*

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March 1914 are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public Works Loan ... ... | ¥ | 206,400 | 6% redeemable by | 1917 |
| 2. | do. (English Currency) | £ | 317,000 | 5% „ | „ 1935 |
| 3. | Second Public Works Loan | ¥ | 397,000 | 5% „ | „ 1920 |
| 4. | Waterworks Loan ... ... | „ | 1,464,250 | 6% „ | „ 1925 |
| 5. | Second Waterworks Loan (English Currency) ... | £ | 716,500 | 5% „ | „ 1953 |
| 6. | Gas Works Loan ... ... ... | ¥ | 391,500 | 6% „ | „ 1917 |
| 7. | Second Gas Works Loan ... | „ | 1,200,000 | 5% „ | „ 1928 |

The above make up a total indebtedness of ¥ 14,000,000 in round figures, involving an annual payment of interest to the amount of approximately ¥ 720,000. Then there are some items which yield no revenues but the principals of which must be paid out of the Municipal coffers. The budget for 1913 gives ¥ 120,600 for the redemption of principal and ¥ 215,203 for interest.

Of the above loans, (1) & (3) were used for constructing common school buildings, street improvement, and redemption of old loans: (2) as fund for harbor reconstruction and reclamation work, and is repayable with the Municipal share in the Quay-wall fees, rent from the reclaimed ground, municipal taxes, etc.; (4) & (5) for waterworks expansion and are redeemable with service charges, subsidy from the State treasury, etc.; (6) & (7) are repayable with revenue from gas supply. It may be noted that the Municipality has invested ¥ 270,000 in the Government quay-wall works and is therefore entitled to participate in the revenue accruing therefrom. In 1912 this share amounted to ¥ 11,211.

## 5. Kobe

The estimate expenditure on general account for 1913 4 may roughly be classified as follows:—

| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office Expenses ... ... ... ... | ¥ 159,208 | ¥ 160 | ¥ 159,368 |
| Public Work ... ... ... ... ... | 49,630 | 61,997 | 111,627 |
| Public Instruction... ... ... ... | 43,035 | 51,237 | 94,272 |
| Sanitary Affairs ... ... ... ... | 111,844 | 51,185 | 163,029 |
| Bounties for Industries... ... ... | 22,485 | 400 | 22,885 |
| Public Welfare & Charity ... ... | 10,158 | 700 | 10,858 |
| Police Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | 26,265 | 7,076 | 33,341 |

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| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes & Charges ... ... ... ... | 421,378 | ... | 421,378 |
| Public Loan expenses ... ... ... | ... | 295,195 | 295,194 |
| Contribution to State Treasury ... | ... | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 48,731 | ... | 48,731 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 882,734 | 667,947 | 1,550,683 |

*Revenue*

The above expenditure is met with revenue of which the following are important items :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 116,793 |
| Municipal Loans... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 200,000 |
| Municipal Taxes... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 928,447 |

The levies on monopolies are calculated to give a yield of ¥ 11,000 (5 per cent. of profit) from the Kobe Gas Co. and ¥ 3,500 (5 per cent. of profit) from the Kobe Electric Tramway Co.

It may be noted that with its population of 431,378, Kobe bears the burden of taxes to the amount of ¥ 928,400, which works out to ¥ 1.963 per capita.

*Municipal undertakings*

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking. Kobe is therefore fortunately exempt from the encumberance which, as in the case of Kyoto and Osaka, is generally attendant upon the Municipal management of industrial enterprises.

**Waterworks.**—The Municipal authorities are on the other hand much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The shortage has lately been so keenly felt, that the extension work is now under way. The outlay on the extension work, estimated at ¥ 1,910,000 for 1914, is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of loans to the amount of ¥ 1,520,000 with a subsidy of ¥ 150,000 from the State treasury, and ¥ 198,000 transferred from the revenue on the service water. The special account on the existing waterworks for 1914 comprises, on the revenue side, ¥ 628,000 for service water charges and ¥ 53,000 for the charges for the laying of service pipes, out of which are paid ¥ 165,000 for service water expenses and ¥ 48,000 for the laying of pipes. Then, the balace, after payment of ¥ 143,000 for the redemption of the principal of loans and ¥ 132,000 for interest, is to be transferred to the waterworks extension fund, i.e. to the amount of ¥ 198,000 in round figures.

**Harbor-works.**—Kobe also pays its share in the harbor works, i. e. ¥ 3,030,070 out of the total outlay of ¥ 12,740,000. The last payment is only ¥ 237,000 and is to be paid by March 1915.

*Municipal Liabilities*

The Municipal liabilties outstanding at the end of 1913 are as under :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Municipal ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 699,200 | 6% | redeemable by 1925 |
| *2. | Harbor Construction Loan ... | 3,100,000 | 6% | „ „ 1933 |
| 3. | Waterworks Loan ... ... ... | 2,541,000 | 6% | „ „ 1935 |
| 4. | Public Works Loan... ... ... | 287,000 | 5% | „ „ 1926 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... ... | 6,627,200 | | |

*exclusive of ¥ 1,500,000 to be issued.

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All these are domestic loans and call for an annual debt service of approximately ¥370,000 as interest and redemption of principal, but as the waterworks loan is productive and self-supporting, the amount to be charged to the ordinary account may not exceed ¥250,000 a year.

### 6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya stands at 435,069 or 3,691 more than Kobe, while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1912–13, are less than those of Kobe by ¥103,244. On the other hand, the municipal taxes upon the citizens work out to ¥2.374 per capita against ¥1.963 in Kobe. Morever Nagoya has additional charges to bear to the amount of ¥1.262 in its share in the prefectural expenses which in the case of Kobe are included in the above figures.

The following shows the estimate revenue and exependiture of the Municipality for 1913:—

*Revenue*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charges & Fees | ¥124,080 |
| Miscellaneous | 162,820 |
| Municipal Taxes | 1,025.513 |
| Sundries | 135,026 |
| Total | 1,447,439 |

*Expenditure*

| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office Expenses | 196,596 | 2,851 | 199,447 |
| Public Works | 45,840 | 47,535 | 93,375 |
| Public Instruction | 397,434 | 65,914 | 463,348 |
| Sanitary Affairs | 55,926 | 53,278 | 109,204 |
| Bounties for Industries | 973 | 5,500 | 6,473 |
| Public Welfare and Charity | 14,180 | 21,550 | 35,730 |
| Police Affairs | 14,584 | 10,969 | 25,553 |
| Transferred to special accounts | — | 441,000 | 441,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 38,363 | 9,275 | 47,638 |
| Total | 763,905 | 683,533 | 1,447,439 |

The Municipality receives 4 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Oompany, 3 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Co. and 4 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Lighting Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources the waterworks, sewage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto.

The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed, at the the cost of ¥5,715,000. The sewage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks is to be brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimate cost being ¥3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounts to ¥1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥1,043,000 for the sewage, and the necessary fund was raised by floating municipal loans.

*Municipal Liabilities*

The liabilties outstanding at the end of December, 1913 are as follows:—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works Loan (English) | £ 800,000<br>¥7,816,000 | 5% | repayable in 1917–43 |
| Publ Instruction Loan ... ... | ¥ 870,000 | 5.5 | „ „ 1915–29 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | ¥8,686,000 | | |

Besides the above, there is a prospective waterworks loan of ¥1,530,000.

Altogether ¥ 438,550 are taken annually out of the Municipal coffers for the service of the loans above, which, in the absence of revenue derivable from the enterprises, must wholly be procured through taxation. The city owns 4% Government bonds to the extent of ¥ 2,000,000, having invested about ¥ 3,200,000 in this particular security.

## PRÉCIS OF THE SPEECHES BY MR. WAKATSUKI, MINISTER OF FINANCE

In May and June 1914 Mr. Wakatsuki, the Minister of Finance in the Okuma Ministry, delivered three important speeches to outline the financial policy of the Government, first before the Gnbernatorial conference, and next before the conferences of business men in Tokyo. The following is a précis of the three speeches, the translation being chiefly based on that of the *Japan Chronicle*.

### Foreign Trade—Imports to be Checked

The state of things in Japan is evidently an unnatural one, for though this country has been heavily loaded with foreign debt since the Russo-Japanese war, its foreign trade shows a heavy excess in imports over exports, particularly in the past few years.

How is that? There is a general tendency all over the world for prices to rise, but the rise has been much greater in Japan than elsewhere, and this checks exports and increases imports. Special circumstances have caused this phenomenon. The most pressing need of the moment is that the people's burdens should be reduced, and for this purpose the further issue of bonds, importations of foreign money, improvident Government expenditure, and excessive currency-note issues must all be avoided, in order to reduce the price of commodities and to restore to Japan's trade the natural balance of that of a debtor-country.

In considering measures for getting the balance of foreign trade on to the right side, we must inquire whether it is not possible to produce in Japan the goods at present imported from abroad, whether the markets for Japan's exports cannot be extended, and whether the list of exports can be increased. (Here follow remarks about the import of rice, wheat, raw cotton, iron goods, fertilizers, etc., and the Minister suggested whether it was not possible to supply them at home or Formosa and Korea; whether next the export of raw silk, habutaye, piece goods, cotton yarns, etc might not be extended and the Chinese market be exploited still further).

### National Loans—no Loan Policy

The National Debt increased just before and after the Russo-Japanese war—increased, in fact, more than fivefold at a bound—and it is not an easy task to maintain bond at their full price on the market. This difficulty, combined with the condition of the money markets at home and abroad, makes the issue of new bonds extremely difficult, so that lately new bonds could not be issued without badly affecting the price of the old bonds. The terms of the foreign loans lately issued were

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disadvantageous to Japan with regard to rates of interest, amount receivable and terms of redemption. This might not be due only to the continual issue of new bonds, but when a bond issue was forced, the Government had no time to give proper consideration to the terms. During the next ten years an enormous amount of Japanese foreign bonds would fall due for redemption—next year Railway Notes issued in London to the amount of about ¥ 40,000,000; in 1917 Korean bonds for ¥ 30,000,000; in 1923 the Treasury notes for ¥ 77,000,000 issued in Paris; and in 1925 4½ per cent. bonds for ¥ 550,000,000 issued in London. The only course for the Government to adopt in the disposal of the greater part of this enormous amount of bonds and notes was to convert them. Yet the critics of the Government policy urge that railway funds should be obtained by means of the issue of new bonds. What good plan had they for successfully converting outstanding loans and negotiating new loans at the same time? The question was not one of theory, but of practice.

And yet owing to the redemption policy adopted by the Katsura Cabinet in 1908 being in force, Japan had to keep on redeeming every year ¥ 50,000,000 face value. Should annual redemptions of ¥ 50,000,000 be continued, as well as the setting aside of ¥ 110,000,000 or more annually for the Sinking Fund from the general revenue, as provided by law, this would practically amount to the redemption of a great deal more than ¥ 50,000,000 annually, and the amount would increase progressively. This would cause a complete withdrawal of the domestic war bonds during the next four or five years, and then, continuing redemption at the same rate, there would be a withdrawal of foreign bonds to the amount of ¥ 60,000,000 or more annually. This, however, was impracticable owing to the want of a gold reserve.

In the second place, exception had been taken to the Government policy of seeking funds for productive works, such as railways, from the general revenue instead of by the issue of which was declared to be the proper means of raising money for such works. This course, it was argued, violated economic principles, but the contention could not be admitted. Now the importation of foreign money is not a thing to be denounced as bad in itself, but when a large amount of foreign capital is brought in at a time of adverse foreign trade, it will inevitably postpone the restoration of a favourable balance. If means to avoid the further introdution of foreign money can be devised, it is better to dispense with the use of foreign money. The Government therefore intends and to recast the loan policy next year and thereafter the ¥ 50,000,000 available for the redemption of bonds out of the Sinking Fund will be reduced by ¥ 20,000,000, and this amount will be applied to the railway and Korean Government funds proposed to be raised by the issue of bonds, and the deficit, if any, will be met out of the surplus of next year and out of the increased revenue, and by other means for subsequent years.

The amount of the bonds to be redeemed out of the Sinking Funds will be revised.

The amount of bonds to be redeemed this year will be not less than ¥ 4,500,000, in addition to the amount of the bonds to be purchased from the Deposits Bureau.

### Amendment of the Sinking Fund Law

The Sinking Fund Law will be amended next year, and the amount

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of money set aside annually will be reduced to about ¥ 30,000,000, in addition to the amount required for the payment of interest and other loan charges, and any surplus in the Treasury after deducting the amounts required for necessary expenditure will be transferred to the Sinking Fund. The amount available for redeeming bonds next year will therefore be not less than ¥ 40,000,000.

### Other Contemplated Financial Schemes

The amount left of the surplus now held in the Treasury, after deducting the amounts required for necessary expenditures, such as the railway fund, &c., will be applied to the following purposes in order to reduce the amount of Exchequer bills issued, and to facilitate payment of taxes and relieve the money market.

The fourth period of the payment of sake tax and the third period of arable land tax will be postponed; the Education fund will be replenished. The currency readjustment and forestry funds will be replenished, and a surplus, if any, will be put aside in reserve to allow certain funds kept idle to be readjusted.

In the financial scheme for next year as much economy as possible will be observed; national defence and other pending questions will be settled, and public anxiety thus relieved.

The amount of the reserve funds in the Treasury will be increased and evils arising from the irregular use of the surplus fund will be eliminated.

Measures will be taken for enabling the special chartered banks to conduct their operations unhampered, and facilitate the supply of funds required for industrial development in the interior.

Those Government undertakings which are suitable for private management will be transferred as far as is found practicable.

### Gold Reserves

As to the question of the gold reserve, a natural check must be imposed on the exodus of gold, by the exertions of the people in developing foreign trade, by emigration, and so forth, and it was necessary that the Government's policy of administration should be such as would supplement national effort without stint. The financial policy of the Government was formulated accordingly. It appeared, however, that since the Government itself refrained from undertaking the importation of foreign money, a misunderstanding had arisen in some minds concerning the Government's precautions for protecting the gold reserve. When the importation of foreign money resulted in the importation of foreign goods, the money brought in did not go to replenish the gold reserve. When the gold reserve was replenished, there would be an excessive expansion in the amount of currency in circulation, and a consequent increase in the prices of commodities. This would create a business boom and bring about an excess of imports over exports. In this way the sudden importation of a large amount for foreign money would actually result in driving gold out of the country. The amount of foreign money now brought in had reached ¥ 2,000,000,000. The greater portion of this was imported by the Government, only a small amount being imported for business enterprises. Any further imports of foreign money by the Government must be rigorously avoided. The Government decided to leave the solution of the gold reserve question to itself, and the solution

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would depend chiefly upon the operations of the Bank of Japan for regulating interest.

If this change of policy were effected at the time when the gold reserve was already low, there would be a sudden further decrease, and the financial position in Japan would be disturbed. The gold reserve now held by the Government exceeded ¥ 350,000,000. The accounts of the import and export of bullion in 1912 (independent of foreign trade, Government accounts, and money invested by foreigners), showed that about ¥ 117,000,000 was received—about ¥ 36,000,000 as freight by the Japanese steamers, ¥ 26,000,000 remitted by emigrants abroad, and ¥ 55,000,000 from other sources. Against this, about ¥ 54,000,000 of net profit on money invested by foreigners in Japan was paid out. Thus the inflow of gold exceeded the outflow by about ¥ 62,000,000. In addition, about ¥ 18,000,000 worth of gold was produced in Japan. When the latter was paid out for the excess of imports in the foreign trade of Korea and Formosa, and balanced against the foreign trade of Japan, there would be shown an excess of import of gold by 50 or 60 million *yen*. When this was applied to the Government's payments abroad, amounting to about ¥ 90,000,000 (for interest on bonds, etc.), the deficit would not exceed ¥ 40,000,000. For this reason, when the Government's no-loan policy was carried out, it would not seriously affect the gold reserve of the Bank of Japan, and the change of policy would not disturb the economic condition of the country.

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# CHAPTER XXXII

## POLITICS

In the political changes that have occurred since the demise of Emperor Meiji and the succession of the reigning Emperor, two things stand out prominent, viz. the powerlessness of the *Genro* or "Senior statesmen" to form their own Cabinets and the bowing of the bureaucrats to the inevitable which the representative government demands, i.e. party politics. It took 23 years since the 1st session was convoked in 1890 before the political partisans, after having vainly fought against clannism and bureaucracy, could push their cherished aspiration very near to fulfilment. This memorable political change since the demise of Emperor Meiji is reviewed below: but first about the creation of the Okuma Ministry.

### The Okuma Cabinet

The Distribution of Ministerial Chairs (April 1914):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premier... ... ... ... ... | | ...Count Shigenobu Okuma. |
| Minister for Home Affairs | ... „ | „ „ |
| „ „ | Foreign Affairs | ...Baron Takaaki Kato (Doshikai). |
| „ „ | Finance... ... | ...Reijiro Wakatsuki (Doshikai). |
| „ „ | Army ... ... | ...Lt.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka. |
| „ „ | Navy ... ... | ...Vice-Adm. Rokuro Yashiro. |
| „ „ | Justice ... ... | ...Yukio Ozaki (Chuseikai). |
| „ „ | Education ... | ...Dr. Kitokuro Ichiki. |
| „ „ | Ag. & Com. ... | ...Viscount Kanetake Oura (Doshikai). |
| „ „ | Communications | ...Tokitoshi Taketomi (Doshikai). |

When the Yamamoto Ministry fell on Mar. 24, 1914, the three *Genro* statesmen, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata and Prince Oyama, for Marquis Inoue could not come up to capital owing to illness, in obedience to the order of the Emperor began conferences as to who should be made to form a succeeding Ministry. On their recommendation first Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and next Viscount Kiyoura, Privy Councillor, were ordered by the Emperor to form a Cabinet. The Prince replied on the following day that he was unable to obey the command. From Mar. 31st to April 7, the Viscount did his best to fulfil the Imperial behest, but on the very eve of the expected formation Vice-Adm. Kato, who was offered the chair of the Navy, declared that he could not enter the Cabinet unless the Viscount gave firm assurance that the 1914-15 year allotment for the three battleships be given. The Viscount could not commit himself, nor could he find a suitable candidate to take the place of Adm. Kato. Thus the Viscount's attempt ended in abortion.

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Meanwhile the Seiyu-kai, Chusei-kai, and other bodies passed resolution denouncing the formation of any Ministry not on party line. The conference came to a deadlock owing to the absence of statesmen acceptable both to the *Genro* and to the public. At this juncture some shrewd politicians of the Doshikai conceived the idea of persuading Count Okuma to organize a Cabinet with the backing of the three anti-Seiyukai parties, the Doshi-kai, Chusei-kai and Kokumin-to. These men, besides sounding the old statesman on the subject, succeeded in winning over Marquis Inoue to their plan. On April 7th the Marquis returned to town from his villa at Okitsu; on the 10th the four *Genro* decided to recommend Count Okuma to the Emperor; on the 13th the Count was summoned to the Court, and accepted the Imperial order of forming a Cabinet. The instalation ceremony was carried out on the 16th, and Count Okuma, who had contented himself with criticising current politics as disinterested outsider for over 15 years, was obliged to "come out" at an advanced age of nearly 77 by circumstances that operated almost like fate, a unique sight in the history of modern Japanese politics. The Count had to occupy the chair of Home Office as an additional post, for Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokumin-to, for whom the chair was intended, declined to accept it, preferring to support the Government from outside. Mr. Ozaki, of the Chusei-kai, entered the Cabinet on condition that Viscount Oura would not be given the chair of Home Office, probably because the latter as the Home Minister in a Katsura Ministry was charged with having interfered with Parliamentary election, as understood in some quarters. Mr. Ichiki was given a chair as a member of the Saiwai Club, House of Peers, which offered a stout opposition to the Yamamoto Cabinet. Vice-adm. Yashiro as a sailor of unflinching courage and strict integrity absolutely free from any factious taint has proved himself fully equal to the heroic task of purging the service from corruption. Mr. Wakatsuki as a tried financier has acquired universal recognition, while Mr. Taketomi's ability in a similar direction is equally well known. General Oka was a Vice-Minister of War in the 2nd Katsura Cabinet.

The weakest point in the Okuma Ministry is that its following in the House is in a minority, for the three anti Seiyukai parties combined do not count more than 160 or so against 205 of the Seiyu-kai. The coalition, moreover, forms at best a loose bundle, the only bond binding them being chiefly the common sentiment of respect toward the veteran statesman and the opposition to the Seiyu-kai. Mr. Inukai who leads the Kokumin-to, but for his friendship to the Premier would hardly work side by side with the Doshi-kai composed by the deserters of the Kokumin-to, while the Chusei-kai is an assembly of free lances merely gathered together for convenience. So far the Cabinet apparently enjoys the confidence of the public, who, disgusted with the long continued overbearing doings of the majority party, Seiyu-kai, and the indignant with the naval revelation for which the Yamamoto clique was responsible, have lately begun to look askance at the Seiyu-kai. The fall of the Seiyu-kai's "Tamany rule" in the Metropolitan politics of Tokyo, in the reelection carried out in May 1914, is taken as an indication of the times. As for the Seiyu-kai, they have decided to calmly watch the development of affairs, and to forbear from making any aggressive attempts for recovering power in a hurry.

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### The Yamamoto-Seiyukai Coalition Ministry

The Yamamoto Cabinet that succeeded the 3rd Katsura Cabinet carried out administrative and financial adjustment, and with the Seiyu-kai commanding an absolute majority in the House, and no serious obstacles in sight, it was generally believed that the Cabinet could pass the 31st session with no particular difficulty. The only possible cause of contention was the introduction of the Navy Bill of ¥160 millions, for that persistent demand of the Army to create two new Divisions was entirely left unprovided for.

The trouble came from quite an unexpected quarter. On Jan. 23rd Mr. Saburo Shimada, Doshi-kai, put a question at a sitting of the Budget Committee about the Naval bribery affair. It has made a startling development, involving the fall of the Yamamoto Ministry, extinction of the Yamamoto clique in the Navy and the through purification of the service, and moreover in exploding the widespread corruption in the Household service and even religious headquarters. In the House of Representatives, the Seiyu-kai, from its misguided party policy, stood by the Ministry, and at its instance the House passed the Navy Bill with the harmless retrenchment of ¥30,000,000. The non-confidence resolutions and the impeachment of the Ministry on the Naval bribery affair, and the two impeachments resolutions of the Home Minister on the mob affair of Feb. 10th 1914, all introduced by the three parties of the Opposition, i.e. Doshi-kai, Chusei-to, and Koknmin-to, were met by the Seiyu-kai who, with admirable discipline, threw out the bills with a majority of 50 or 60 in each case.

### *Mob on the Memorable Feb. 10th*

On Feb 10th, anniversary of the last scene of the fall of 3rd Katsura Cabinet, a mob demonstration was again enacted near the Parliamentary buildings in order to give greater effect to the want of confidence resolution on order of the day. On the evening some scuffle took place between the squad of Police and the band of mob near the *Chuo* office, a Ministerial organ. Six of the mob and bystanders, including one newspaper reporter, received ugly sword cuts. On the 12th the Police blocked a section of the streets, and made wholesale arrests of all the males who happened to pass the guarded streets, and 235 arrests were made besides over 200 detained in the Police offices. The greater parts of the number were acquitted either on the same night or the following day. On the 14th another demonstration was attemped at Hibiya park, but by the arrest of leaders in time, the mob was dispersed. About that time one newspaper reporter who visited the Home Minister's residence was assaulted without provocation by some hired "soshi" guarding the house. The Metropolitan press, with the exception of the three Ministerial organs, took up this affair, and passed a resolution on the 14th that the Home Minister should apologize the press in writing for having caused the defenseless members of the Press injured. The Minister refused to apologize, though he was prepared to express sympathy. The crusade of the Press against the Minister grew in intensity. When one of the impeachment bills against the Home Minister was on order, a Ministerial member explained that in the present demonstration 108 Policemen were injured, 12 Police boxes, 25 private

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houses and 64 electric cars were more or less damaged, and that of those arrested for sedition 4 men were identified with the *Tai-shi Rengo-kai*, a body dissatisfied with the Government Chinese policy, two belonged to the Amur society, seven were company clerks, and two were newspapermen. The Opposition and the Press declared that the Police used drawn sabres in repelling the mob at the *Chuo*, but the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office persisted that no drawn sabre was used by the Police. The drawn sabre affair thus ended without receiving a definite solution.

The House of Peers was not pleased to see the Army side of the service left neglected, but was not particularly unfriendly to the Cabinet. The Bribery revelation, however, caused it to radically change its attitude. They cut down the Bill by ¥70 millions. In the conference of the delegates of the two Houses, they failed to come to compromise, though the Peers offered to waive their position if the Ministry promised to resign. For the first time in the Parliamentary history of Japan, the Peers overruled the Common's decision in matter of the Budget. On Mar. 24 all the Ministers tendered resignation.

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:

### MINISTRIES FROM 1885 TO 1896

| Min'al chairs | 1st Ito Ministry '85-'88 | Kuroda Ministry '88-'89 | 1st Yamagata Ministry '89-'91 | 1st Matsukata Ministry '91-'92 | 2nd Ito Ministry Aug. '92-'96 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | Ito. | Kuroda. | Yamagata. | Matsukata. | Ito.<br>Kuroda. |
| Foreign | Inouye,<br>Ito,<br>Okuma. | Okuma. | Aoki. | Enomoto. | Mutsu,<br>Saionji. |
| Home | Yamagata, | Yamagata,<br>Matsukata,<br>Yamagata. | Yamagata,<br>Saigo. | Saigo,<br>Shinagawa,<br>Soyejima,<br>Matsukata,<br>Kono. | Inouye,<br>Nomura,<br>Yoshikawa,<br>Itagaki. |
| Finance | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Watanabe,<br>Matsukata,<br>Watanabe. |
| War | Oyama. | Oyama. | Oyama. | Takashima. | Oyama,<br>Saigo,<br>Yamagata,<br>Oyama. |
| Navy | Saigo,<br>Oyama,<br>Saigo. | Saigo. | Saigo,<br>Kabayama. | Kabayama. | Nire,<br>Saigo. |
| Justice | Yamada. | Yamada. | Yamada. | Yamada,<br>Tanaka,<br>Kono. | Yamagata,<br>Ito,<br>Yoshikawa. |
| Education | Mori. | Mori,<br>Oyama,<br>Enomoto. | Yoshikawa. | Yoshikawa,<br>O-ki. | Kono,<br>Yoshikawa,<br>Inouye,<br>Saionji. |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agr. & Com. | Tani, Saigo, Yamagata, Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda. | Enomoto, Inouye. | Mutsu. | Mutsu, Kono, Sano. | Goto, Enomoto. |
| Com'tions..... | Enomoto. | Enomoto, Goto. | Goto. | Goto. | Kuroda. |

## Ministries from 1896 to 1901

| Min'al chairs | 2nd Matsukata Ministry, Sep. '96-'98 | 3rd Ito Min'try Jan.-June, '98 | 1st Okuma Min'try June-Nov. '98 | 2nd Yamagata Ministry, Nov. '98-'00 | 4th Ito Ministry, Oct. 1900-'01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier ..... | Matsukata. | Ito. | Okuma. | Yamagata. | Ito, Saionji. |
| Foreign..... | Okuma, Nishi. | Nishi. | Okuma. | Aoki. | Kato. |
| Home..... | Kabayama. | Yoshikawa. | Itagaki. | Saigo. | Suyematsu. |
| Finance..... | Matsukata. | Inouye. | Matsuda. | Matsuda. | Watanabe, Saionji. |
| War..... | Takashima. | Katsura. | Katsura. | Katsura. | Katsura, Kodama. |
| Navy ..... | Saigo. | Saigo. | Saigo. | Yamamoto. | Yamamoto. |
| Justice ..... | Kiyoura. | Sone. | Ohigashi. | Kiyoura. | Kaneko. |
| Education..... | Hachisuka. Hamao. | Saionji, Toyama. | Ozaki, Inukai. | Kabayama. | Matsuda. |
| Agr. & Com.... | Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada. | M. Ito, Kaneko. | Oishi. | Sone. | Hayashi. |
| Com'tions..... | Nomura. | Suyematsu. | Hayashi. | Yoshikawa. | Hoshi, Hara. |

## Ministries from 1901 to 1911

| Min'al chairs | 1st Katsura Ministry '01-'05 | 1st Saionji Ministry '06-'08 | 2nd Katsura Ministry '08-'11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Premier ... ... ... | Katsura. | Saionji. | Katsura. |
| Foreign... ... ... ... | Sone, Komura. | Kato, Hayashi. | Terauchi, Komura. |
| Home ... ... ... ... | Utsumi, Kodama, Yoshikawa, Kiyoura. | Hara. | Hirata. |
| Finance... ... ... ... | Sone. | Sakatani, Matsuda. | Katsura. |
| War ... ... ... ... | Terauchi. | Terauchi. | Terauchi. |
| Navy ... ... ... ... | Yamamoto. | Saito. | Saito. |
| Justice ... ... ... ... | Kiyoura, Hatano. | Matsuda, Senge. | Okabe. |
| Education ... ... ... | Kikuchi, Kodama. | Saionji, Makino. | Komatsubara. |
| Agr. & Com. ... ... | Hirata, Kiyoura. | Matsuoka. | Oura. |
| Com'tions ... ... ... | Yoshikawa, Sone. | I. Yamagata, Hotta. | Goto (Shimpei). |

## Ministries from 1911 to 1914

| Min'al chairs | 2nd Saionji Ministry '11-'12 | 3rd Katsura Ministry Dec. 1912-Feb. '13 | Yamamoto Ministry Feb. '13 April '14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Premier ... ... ... | Saionji. | Katsura. | Yamamoto. |
| Foreign... ... ... ... | Uchida. | Katsura, Kato. | Makino. |
| Home ... ... ... ... | Hara. | Oura. | Hara. |
| Finance... ... ... ... | Yamamoto (Tatsuo). | Wakatsuki. | Takahashi. |
| War ... ... ... ... | Ishimoto, Uyehara. | Kigoshi. | Kusunose. |
| Navy ... ... ... ... | Saito. | Saito. | Saito. |
| Justice ... ... ... ... | Matsuda. | Matsumuro. | Matsuda, Okuda. |
| Education ... ... ... | Haseba, Makino. | Shibata. | Okuda, Ooka. |
| Agr. & Com. ... ... | Makino. | Nakashoji. | Yamamoto (Tatsuo). |
| Com'tions ... ... ... | Hayashi. | Goto. | Motoda. |

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## IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two legislative Houses virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges, only the Lower House has precedence over the Upper in discussing Budgets. The terms of Peers are seven years against four of the Commoners while those members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

### Emperor's Prerogatives

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determing the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of the siege, etc., etc.

### House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virture of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength for the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), all the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on May 4th, 1914, on the occasion of the 32nd extraordinary session.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princes of the Blood ... | 12 | Barons ... ... ... ... | 63 |
| Princes ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | Imperial Nominees... ... | 124 |
| Marquises ... ... ... ... | 34 | Highest Tax-Payers ... | 45 |
| Counts ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | Total ... ... ... ... | 379 |
| Viscounts ... ... ... ... | 70 | | |

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These groups are as follows:—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kenkyu-kai ... ... ... | 107 | Koyu Club ... ... ... | 30 |
| Chawa-kai ... ... ... ... | 61 | Shingai Club ... ... ... | 11 |
| Independents (Nominal)... | 66 | Princes of the Blood ... | 12 |
| Independents ... ... ... | 60 | Total ... ... ... ... | 370 |
| Doyo-kai ... ... ... ... | 32 | | |

The members who are usually for the Government are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kenkyu-kai ... ... ... | 107 | Chawakai & Independents | 22 |
| Koyu Club ... ... ... | 30 | Purely Independents ... | 6 |
| Shingai Club ... ... ... | 5 | Total ... ... ... ... | 170 |

**Names of Successive Presidents.**—Count (late Prince) Ito, Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct. 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa, Dec., 1903—

**Names of Successive Vice-Presidents.**—Count Higashikuze, Oct. 1890—Sept. 1891; Baron Hosokawa Sept. 1891—Nov. 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov. 1893—Oct. 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct. 1894—

**Chief Sec. of the House.**—Kuni-o Yanagita.

## House of Representatives

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to return one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment but subsequently it has been increased to 381 of which 181 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

**List of the Sessions and Names of Successive Presidents and Vice-Presidents.**—The list of the sessions and of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House since the first session was convoked in 1890 is shown below:—

Sessions of the House (D.=Dissolution)

| Session | Period of sitting | President | Vice-President |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st ... | 29 Nov.,—8 Mar., '91 | Late Baron Nakajima. | Late Baron Tsuda. |
| 2nd ... | 29 Nov.,—25 Dec., '91 | " | " |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb. 1892. | | |
| 3rd ... | 5 May,—15 June, '92 | Late T. Hoshi. | Late Baron Sone. |

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| Session | Period of sitting | President | Vice-President |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th ... | 29 Nov.,—1 Mar., '93 | Late T. Hoshi. | Late Baron Kusumoto. |
| 5th ... | 28 Nov., —30 Dec. '93 | ,, Late Baron Kusumoto. | I. Abei. |
| 6th (D) | 15 May,—2 June, '94 | ,, | Late K. Kataoka. |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st, Sept., 1894. | | |
| 7th ... | 18—22, Oct., '94 | Late Baron Kusumoto. | S. Shimada. |
| 8th ... | 24 Dec.,—27 Mar., '95 | ,, | ,, |
| 9th ... | 28 Dec.,—29 Mar., '96 | ,, | ,, |
| 10th ... | 25 Dec.,—24 Mar., '97 | Dr. Hatoyama. | ,, |
| 11th (D) | 24—25 Dec., '97 | ,, | ,, |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Mar., 1898. | | |
| 12th (D) | 19 May,—10 June, '98 | Late K. Kataoka. | H. Motoda. |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th Aug., 1898. | | |
| 13th ... | 3 Dec.,—10 Mar. '99 | Late K. Kataoka. | H. Motoda. |
| 14th ... | 22 Nov.,—24 Feb., 1900 | ,, | ,, |
| 15th ... | 25 Dec.,—25 Mar., '01 | ,, | ,, |
| 16th ... | 10 Dec.,—10 Mar., '02 | ,, | ,, |
| | General election (regular) carried out on 10th August, 1902. | | |
| 17th (D) | 9 Dec.,—28 Dec., '02 | Late K. Kataoka. | H. Motoda. |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903. | | |
| 18th ... | 12 May—5 June, '03 | Late K. Kataoka. | T. Sugita. |
| 19th (D) | 10—11, Dec., '03 | H. Kono. | ,, |
| | Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904. | | |
| 20th ... | 20—30 Mar., '04 | M. Matsuda. | K. Mincura. |
| 21st ... | 30 Nov.,—28 Feb. '05 | ,, | ,, |
| 22nd ... | 28 Dec.,—27 Mar., '06 | T. Sugita. | ,, |
| 23rd ... | 28 Dec.,—28 Mar., '07 | ,, | ,, |
| 24th ... | 28 Dec.,—28 Mar., '08 | ,, | ,, |
| | General election carried out on 15th May, 1908. | | |
| 25th ... | 28 Dec.,—25 Mar., '09 | S. Haseba. | R. Koezuka. |
| 26th ... | 24 Dec.,—24 Mar., '10 | ,, | ,, |
| 27th ... | 24 Dec.,—24 Mar., '11 | ,, | ,, |
| 28th ... | 24 Dec.,—24 Mar., '12 | ,, | ,, |
| | General election carried out on 15th May, 1912. | | |
| 29th ... | 21 Aug.—23 Aug., '12 | I. Ooka. | N. Seki. |
| 30th ... | 24 Dec.,—26 Mar., '13 | ,, | ,, |
| 31st ... | 26 Dec., —26 Mar., '14 | I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku. | ,, |
| 32nd ... | 5—8, May, '14 | H. Oku. | ,, |
| 33rd ... | 20—26, June, '14 | ,, | ,, |

Chief Secretary of the House—Kametaro Hayashida.

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**The Composition of House.**—The distribution of seats in June 1914, was as follows as to party colors:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seiyu-kai ... ... ... ... | 205 | Chusei-kai ... ... ... ... | 42 |
| Rikken Doshi-kai ... ... | 93 | Independents ... ... ... | 5 |
| Kokumin-to ... ... ... | 36 | Total ... ... ... ... | 381 |

**M. P.'s of Unbroken Record.**—Of the 381 M. P.'s only six enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary regime in Japan and they are:—

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, Seiyu-kai, from Hiroshima-ken.
Inukai, *Takeshi*, Kokumin-to leader, from Okayama-ken.
Kono, *Hironaka*, Doshikai leader, from Fukushima-ken.
Minoura, *Katsundo*, Doshikai ,, from Oita-ken.
Motoda, *Hajime*, Seiyukai, from Miyazaki-ken.
Ozaki, *Yukio*, Chusei-kai, from Miye-ken.
Shimada, *Saburo*, Doshikai, from Yokohama.

**Allowances.**—With the exception of hereditary Peers all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of ¥2,000 a year besides cost of travelling, and free passes over Government railway. The President and Vice-President are allowed ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively, while special allowance of ¥10,000 each to the Presidents of the two Houses was voted in 1910.

*Number of Franchise-Holders*

| Year | Franchise-holders | No. of Franchise-holders per 1 member | No. of franchise-holders per 1,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 ... ... ... | 553,474 | 1,512 | 11.50 |
| 1895 ... ... ... | 467,887 | 1,560 | 11.42 |
| 1903 ... ... ... | 951,860 | 2,533 | 20.96 |
| 1904 ... ... ... | 757,788 | 1,999 | 25.77 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 1,582,676 | 4,175 | 32.93 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 1,503,968 | 3,947 | 29.06 |

NOTE:—In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts.

*Violation of Election Rules*

| Gen. election | No. of cases | No. of offenders |
|---|---|---|
| 1st (July 1890) ... ... ... ... ... | 226 | 523 |
| 2nd (Feb. '92) ... ... ... ... ... | 2,652 | 5,625 |
| 6th (Aug. '98) ... ... ... ... ... | 893 | 2,455 |
| 7th (Aug. '02) ... ... ... ... ... | 781 | 3,012 |
| 8th (Mar. '03) ... ... ... ... ... | 281 | 1,140 |
| 9th (Mar. '04) ... ... ... ... ... | 109 | 434 |
| 10th (May '08) ... ... ... ... ... | 430 | 2,595 |
| 11th (May '12) ... ... ... ... ... | 8,501 | 19,362 |

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NOTE:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

| Nature of offence | 2nd | | 9th | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Case | Offenders | Cases | Offenders |
| Present of money ... ... | 54 | 239 | 65 | 262 |
| Present in kind ... ... ... | 33 | 99 | 5 | 24 |
| Entertainment ... ... ... | 5 | 39 | 11 | 77 |
| Intimidation ... ... ... | 13 | 50 | — | — |
| Violence ... ... ... ... | 155 | 606 | 1 | 2 |
| Carrying lethel weapons ... | 2,318 | 4,358 | — | — |
| Exchanging benefits ... ... | — | — | 5 | 19 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | 74 | 239 | 23 | 50 |

## STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Profession of the Members.**—Comparing the professons of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of the 1912 election, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable.

| | 1902 | % | 1912 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmers ... ... ... ... ... | 120 | 31.8 | 80 | 21.0 |
| Trade, Man'fure, Mining ... | 72 | 19.1 | 89 | 23.4 |
| Barristers, Journalists, Authors | 58 | 15.4 | 85 | 22.3 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 126 | 33.6 | 127 | 33.3 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 376 | 100.0 | 381 | 100.0 |

**Age of Members.**—The average is gradually increasing as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st election ... ... ... | 42.3 | 3rd election ... ... ... | 44.3 |
| 5th ,, ... ... ... | 44.8 | 9th ,, ... ... ... | 47.1 |
| 7th ,, ... ... ... | 46.1 | 10th ,, ... ... ... | 48.1 |

**Sittings.**—Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. In the 26th session the House sat for 27 days. The number of days from the 1st to 26th seesions aggregated 1,954 but the days when the House actually sat numbered only 648, i.e. 1993 hours 24 minutes corresponding to 83 days 7 hours and roughly 14 minutes.

**Election Expenses.**—There is no rule specifying the limit of election expenses, though bribery and other corruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate has to spend is ¥2,000 chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency containing 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to ¥1,500 supposing a candidate confines himself in canvassing to sending postal cards alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 6,000 and ¥7,000. In recent elections two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over ¥50,000 each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent ¥60,000 more.

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## POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative government having been adopted in Japan as late as 1890, political parties still lack experience and discipline. In the eyes of ordinary people partymen are by no means object of respect and confidence. They even warn their sons and brothers from becoming one lest they might invite ruin. Thoughtful men keep aloof from politics, while business men who, at the moment of passing enthusiasm, enter the House, hasten to get themselves out of it. For all this party politics are considered in Japan, as elsewhere, as a necessary expedient in administration for absence of a better alternative.

Noteworthy features in Japanese politics are the absence of conservative and sociological element as organized power. All the political parties avow progressive policy and there is but little to differentiate them as to platforms. They exist not on any fixed conviction, but chiefly from historical, personal and other external grounds.

### Alliance with Power

The bitter lessons learned from the too headlong attempts to take the citadel of the bureaucratic Government by storm taught the political parties, especially after their short tenure of office as administrators, that in discipline and constructive talent they had to learn much, and that the bureaucratic Government was too deeply rooted to be easily overthrown by assaults. The parties saw that, devoid of power and fund as they were, the odds were too great against them to fight the bureaucracy with any hope of success. The wiser plan would be to arrive at some understanding with the leaders of the bureaucracy. It was in persuasion of this matured view, that the parties, above all the Seiyu-kai, effected understanding with one or another bureaucratic Government and tried to gradually infuse the spirit of democracy among the bureaucratic statesmen. The plan has on the whole succeeded admirably, and the Seiyu-kai, as ministerial supporters, have outgrown their rivals in numerical strength, till they have secured an absolute majority in the House. A similar attempt made by a section of the Kokumin-to, in order to effect an entente with the late Prince Katsura, caused a split of the party.

### Recent Development in Political Situation

**Bureaucracy.**—To upholders of the bureaucratic government the idea of the Government being responsible to the people's representatives is considered preposterous and inadmissable in a country like Japan. They hold that the Government should be responsible solely to the Throne alone. The progress of the times is disillutioning these extreme thinkers, and their number is steadily dwindling. In fact not a small number of them have joined political parties.

**Democratic Movement.**—With the demise of the Emperor Meiji, followed by the formation of the 3rd Katsura Ministry with no particular following in the House, the situation underwent a change with the suddenness of a long pent-up discontent. The agitation of "Constitution in Danger" and "Down with Bureaucracy," spread like a wild fire. In the

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face of this resolute movement even Prince Katsura, the Premier of the day, had to relinquish his wonted policy of party manipulation. He blossomed out in Feb. 1913 as an organizer of a political party entitled Rikken Doshi-kai (Constitutional Unionists), and its creation occasioned a readjustment of party complexion. The Nationalist Party lost more than half its members, the Central Club was dissolved, and even the Seiyu-kai sustained rough shaking.

**Yamamoto-Seiyukai Cabinet.**—The formation of a cabinet by Adm. Count Yamamoto as successor to the retiring Premier Prince Katsura with the support of the Seiyu-kai, though viewed with dissatisfaction by extreme advocates of party politics, was generally considered as the best compromising measure in the circumstances, for the Seiyu-kai, though retaining an absolute majority in the House, had no leader of sufficient prestige both at Court and in the Upper House, qualified to form a Cabinet. The Admiral was generally on good terms with the Seiyu-kai politicians; he also declared himself to pursue in the main the program marked out by the 2nd Saionji Cabinet, and further agreed to persuade the nonparty Ministers of Finance, Education and of Agriculture and Commerce to formally join the Seiyu-kai. The Cabinet Ministry formed under such peculiar circumstances therefore presented some points of marked difference as compared with coalitions repeatedly effected between Prince Katsura and the same party.

**The Okuma Ministry.**—By the formation of the Okuma ministry the cause of government by party has been brought, it may be said, to the threshold of realization. Though no longer an acknowleged leader of any party, the Premier is universally recognized as one of the most venerable and staunchest champions of the cause of party politics. In his antecedent he is a *genro*, though standing aloof from this peculiar coterie of elder statesmen, so that the Count must be regarded as a connecting link of ideal character between the old and the new règime. The next ministry to be formed, whether by the Seiyu-kai or its opponent, will be practically a *bona fide* party cabinet.

### SEIYU-KAI

This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900. At first the Seiyu-kai held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of the late Prince to that post, and now the younger statesman was installed as leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he had been associated from the time of birth, but this leadership he had to relinquish owing to the complicated political development recently. At the last general election the party got 206 seats in the Lower House and this absolute majority is still retained. The loss first of Baron Matsuda and next Mr. Haseba by death in 1914 has been a severe blow to the party, while the formal resignation of Marquis Saionji as leader may affect its credit more or less. On the other hand, the party has gained such new powers as Messrs. Okuda, Yamamoto, and Tokonami, and Baron Takahashi. The installation of Mr.

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Hara as leader of the party in June 1914 was only a matter of form, for he, since the death of Baron Matsuda, practically led the party. The Board of Advisers consists of Messrs. Okuda, Motoda and O-oka; Manager, Mr. J. Nagae; Whip, Mr. T. Maruyama.

### DOSHI-KAI

The party was formed in Feb. 1913 with the seceders from the Nationalist party and the members of the Central Club which was thereby dissolved. The organization having been an outcome of sudden development of affairs, the party, though sufficiently strong in leaders, still lacks provincial following. The list comprises several leaders of Ministerial prestige, as Baron Kato Viscount Oura, and Mr. R. Wakatsuki while it also includes such trained party politicians as Messrs. Oishi, Shimada, Taketomi, Kono, and Minoura who had seceded from the Nationalist party. Baron Kato is the leader and the Board of Advisers consists of Messrs. Oishi, Kono and Shimada; Whips, R. Saito and M. Fukuda.

### KOKUMIN-TO

This was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the Progressive and is historically the remnant of the Progressive party created in 1882 by Count Okuma and his followers and also by members who generally kept pace with them. The sudden resolution of Prince Katsura to form his own party ended in the split of Nationalists, for out of the 90 members holding seat in the House 47 went over to the new party. The Nationalists that have thus been reduced to a small party are led by Mr. Inukai, who firmly pledges himself to uphold the cause of party politics and who played the foremost part in pulling down the 3rd Katsura Cabinet in combination with a section of the Seiyu-kai. However the party has dwindled to a little over 20 seats in the House. Whip, T. Aoji.

### CHUSEI-KAI

A collection of free lances with no official leaders to follow or no platform to bind, the Chusei-kai is hardly a political party. It was formed at the and of 1913 by the fusion of two independent bodies, the Seiyu Club and the Yekiraku-kai. Messrs. Ozaki and Hanai are leaders.

## THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

They are a relic of the old regime and played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration. They still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwinding in number with the advance of time and now comprise Princes Yamagata and Oyama and Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan.

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Individually speaking, the late Prince Ito was too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal Prince and Marquis Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that whenever they come to him seeking help he finds it hard to say "No," while the officious disposition of the Marquis impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Marquis Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Prince Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave.

## PLATFORM OF THE OKUMA MINISTRY

The Premier Okuma announced the platform of his administration on the occasion of the Gubernational Conference held in May, 1914. After the formal allusion to "cordial foreign relation," the Premier proceeded as follow:—

### To Cure Political Evils

"Many political evils have arisen in recent years, and threaten to affect all national and social institutions—governmental, educational, and commercial. The Government hopes to carry out the demand of public opinion for the eradication of these evils, in accordance with the spirit of constitutional government.

"The rules governing the discharge of official duties have grown somewhat lax in recent years. Officials in superior posts should enforce official discipline and be strictly just in rewarding and punishing.

"The unsatisfactory working of constitutional government and the present vague distinction between political and permanent posts tend to make the administration of government unjust. The Government hopes to revise the system of official organization so that the right man may be found in the right place.

### To Maintain National Defense

"The defences of the Empire must be maintained at the highest pitch of efficiency. They must, however, harmonize with the requirements of diplomacy and finance. The Government will take due heed of the situation at home and abroad in framing the necessary scheme of defence.

### Liberty of Speech and Meeting

"Liberty of speech, assembly, and association are among the most important rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Government will try to respect these liberties in such a way as will meet the present condition of society.

"Industry has a direct bearing on national power. Suitable schemes be devised for its furtherance, while hearty encouragement will be given to agriculturists, business men, and manufacturers.

"Evils arising in connection with elections seem to multiply. The

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Government will not only strictly enforce all the election rules, but hopes to make necessary revisions.

### Education Reforms

"For years the reform of the educational system has been widely demanded. After careful investigations, the Government hopes to find a desirable solution of the pressing problem. It hopes especially to inculcate such ideas and virtues as will be necessary to the making of a loyal and constitutional people.

### To Lighten Burdens of the People

"While the nation has not yet fully recuperated since the war, and harmony between State finance and economic circles is incomplete, it is a pressing necessity to stabilize the credit of the national loans, and readjust revenue and expenditure. With this object in view, the Government will strive to effect administrative and financial readjustment, and lighten the fiscal burden of the people. These reforms will be carried out as forming part of the financial schemes of the 4th fiscal year and beyond.

### Reduction of Loans and Debts

"Tha Government hopes also to reduce as much as possible the expenditures the sources of which are public loans and other Government debts. Nor will it float loans at home or abroad. In drawing up the financial schemes for the fiscal year of 1915, it will change the methods of loan readjustment.

"The above is an outline of the Government's program. Further instructions will be given to you when necessity arises. I hope you will bear the Government's intention in mind, and assist it in the reform of the national administration."

## CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY OF POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1868

### Before the Advent of the Constitutional Regime

1878. The Emperor Meiji ascended the Throne in August; promulgated the Five Articles of Oath stating that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly;" adopted the new era style Meiji; removed the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1869. The rebels at Hakodate were suppressed.

1871. The feudatories were mediatized and most of the former daimyos who were appointed local Governors were relieved of office.

1873. Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, Eto (Councillors of State) and others who proposed to send expedition to Korea for gross breach of courtesy resigned.

1874. Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, Eto, Yuri and others memorialized the Government for the establishment of a popular assembly. These memorialists formed a league styled the Aikoku Koto (Public Society of Patriots).

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1874. The Saga insurrection led by Eto broke out and suppressed in a few months.

1874. Itagaki established a private school (Risshisha) in Tosa to propagate democratic principles.

1875. The Osaka conference was held in January and was attended by Kido (just resigned), Itagaki, Okubo and some others; the conference passed a resolution to establish constitutional monarchic government. Kido and Itagaki re-entered the Government. In April an Imperial Message was issued expressing the Emperor's desire to establish constitutional government after due preparation, and as first step the Genro-in (Senate) and the Daishin-in (Supreme Court) were established. In July an assembly of prefectural governors was convoked with two representatives from each prefecture. In October Itagaki again severed connection with Okubo, who was opposed to radical reform.

1877. In January Saigo's followers in Kagoshima broke out into a rebellion; Itagaki again memorialized the Government urging the establishment of a popular assembly; Mutsu (Senator) and several lieutenants of Itagaki were arrested for having attempted a rebellious plot against the Government.

1878. In May Okubo was assassinated; laws relating to prefectural, municipal and village assemblies were enacted. Itagaki organized the *Aikokusha* and held its opening meeting at Osaka.

1879. The second meeting of the *Aikokusha* was held at Osaka.

1880. The third meeting held in the same place in March was ordered dissolution by the Government which enacted a law prohibiting public meetings. The memorialists then organized the Kokkwai Kisei Domeikwai (League for Ensuring the Establishment of a National Assembly), and again forwarded a petition to the Government. The democrats in the provinces formed themselves into local societies, and democratic movement in the provinces acquired great power.

In November Itagaki organized the *Jiyuto* (Liberal Party).

1881. In July public opinion was excited over the question of selling the Government properties in Hokkaido at a nominal price; Okuma and others in the Government also opposed the measure, which were finally withdrawn.

Okuma and others who were equally dissatified with the Sat-cho oligarchic form of government memorialized the Throne to establish a National Assembly by 1883. On Oct. 12 an Imperial decree was issued announcing the establishment of a National Assembly in 1890. On the same day Okuma and his followers were relieved of office.

1882. In February Ito was dispatched to Europe to investigate Constitutional systems. In March the *Kyushu Kaishinto* (Kyushu Progressive Party) and the *Rikken Kaishinto* (Constitutional Progressive Party) were created, the latter by Okuma and his followers. About the sametime a number of conservative politicians formed the *Rikken Teiseito* (Constitutional Imperial Party) pledged to support the Government policy.

1884. The interfereuce of the Government with political parties had grown so excessive that the *Jiyuto* and *Kyushu Kaishinto* openly dissolved themselves, while in the *Kaishinto*, Okuma and T. Kono, (President and Vice-President respectively) resigned formal connection and the register of members was destroyed. Many of the Liberals, enraged by the despotic measures of the Government, attempted to retaliate by desperate means.

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1885. In December the old executive arrangement was superseded by the present Cabinet system, and Ito was appointed the first Premier.

1886. In May the Treaty revision negotiations were started by Inouye, then Foreign Minister.

1887. In October Goto, a promoter of the Liberal Party, but long engaged in mining business, started the ambiguous *Daido Danketsu* (Great Combination) movement in the country.

On Dec. 25th the Government by one coup expelled 570 leading agitators out of Tokyo who had assembled there to carry on the Treaty Revision agitation.

1888. In February Ito resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by Kuroda, who invited Okuma to take charge of Foreign Affairs.

1889. On February 11th the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and amnesty was accorded to the prisoners imprisoned for political offences. In the same month Goto entered the Cabinet, and the *Daido Danketsu* propagandism collapsed. On October 18th the public agitation against Okuma's Treaty Revision programme culminated in the attempt on his life by a young chauvinist, and the Kuroda Cabinet resigned, to be succeeded in December by the first Yamagata Cabinet.

*After the Advent of the Constitutional System*

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Rikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto*, *Daido Danketsu*, and two others.

**1st Session** (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, and reduced the Budget by *yen* 8½ millions. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsukata was installed as Premier.

**2nd Session** (21 Nov.—25 Dec. '91) saw the Liberals and Progressives united as Opposition, and rejected all the Government Bills; the House was dissolved. The Ministry, under the lead of Shinagawa freely interfered with the election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places.

**3rd Session** (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Government for its abuse of power. The Ministry went out of office on Aug. 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the **4th Session** (Nov. '92—Mar. '93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10% out of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering a similar contribution from all Government officials and officers, besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagawa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

**5th Session** (Nov.—Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the Ministry and after two prorogations the House was dissolved.

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**6th Session** (May—June '94) fared a similar fare and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had become rather friendly towards the Ministry.

**7th Session** (18th—21st Oct. '94) was held at Hiroshima and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

**8th Session** (Dec. '94—Mar. '95) also passed quiet.

In the **9th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '96) which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals, while the *Kaishin-to, Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition combined and formed the *Shimpo-to* (Progressionist Party). The Ministry grave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpo-to*.

**10th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '97) was passed in peace; amended the Press Law, making it very liberal, and effected the gold standard system. The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. '97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpoto* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpo-to* combinendly passed a vote of nonconfidence in the Cabinet at the very opening of the **11th Session.** It was of one day session (24-25 Dec. '97) for on the following day the Ministry also resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

**12th Session** (May—June '98) was dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and Ito recommended the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. All the chairs except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, and the general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party. The two component sections soon became jealous of each other as to balance of power. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the same time the Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Government at the same time resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was next formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the **13th** (Dec.—Mar. '99) and **14th** (Nov.—Feb. '00) **Sessions** in peace.

When Ito organised on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), the *Kensei-to* joined, as also many personal followers of the veteran statesmen. On the formation of the *Seiyukai* the Yamagata

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Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals.

**15th Session** (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01). The Ministry had no strong opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealously between the old Liberals and the chief's personal followers sorely tried their patience. The Upper House also proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues over the Budget ended in collapes of the Cabinet. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata.

The first Katsura Cabinet could pass the **16th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '02) safely, and was moreover fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The **17th Session** (Dec. '02) ended in dissolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after the ordinary general election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the **18th** (May—June '03) **extraordinary Session** of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropriating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter installed as leader of the *Seiyu-kai*.

**19th Session** (10 Dec.—11 Dec. '04) ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved for leaving adopted a highly jingoist reply to the Throne.

The **20th** and **21st Sessions** convoked during the War gave to the Government measures undivided support.

**22nd Session** (Dec.—Mar. '06) saw the resignation of the Katsura Ministry and the formation of the 1st Saionji Cabinet in Jan. '06. The Progressionists now parted hands with the Constitutionalists and became their opponents.

**23rd Session** (Dec. '06—Mar. '07) caused the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet over postbellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month.

**24th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '08) ended in peace and passed all the important financial program elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance.

In the **25th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '09) the *Seiyu-kai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial party, but with attitude of forced friendship. The Progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their adversaries. The Diet effected retrenchment of over ¥3½ millions in the Budget.

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**26th Session** (Dec. '09 Mar. '10) with the friendly though half-hearted support of the *Seiyu-kai* the Ministry could steer successfully its financial program. The House, however, obliged the Government to reduce the Land Tax by 0.8%, and the total burden of tax-payers was reduced on this and other accounts by about ¥15 millions. The other principal measures adopted were the increase of the civil list, salaries of civil and military services, adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. In the course of this session, the minor parties were obliged to combine, and on March 1st 1910 the Central Club was formed by the Daido Club and other members who considered themselves direct supporters of the Ministry, though they had only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Rikken Kokumin-to* (Constitutional Nationalists Party).

**27th Session** (Dec. 1910—Mar. 11). The passive support given by the *Seiyu-kai* enabled the Katsura Ministry to pass the session with no great trouble. The understanding between the Premier and the *Seiyukai* made outwardly a new development in the conclusion of an *entente* between them in January 1911, the Government promising to postpone the Railway Broad Gauge question and the *Seiyukai* to give post de facts approval to the Korean annexation Ordinances. The principal Bills passed were the projects of laws relating to Factory, Sericulture, amendment of the Commercial Code, amendment of the Civic Corporation Law, Electric business etc. The Legitimacy question of the Southern and Northern Courts, in reference to the Government school textbooks and the Opposition impeachment about it and the Anarchist affairs enlivened the session, which was otherwise dull.

**28th Session** (Dec. '11—Mar. '12). The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

**29th (Extraordinary) Session** (Aug. '12). Three days session for voting the Funeral expense of Emperor Meiji, whose demise on July 30th '12 plunged the whole nation into profound grief.

**30th Session** (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons was issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministry resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created. The Amendments of the Law of Organization of Courts (for cashiering superannuated Judges and retrenching expenses), of the Income Tax Law (for raising the taxation limit from ¥300 to 400) were passed.

**31st Session** (Dec., '13—March, '14). The House of Peers held its meeting for 18 days and the House of Representatives 26 days. On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony. The principal Bills passed were:—revision of Law of Tuberculosis of Cattle, Business Tax, Succession Tax, Registration-Fee, Census Registration, Customs Tariff, Measuring Ship's Bottom, Land Tax, Organization of Courts of Justice, Law for Barristers. New laws:—Law of Patent Medicine, Law of Personal Registration, Tuberculosis Hospital Law.

**32nd (Extraordinary) Session** (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

**33rd Extraordinary Session** (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14-15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

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# CHAPTER XXXIII

## LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

### Amelioration Movement

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has begun to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only ¥43,000, was including in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1908, text of which is quoted below.

### The Late Emperor's Rescript on Thrift and Diligence

The promulgation in Oct. 1908 of this Rescript, popularly called the "Boshin Rescript," must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people of better classes, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message. The text runs thus:—

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share full in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indulgence.

"The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous

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observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation, We hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augumented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

### Non-Taxing Communities

Of over 12,000 rural self-governing communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhahitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken, Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken. The first owns forests, bonds, etc. yielding net income of ¥2,123 a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates, etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which ¥3,134 is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of ¥41,000 a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For convenience of administration, Japan Proper is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and Hokkaidō. The island of Formosa which was ceded by China may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien and Korea. The 46 prefectures and Hokkaido comprise, as returned at the end of 1912, 637 *gun* or *kori* (sub-prefectural counties), 69 cities, 1,220 rural towns, and 11,093 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500.

In regard to municipal communities Fukuoka claims the honor of standing at the head of the list, possessing four cities legally organized as self-governing bodies. On the other hand, Chiba, Saitama, and Miyazaki prefectures do not yet possess even one. As to the inferior self-governing bodies of towns or villages Aichi with 666, Niigata with 450, Hiroshima with 447, Hyogo with 432, Okayama 430 and Fukushima 420 lead the other prefectures. Miyazaki with 100 is at the bottom of the list, the average per prefecture being 274½.

| Prefecture Governor | Square *Ri* | *Gun* | City | Town | Village |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo-fu—S. Kubota ... ... | 102.84 | 8 | 1 | 27 | 179 |
| Kanagawa-ken—K. Ishihara ... | 155.67 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 185 |
| Saitama-ken—A. Masaya... ... | 265.99 | 9 | — | 42 | 338 |
| Chiba-ken—T. Sayanagi ... ... | 326.15 | 12 | — | 71 | 284 |
| Ibaraki-ken—U. Okada ... ... | 385.18 | 14 | 1 | 45 | 335 |
| Tochigi-ken—N. Kitakawa ... | 411.77 | 8 | 1 | 32 | 143 |
| Gmuma-ken—G. Miyake... ... | 407.25 | 11 | 2 | 38 | 168 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagano-ken—Y. Rikiishi ... | 853.76 | 16 | 2 | 22 | 370 |
| Yamanashi-ken K. Soyeda ... | 389.85 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 235 |
| Shizuoka-ken K. Yuasa ... ... | 503.82 | 13 | 2 | 39 | 300 |
| Aichi-ken—S. Matsui ... ... | 312.78 | 19 | 2 | 71 | 193 |
| Miye-ken—E. Mabuchi ... ... | 363.55 | 15 | 3 | 21 | 316 |
| Gifu-ken—T. Shimada ... ... | 671.45 | 18 | 1 | 45 | 298 |
| Shiga-ken—J. Ikematsu ... ... | 253.44 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 186 |
| Fukui-ken—K. Sato... ... ... | 272.40 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 168 |
| Ishikawa-ken—K. Kumagaye... | 270.72 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 204 |
| Toyama-ken—T. Hamada ... | 266.41 | 8 | 2 | 31 | 239 |
| Niigata-ken—N. Saka ... ... | 824.59 | 16 | 3 | 45 | 371 |
| Fukushima-ken—M. Ota... ... | 846.07 | 17 | 2 | 39 | 380 |
| Miyagi-ken—M. Tawara... ... | 540.79 | 16 | 1 | 34 | 169 |
| Yamagata-ken—I. Otagiri ... | 600.15 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 206 |
| Akita-ken—S. Sakamoto ... ... | 754.00 | 9 | 1 | 42 | 197 |
| Iwate-ken—R. Otsu ... ... ... | 899.19 | 13 | 1 | 23 | 217 |
| Aomori-ken—M. Ohama... ... | 607.03 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 158 |
| Kyoto-fu—S. Omori... ... ... | 296.55 | 18 | 1 | 22 | 259 |
| Osaka-fu—T. Okubo... ... ... | 115.72 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 283 |
| Nara-ken—H. Kawaguchi ... | 201.42 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 143 |
| Wakayama-ken—K. Kanokoki | 310.62 | 7 | 1 | 22 | 209 |
| Hyogo-ken—I. Hattori ... ... | 556.98 | 25 | 2 | 33 | 393 |
| Okayama-ken—N. Kasai... ... | 420.98 | 10 | 1 | 36 | 365 |
| Hiroshima-ken—S. Terada ... | 520.78 | 16 | 3 | 37 | 404 |
| Yamaguchi-ken—T. Akaboshi. | 389.99 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 212 |
| Shimane-ken—K. Orihara ... | 435.82 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 273 |
| Tottori-ken—T. Mimatsu ... | 224.16 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 211 |
| Tokushima-ken—T. Hada ... | 271.28 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 122 |
| Kagawa-ken—T. Kawamura ... | 113.50 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 164 |
| Ehime-ken—R. Fukamachi ... | 341.17 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 275 |
| Kochi-ken—K. Doki ... ... | 454.72 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 181 |
| Nagasaki-ken—R. Rinoiye ... | 235.15 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 192 |
| Saga-ken—R. Wakabayashi ... | 160.08 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 125 |
| Fukuoka-ken—T. Taniguchi ... | 317.81 | 19 | 4 | 46 | 296 |
| Kumamoto-ken—C. Kawakami | 465.47 | 12 | 1 | 37 | 328 |
| Oita-ken—T. Kurogane ... ... | 402.73 | 12 | 1 | 26 | 231 |
| Miyazaki-ken—C. Ariyoshi ... | 487.34 | 8 | — | 10 | 90 |
| Kagoshima-ken—N. Takaoka.. | 602.31 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 136 |
| Okinawa-ken—H. O-aji ... ... | 156.91 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| Hokkaido-cho H. Nishikubo... | 6,095.36 | 87 | 3 | 22 | 314 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 637 | 69 | 1,220 | 11,093 |

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## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

In each prefecture a Governor represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towds, and villages are *bona fide* self governing entities.

### Prefectural Assembly

A Prefectural assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least ¥3 a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than ¥10. The term is four years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 700,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. A prefectural Council undertakes amplifying the resolutions passed by the Assembly whose work it may also see under trust. The Council is composed of ten honorary members for a municipal prefecture and seven for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governor acts *ex-officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administrative does not differ in organization from that of the prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex-officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the larger Assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is ¥5. The District as Administrative organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyu-kai party.

### City, Town and Village

"City" or urban community is clearly distinguished from "town" and "village" or rural community, for purposes of self-government. The former constitutes an independent self-government body and enjoys various privileges. It is also burdened with obligations. "City" is financially and politically independent, but in this respect the rural community forms part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligibility is the payment of at least 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and villages and their expective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen

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of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. The law bearing on the civic corporations was amended in 1911.

### Communal Improvement

As means of communal improvements, there are the co-operative societies, and the Hotoku Sha, mentioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners' societies, the citizens' societies, etc. Young men's societies exist in almost every town or village and are moral and educational in character. They are secular bodies and in many cases the societies undertake road-making and other work of public utility. Landowners' societies have for the object encouragement of tenant farmers, of subsidiary work by them, and other matters calculated to improve farming. Citizens' societies generally exist in urban districts and are intended to spread knowledge of self-government.

### Encouraging Self-Government Spirit

In order to encourage self-government spirit the Home Office inaugurated in 1910 the praiseworthy practice of giving monetary grant on 45 villages, village headmen and societies which have shown exemplary work.

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# CHAPTER XXXIV

## CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

### CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, and all of them are nominated by the Emperor in person. In virtue of their rank, they are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present the President of Imp. Railway, President and Prosecutor-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, experts of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials differ from the *Choku-nin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

The numbers of these officials are as follows in 1912:—

| Civil Officials | |
|---|---|
| *Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* | 648 |
| *So-nin* | 8,750 |
| *Han-nin* | 63,843 |
| Employe | 131,836 |
| Total | 205,077 |

| Military Officers | Army | Navy |
|---|---|---|
| *Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* | 153 | 85 |
| *So-nin* | 13,358 | 3,887 |
| *Han-nin* | 1,933 | 11,570 |
| Cadets | — | 224 |
| Total | 15,444 | 15,766 |

*Scale of Salaries*

The scale of salaries was increased by 29 per cent. in April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts of civil and military services.

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*Shin-nin Rank*

| Duty | per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister | 12,000 |
| Minister of State | 8,000 |
| President of Privy Council | 6,000 |
| Vice-President of Privy Council | 5,500 |
| Resident General at Seoul | 8,000 |
| Privy Councillor | 5,000 |
| Ambassador | 6,000 |
| Gov.-General of Formosa | 7,500 |
| President, Administrative Litigation Court | 6,000 |
| „ of the Board of Audit | 6,000 |
| „ of the Railway Board | 7,500 |

*Choku-nin Rank*

| | |
|---|---|
| Director, Civil Affairs, Formosa | 5,000 |
| Vice-Minister of State | 5,000 |
| Chief of Legislative Bureau | 5,000 |
| Chief Sec. of Cabinet | 5,000 |
| President of Imp. Steel Works | 5,000 |
| „ of Board of Decorations | 4,200 |
| Bureau Directors | 3,700 |
| Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet | 4,200—3,700 |
| Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police | 5,000 |
| Local Governors | 4,500 / 4,000 / 3,700 |

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥600: and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥400).

*Diplomatic and Consular Service*

| | Salary ¥ | Allowance ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Ambassador | 6,000 | 30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy). |
| Min. Ple. & En. Ex. | 5,000 / 4,000 | 17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Holland). 12,000 (China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam). |
| Councillor | 5,000 / 4,000 | 10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 9,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy). |
| Minister Resident | 3,700 | 12,000 (Brazil). |
| Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd | 3,000 / 1,200 | 1st Class Sec. 7,000—3,200; 2nd „ 5,800—2,600; 3rd „ 4,500—2,000 |
| Consul-General | 3,000 / 2,000 | 8,000 / 4,500 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consul... ... ... ... | 2,700 | 6,000 |
| | 1,200 | 1,600 |

*Officials of the Imperial Household*

| | Salary |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Grand Chamberlain ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*) ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,500 |
| Lord Steward to Empress ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,500 |
| Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Director of Imp. Estate Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank) | 5,500 |

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,200 to 3,7000 a year.

*The Court of Cassation*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| President... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Prosecutor-General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Judges and Procurators ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,200 |
| | 2,500 |

*Appeal Courts*

| | |
|---|---|
| Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Presidents (other places) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,200 |
| Chief Proc. (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| | 4,200 |
| Chief Proc. (other places) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,200 |
| | 3,700 |
| Judges and Procurators ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,500 |
| | 1,200 |

*District Courts*

| | |
|---|---|
| Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka) ... | 3,700 |
| | 2,700 |
| ,, (other places) ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| | 2,000 |
| Judges and Procurators ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| | 750 |

*Military Officers*

| | |
|---|---|
| General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Lieut.-General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Major-General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,900 |
| Colonel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,940 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,196 |
| Major ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,548 |
| Captain ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,260–900 |
| Lieutenant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 684–552 |
| Sub-Lieutenant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 480 |
| Special Sergeant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 684–396 |

*Naval Officers*

| | |
|---|---|
| Admiral ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Vice-Admiral... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Rear-Admiral... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,161 |
| Captain ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,146 |
| Commander ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,349 |
| Lieut.-Commander... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,694 |
| Lieutenant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,211–985 |
| Sub-Lieutenant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 730–657 |
| Midshipman ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 547 |

*Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation*

| | |
|---|---|
| Generals and Non-Combatants (Army)<br>Admirals and „ „ (Navy) ... | 10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).<br>9,000 (Austria & Germany).<br>8,000 (Italy).<br>478 (China). |
| Colonels and „ „ (Army)<br>Captains and „ „ (Navy) ... | 7,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).<br>6,500 (Germany, Austria, Italy).<br>2,700 (China). |
| Lieut. and „ „ (Navy)..... | 6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).<br>5,700 (Germany, Austria, Italy).<br>2,400 (China). |

*Residency-General in Korea*

| | Salary ¥ | Allowance ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Governor-General (*Shin-nin*) ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 | 12,000 |
| Vice-Gov.-Gen. ( „ ) ... ... ... ... ... | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| General Director of Civil Affairs (*Choku-nin*) ... | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| Councillor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000–3,700 | 2,000 |
| Director of Police Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 | |
| Director of Communications ... ... ... ... ... | 4,200 | |

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## PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

| Kind | Year | Civil Service | | Army | | Navy | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of recipients | Total ¥1000 | No. of recipients | Total ¥1000 | No. of recipients | Total ¥1000 | No. of recipients | Total ¥1000 |
| Pensions | 1907 | 13,354 | 2,031 | 77,644 | 6,912 | 11,696 | 1,241 | 102,694 | 10,235 |
| | 1908 | 14,035 | 2,185 | 80,559 | 7,310 | 14,568 | 1,483 | 109,162 | 10,979 |
| | 1909 | 15,036 | 2,319 | 82,965 | 7,679 | 16,474 | 1,681 | 114,475 | 11,680 |
| | 1910 | 17,285 | 2,698 | 86,761 | 8,136 | 18,016 | 1,824 | 122,062 | 12,659 |
| | 1911 | 18,198 | 2,898 | 89,835 | 8,606 | 19,518 | 2,035 | 127,551 | 13,541 |
| | 1912 | 19,045 | 3,075 | 92,034 | 9,111 | 21,191 | 2,264 | 132,270 | 14,451 |
| Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials | 1907 | 4,299 | 268 | 94,503 | 5,048 | 4,364 | 294 | 103,166 | 5,611 |
| | 1908 | 4,782 | 297 | 95,233 | 5,070 | 4,866 | 317 | 104,881 | 5,686 |
| | 1909 | 5,312 | 331 | 95,178 | 5,062 | 5,045 | 325 | 105,535 | 5,719 |
| | 1910 | 7,870 | 374 | 95,726 | 5,086 | 5,298 | 337 | 106,894 | 5,798 |
| | 1911 | 6,430 | 411 | 95,227 | 5,062 | 5,528 | 349 | 107,185 | 5,823 |
| | 1912 | 6,919 | 449 | 94,159 | 5,028 | 5,736 | 363 | 106,814 | 5,841 |
| Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities | 1907 | 17,653 | 2,350 | 172,147 | 11,961 | 16,060 | 1,535 | 205,860 | 15,847 |
| | 1908 | 18,817 | 2,483 | 175,792 | 12,381 | 19,434 | 1,801 | 214,043 | 16,666 |
| | 1909 | 20,348 | 2,651 | 178,143 | 12,741 | 21,519 | 2,007 | 220,010 | 17,400 |
| | 1910 | 23,155 | 3,072 | 182,487 | 13,223 | 23,314 | 2,161 | 228,956 | 18,458 |
| | 1911 | 24,628 | 3,309 | 185,062 | 13,669 | 25,046 | 2,385 | 234,736 | 19,364 |
| | 1912 | 25,946 | 3,525 | 186,193 | 14,139 | 26,927 | 2,628 | 239,084 | 20,293 |

## RETIRING GRANT OF MONEY

| Year | Civil Service | | Army | | Navy | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of recipients | Total amount *yen* | No. of recipients | Total amount *yen* | No. of recipients | Total amount *yen* | No. of recipients | Total amount *yen* |
| 1912 | 217 | 9,174 | 724 | 96,607 | 142 | 26,416 | 1,739 | 155,453 |
| 1911 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,703 | 141,358 |
| 1910 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,724 | 139,387 |
| 1909 | 809 | 27,288 | 1,042 | 125,457 | 137 | 19,586 | 1,988 | 172,331 |
| 1908 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,422 | 327,848 |
| 1907 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,933 | 1,133,835 |
| 1906 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47,198 | 5,427,645 |

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## Pensions and Retiring Allowance

### (1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed a pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60/240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1/240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7/10 of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationaly, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

### (2) *Military Pensions*

Military pensions are of three kinds:—1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years, retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum varying from ¥1,050 to ¥2,475 in the case of those in the *shinnin* or *chokunin* ranks, from ¥180 to ¥1,236 for the *sonin* rank and from ¥150 to ¥240 for the *hannin* rank comprising sergeant-major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

### (3) *Retiring Allowance*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *hannin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary received by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

### (4) *Allowance to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grandparents in the order given.

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## DIRECTORY

### CABINET

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Count S. Okuma. |
| Chief Secretary ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Egi. |
| Director, Bureau of Statistics ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. N. Hanabusa. |
| „ „ „ Pensions ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. S. Takahashi. |
| „ Printing Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | I. Tsukuda. |
| „ Bureau of Decoration ... ... ... | Count S. Ogimachi. |
| „ „ „ Legislation ... ... ... ... | Dr. S. Takahashi. |
| President, Railway Board ... ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. M. Sengoku. |
| Vice President, Railway Board ... ... ... ... ... | S. Furukawa. |
| Engineer in Chief, „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | S. Ishimaru. |
| Director, Transportation Dept. Railway Board ... ... | Y. Kinoshita. |
| „ Engineering Dept. „ „ ... ... | S. Ishimaru. |
| „ Administration Dept. „ „ ... ... | E. Ozono. |
| „ Finance Dept. „ „ ... ... | K. Morimoto. |
| „ Central Stores „ „ ... ... | „ „ |
| Tokyo Divisional Superintendent, Railway Board ... | Y. Nomura. |
| Kobe „ „ „ „ ... | K. Hasegawa. |
| Kyushu „ „ „ „ ... | H. Nagao. |
| Hokkaido „ „ „ „ ... | S. Ide. |

### PRIVY COUNCIL

| | |
|---|---|
| President... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Prince Marshal A. Yamagata. |
| Vice-President ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Count A. Yoshikawa. |
| Chief Secretary ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | H. Arimatsu. |

#### COUNCILLORS

Marquis M. Matsukata.
Admiral Count S. Kabayama.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.
Baron J. Hosokawa.
Admiral Viscount K. Nakamuta.
Baron R. Kuki.
Viscount M. Sugi.
Marquis M. Hachisuka.
Lieut.-Gen. Visc. T. Takashima.
Viscount M. Ito.
Viscount K. Kuroda.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Dr. Viscount K. Suyematsu.
Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Baron M. Nambu.
Baron Dr. H. Kato.
Baron Dr. K. Tsuzuki.
Count K. Kagawa.
Baron M. Matsudaira.
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Miura.
Viscount Y. Hanabusa.

### IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Baron S. Hatano. |
| Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | K. Kawamura. |
| Grand Chamberlain ... ... ... ... ... ... | Prince T. Takatsukasa. |
| Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... ... ... | Count U. Toda. |
| Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... ... | Prince H. Ito. |
| Grand Master of Rituals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | T. Iwakura. |

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Chief, Court Musician... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... I. Miyaji.
„ Treasurer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Yamasaki.
„ „ Archieves... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
„ Peerage Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... Marquis M. Kuga.
„ Medical Affairs... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Katayama.
„ Culinary Affairs ... ... ... ... ...Viscount H. Fukuba.
„ Imperial Tombs ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
„ Police Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... J. Yoshida.
„ Architecture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Katayama.
„ Imperial Mews ... ... ... ... ... ...Viscount K. Fujinami.
„ Hunting Affairs... ... ... ... Lieut. Col. Barou T. Kometa.
„ Supplies and Purchase ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Baba.
Lord Steward to the Empress ... ... ... ... Count Y. Yamao.
„ „ „ „ Crown Prince ... ... Baron Y. Hamao.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince ...Viscount T. Iriye.
„ Auditor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... I. Matsumuro.
„ Imperial Forest Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Nambu.
„ „ Poetry Bureau ... ... ... ... Marquis M. Kuga.
President, Peer's School ... ... ... ... Gen. Visc. N. Osako.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Baron T. Kato.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Matsui.
Director, Political Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... C. Koike.
„ Commercial Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... J. Sakata.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Count S. Okuma.
Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... C. Shimooka.
Director, Shrine Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Inouye.
„ Local Affairs Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Watanabe.
„ Police Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... A. Yasukochi.
„ Public Works Bureau ... ... ... ... ... I. Kobashi.
„ Sanitary Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... N. Nakagawa.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Wakatsuki.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Hamaguchi.
Director, Account Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... O. Ichiki.
„ Taxation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Sugawara.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Kanno.
Director, Mint ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Ikebukuro.
„ Monoply Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Sakurai.
Chief, Yokohama Customs House, T. Kano; Kobe, K. Nonaka; Osaka, S. Suzuki; Nagasaki, S. Kasahara; Moji, G. Kawasaki; Hakodate, H. Yoshida.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Y. Ozaki.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Suzuki.

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Director, Prison Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... S. Tanida.
„ Judiciary Bureau ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Suzuki.
President, Supreme Court ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Yokota.
Prosecutor-Gen. Supreme Court ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Hiranuma.
President, Tokyo Appeal Court ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Tomiya.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... Z. Kawamura.
President, Osaka Appeal Court ... ... ... ... Dr. J. Saito.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... Y. Kobayashi.
President, Nagoya Appeal Court ... ... ... ... ... C. Midzukami.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... B. Takahashi.
President, Hiroshima Appeal Court... ... ... ... ... K. Shikata.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... R. Kawabuchi.
President, Nagasaki Appeal Court ... ... ... ... ... T. Tezuka.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... M. Koyama.
President, Miyagi Appeal Court ... ... ... ... ... I. Shimizu.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... I. Miki.
President, Hakodate Appeal Court ... ... ... ... ... T. Kakihara.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... ... ... ... E. Tsunematsu.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Fukuhara.
Director, Bureau of Special School Affairs ... ... ... C. Matsuura.
„ „ „ General „ „ ... ... ... Y. Tadokoro.
„ „ „ Religions ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Shibata.
President, Imperial Tokyo University ... ... ... Dr. K. Yamagawa.
Dean, Law College ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. Y. Hijikata.
„ Medical College ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Awoyama.
„ Engineering College ... ... ... ... ... Dr. W. Watanabe.
„ Literature „ ... ... ... ... ... Dr. M. Uyeda.
„ Science „ ... ... ... ... ... Dr. J. Sakurai.
„ Agriculture „ ... ... ... ... ... Dr. Y. Kozai.
Chief Librarian ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Wada.
Director, Botanical Garden ... ... ... ... ... Dr. J. Matsumura.
„ Marine Laboratory ... ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Iijima.
Director, Astronomical Observatory ... ... ... Dr. H. Terao.
Principal of the Hospital ... ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Sato.
President, Imperial Kyoto University (acting) ... Dr. T. Araki.
Dean, Law College ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Keto.
Dean, Medical College ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Araki.
„ Literature „ ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. B. Matsumoto.
„ Science & Eng. ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. M. Namba.
Principal of the Hospital ... ... ... ... ... Dr. H. Ito.
„ Botanical Garden ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Miyabe
President, Imperial Tohoku University... ... ... T. Hojo.
Dean, Agriculture College... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Sato.
„ Science „ ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. M. Ogawa.
President, Imperial Kyushu University ... ... ... Dr. B. Mano.
Dean, Medical College ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Ito.
„ Engineering College ... ... ... ... ... Dr. J. Nakahara.
Principal of the Hospital ... ... ... ... ... Dr. M. Nakayama.

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(For names of Directors of Gov. Higher Normal Schools, Higher Commercial Schools, High Schools, and Schools of similar status, see Chapter on Education.)

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„ Forest Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Okamoto.
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„ Fishery ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Matsuzaki.
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„ Electric Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... K. Munai.
„ Mercantile Marine Bureau ... ... ... ... M. Yukawa.
„ Postal Saving, Bureau ... ... ... ... ... H. Shimomura.
Eastern Divisional Superintendent, S. Shishido; Northern, T. Odabe (act.); Western, T. Sakano; Kyushu, K. Kato; Hokkaido, Y. Wakamiya.

## KOREAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General ... ... ... ... ... ... Gen. Count M. Terauchi.
General Administrative Chief ... ... ... ... ... ... I. Yamagata.
Chief, General Affairs ... ... ... ... ... Count H. Kodama.
„ Foreign „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Komatsu.
„ Public Works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Mochiji.
Director, Home Department ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Usami.
Chief, Local Affairs... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Ohara.
„ Educational ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Yuge.
Director, Finance Department ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Arai.
Chief, Taxation Section ... ... ... ... ... ... ... B. Suzuki.
„ Accountant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Arai.
Director, Agriculture, Commerce and Technical Dept. ... E. Ishidzuka.
Director, Justice Department ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Kokubo.
Superintendent of Police ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. K. Tachibana.
Director, Railway Dep't. ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. G. Oya.
„ Communication Dep't. ... ... ... ... ... T. Ikeda.

## FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General ... ... ... ... ... ... Gen. Count S. Sakuma.
Chief of Civil Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Uchida.
Councillor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... D. Imura.
Director, Civil Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Nakagawa.

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Director, Police Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Kameyama.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Nakagawa.
„ Communication Bureau ... ... ... ... ... G. Sumi.
„ Industrial Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Takata.
„ Monopoly Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Karai.
Chief, Army Staff... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Kinoshita.
„ Navy „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Capt. S. Hideshima.
Director, Appeal Court ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Ishii.
„ Railway Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Uchida.
„ Custom House ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Iwamasa.

## KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General... ... ... ... ... ... Gen. Baron Y. Fukushima.
Chief of Civil Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Shirani.
Director, Civil Affairs... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Kurosaki.
„ Police Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Sato.
„ Finance Affairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... C. Royama.
„ Public Works Section ... ... ... ... ... S. Matsumura.
Chief, Army Staff... ... ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. M. Fukuda.
Commander, Port Arthur Fort... ... ... Lieut.-Gen. N. Aoki.
„ Garrison Corps ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. Y. Koike.

## BOARD OF AUDIT

President... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. Viscount I. Tajiri.
Sectional Chiefs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... { K. Hama. K. Nakakuma.

## COURT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION

President... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Okano.
Councillors:
Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. S. Kiba, S. Kubota, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, E. Baba, G. Endo, T. Shimada, K. Miyauchi, T. Shimamura, M. Iwata.

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„ „ „ „ Representatives ... ... ... K. Hayashida.

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Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Lieut.-Gen. I. Oka.
Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ K. Oshima.
Director, Personal Affairs Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. M. Kawai.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Director, | Military Affairs Bureau ... ... | Maj.-Gen. K. Shiba. |
| „ | Arms Bureau ... ... ... ... | „ T. Tsukushi. |
| „ | Finance „ ... ... ... ... | Pm.-Gen. T. Kuma. |
| „ | Medical „ ... ... ... | Surgeon-Gen. Dr. R. Mori. |
| „ | Law „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | K. Shimizu. |
| Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty ... ... | | Lieut.-Gen. K. Uchiyama. |
| „ „ „ | Crown Prince... | Capt. Baron I. Yamane. |
| Director, | Tokyo Military Arsenal ... ... | Maj.-Gen. T. Miyata. |
| „ | Osaka „ „ ... ... | „ W. Muraoka. |
| „ | General Ordnance Dept. ... ... | „ K. Narahara. |
| „ | Technical Investigation Bureau | „ B. Shimakawa. |
| Chief, | Headquarter Gendarmerie ... ... | Lieut.-Gen. S. Nambu. |
| „ „ „ | in Korea | Maj.-Gen. K. Tachibana. |
| „ | War-horse Department ... ... ... | Maj.-Gen. H. Yoshida. |
| „ | Fortification „ ... ... ... | „ I. Murata. |
| „ | Horse Administration ... ... ... | Lieut.-Gen. T. Asakawa. |
| „ | Transportation „ ... ... ... ... | Capt. K. Shinoda. |
| „ | Audit Department ... ... | Fleet-Paymaster Gen. M. Hirose. |
| Director, | Senju Woolen Factory ... | Paymaster-Gen. H. Hamana. |
| „ | Provision Department ... | „ K. Miyazato. |
| „ | Clothing „ ... | „ G. Yuasa. |

### General Staff Office

Chief... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Viscount Gen. Y. Hasegawa.
Vice-Chief ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Lieut.-Gen. M. Akashi.
Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gens. H. Yamanashi, T. Utsunomiya, M. Yui, T. Takenchi, K. Shigemi.
Director, Surveying Bureau ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. S. Makino.

### Military Education Department

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General ... ... ... ... ... | | Lt.-Gen. Baron Y. Uyehara. |
| Chief, | General Affairs ... ... ... ... ... | Maj.-Gen. R. Saito. |
| Inspector, | Cavalry... ... ... ... ... ... | Lieut.-Gen. S. Toyobe. |
| „ | Field Artillery ... ... ... ... | „ K. Hoshino. |
| „ | Heavy „ ... ... ... ... | „ M. Yamaguchi. |
| „ | Engineer ... ... ... ... ... | „ T. Ochiai. |
| „ | Commissariat „ ... ... ... | „ A. Shibuya. |
| Chief, | Examination Committee... ... ... | Maj.-Gen. R. Saito. |
| „ | Mil. Staff School ... ... ... ... | Lieut.-Gen. M. Yuhi. |
| „ | Art. & Eng. School... ... ... ... | Maj.-Gen. T. Kobara. |
| „ | Toyama School... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Col. N. Hayashi. |
| „ | Riding „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ T. Yoshihashi. |
| „ | Field Art. „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ S. Nagao. |
| „ | Heavy Art. „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ H. Yokoyama. |
| „ | Infantry „ ... ... ... ... ... | Maj.-Gen. Yamada. |
| „ | Cadets „ ... ... ... ... ... | „ K. Hashimoto. |
| „ | Central Boys School... ... ... ... ... ... | Col. K. Matsuura. |

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## List of Divisional and Brigade Commanders

| Name of Division | Lieut.-Gen. | Name of Division | Lieut.-Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guards | T. Yamane. | 10th | S. Yamaguchi. |
| 1st | H. Ichinohe. | 11th | T. Kakizaki. |
| 2nd | S. Nitahara. | 12th | G. Shiba. |
| 3rd | T. Semba. | 13th | K. Akiyama. |
| 4th | N. Osako. | 14th | C. Yamada. |
| 5th | K. Otani. | 15th | S. Iguchi. |
| 6th | M. Umesawa. | 16th | T. Matsukawa. |
| 7th | T. Utsunomiya. | 17th | F. Hongo. |
| 8th | N. O-oi. | 18th | M. Kamio. |
| 9th | S. Kawamura. | | |

### Infantry

| Brigade | Division | Maj.-Gen. | Brigade | Division | Maj.-Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | (Guards) | Prince Kuni. | 31st | (9th) | H. Inoguchi. |
| 2nd | ( „ ) | N. Kurita. | 8th | (10th) | Y. Ushuku. |
| 1st | ( 1st ) | G. Ando. | 20th | ( „ ) | S. Nakashima. |
| 2nd | ( 1st ) | S. Tanaka. | 10th | (11th) | S. Saito. |
| 3rd | ( 2nd ) | S. Suzuki. | 22nd | ( „ ) | S. Mukai. |
| 25th | ( „ ) | K. Takayama. | 12th | (12th) | Y. Shiramidzu. |
| 5th | ( 3rd ) | S. Kikuchi. | 35th | ( „ ) | K. Yokura. |
| 30th | ( „ ) | S. Kajima. | 15th | (13th) | R. Kawauchi. |
| 7th | ( 4th ) | K. Fujii. | 26th | ( „ ) | S. Fukuhara. |
| 32nd | ( „ ) | Y. Takahashi. | 27th | (14th) | H. Takeshita. |
| 9th | ( 5th ) | Y. Miyazaki. | 28th | ( „ ) | Prince Kuni. |
| 21st | ( „ ) | K. Sato. | 17th | (15th) | T. Takeuchi. |
| 11th | ( 6th ) | J. Oba. | 29th | ( „ ) | G. Johoji. |
| 36th | ( „ ) | K. Mori. | 18th | (16th) | K. Kanekubo. |
| 13th | ( 7th ) | Y. Hashiguchi. | 19th | ( „ ) | T. Takashima. |
| 14th | ( „ ) | N. Omura. | 33rd | (17th) | Y. Sato. |
| 4th | ( 8th ) | S. Ikutame. | 34th | ( „ ) | S. Ito. |
| 16th | ( „ ) | O. Takeshima. | 23rd | (18th) | B. Horiuchi. |
| 6th | ( 9th ) | J. Shirai. | 24th | ( „ ) | R. Yamada. |

### Cavalry

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | (Guards) | H. Nagamura. | 3rd | ( 8th ) | K. Kawamura. |
| 2nd | ( 1st ) | H. Uchida. | 4th | (15th) | W. Kase. |

### Artillery

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | (Guards) | S. Narita. | 2nd | ( 1st ) | T. Ikata. |
| | | | 3rd | ( „ ) | Y. Shimmen. |

### Heavy Artillery and Communication

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | ( 1st ) | J. Arita. | 2nd | (12th) | C. Kawanaka. |
| Communication | (Guards) | N. Inouye. | | | |

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### Commanders of Garrisons and Forts

| | |
|---|---|
| Tokyo Garrison | Lieut.-Gen. S. Nakamura. |
| Tokyo Bay Fort | „ K. Matsumoto. |
| Yura Fort | Maj.-Gen. T. Abe. |
| Hiroshima Bay Fort | „ I. Watanabe. |
| Maizuru Fort | „ N. Ibe. |
| Shimonoseki Fort | Lieut.-Gen. K. Shigemi. |
| Sasebo Fort | Maj.-Gen. M. Watanabe. |
| Tsushima Fort | „ K. Yajima. |
| Hakodate „ | Col. Y. Iwakura. |
| Nagasaki „ | Col. G. Niijima. |
| Keelung „ | Maj.-Gen. E. Kawakita. |
| Pescadores „ | „ K. Shinoda. |
| Independent Garrison (Kwantung) | „ Y. Koike. |
| Port Arthur Fort | Lieut.-Gen. N. Aoki. |
| Formosa 1st Garrison | Maj.-Gen. S. Hiraoka. |
| „ 2nd Garrison | „ S. Ogino. |
| Karafuto Garrison | Col. A. Ikutame. |
| China Garrison | Maj.-Gen. K. Sato. |
| Korean Garrison | Lieut.-Gen. Baron S. Ando. |
| Chief Staff of Korean Garrison | Maj.-Gen. I. Furumi. |

## THE NAVY

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister | Vice-Adm. R. Yashiro. |
| Vice-Minister | Rear-Adm. K. Suzuki. |
| Chief, Military Affairs | „ S. Akiyama. |
| „ Personal Affairs | „ K. Suzuki. |
| „ Medical Affairs | Sur.-Gen. S. Kimura. |
| „ Finance Affairs | Pay.-Master-Gen. M. Shisa. |
| „ Law Affairs | S. Uchida. |

**Members,** Admirals Council, Adm. Baron. G. Ijuin, Vice-Adm. H. Yamada, Vice-Adm. Prince Higashifushimi, Rear-Adm. M. Takarabe, Rear-Adm. K. Suzuki, Rear-Adm. Akiyama, Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura, Vice-Adm. S. Ichiji, Vice-Adm. G. Yamashita.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief, Education Board | Vice-Adm. M. Nawa. |
| Sectional Chiefs | Rear-Adms. R. Matsumura, S. Ichikawa. |
| Chief, Administration | Vice-Adm. S. Ichiji. |
| „ Hydrographical Board | Rear-Adm. R. Eguchi. |
| „ Provisional Construction Dep't. | „ K. Suzuki. |
| Director, Naval Staff College | Vice-Adm. T. Yamada. |
| „ Cadet School | „ R. Arima. |
| „ Engineering School | Eng. Rear-Adm. I. Kamo. |
| „ Medical School | Surg-Gen. T. Honda. |
| „ Art. Shooting School | Rear-Adm. K. Togo. |
| „ Torpedo School | „ J. Yashima. |
| „ Paymaster School | Pm. Gen. K. Sakuma. |
| „ Arsenal | Vice-Adm. K. Yoshimi. |
| Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty | Rear-Adm. K. Sekino. |
| „ to the Crown Prince | Com. Baron T. Usakawa. |

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*Naval Staff Board*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura. |
| Vice-Chief ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ G. Yamashita. |

*Admiralty*

| | Yokosuka | Kure |
|---|---|---|
| Com.-in-Chief | V.-A. H. Yamada | V.-A. T. Kato. |
| Chief of Staff | R.-A. O. Kamimura. | R.-A. K. Ide. |
| „ Engineer | E.-R.-A. T. Irisawa | E.-R.-A. T. Funabashi. |
| „ Arsenal | R.-A. S. Tochinai | R.-A. K. Nomaguchi. |
| „ Finance | P.-G. J. Nakadai | P.-G. K. Utsunomiya. |

| | Sasebo | Maidzuru |
|---|---|---|
| Com.-in-Chief | V.-A. K. Fujii | R.-A. N. Yamada. |
| Chief of Staff | R.-A. C. Chisaka | Capt. Y. Nagata. |
| „ Engineer | E.-R.-A. T. Date | E.-Capt. S. Ezure. |
| „ Arsenal | R.-A. O. Ito | R.-A. M. Tanaka. |
| „ Finance | P.-G. T. Akiyama | P.-G. T. Fujita. |

*Port Arthur.* Com.-in-Chief, V.-A. H. Sakamoto.
*Chief of Staff,* Capt. Hisaoka; *Harbor Master,* Capt. S. Baba.
*Takeshiki.* Commander, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa.
*Chief of Staff,* Capt. K. Osawa.
*Mekon.* Commander, Vice-Adm. C. Tamari. *Ominato,* R. H. Tochinai.
*Chinhai.* R.-A. K. Yamaguchi.

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# CHAPTER XXXV

## CHOSEN (KOREA)

### GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude 33° 13′ N. and 43° 2′ N. and longitude 124° 13′ E. and 130° 54′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan Proper, covering an area of 14,123 sq. *ri*. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan that indents far on the east coast and the river Tadong that empties into the Yellow Sea practically divide the peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. The northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In the southern Korea the peak of Kongo noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificient Buddhist temples towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan Proper and in full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft. though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north rigorous climate almost like that of Siberia prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

TEMPERATURE

| | Fusan c. | Ninsen c. | Gensan c. | Seoul c. | Pingyang c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... ... ... | 3.5 | −2.3 | −2.9 | −2.8 | −6.7 |
| Feb. ... ... ... | 2.2 | −3.0 | −3.3 | −3.0 | −5.9 |
| March ... ... ... | 6.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.8 |
| April ... ... ... | 12.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 8.9 |
| May ... ... ... | 16.5 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.1 |
| June ... ... ... | 19.7 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 20.0 |
| July ... ... ... | 23.3 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 23.9 | 23.4 |
| Aug. ... ... ... | 25.1 | 24.3 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 24.0 |
| Sept. ... ... ... | 21.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 19.1 |
| Oct. ... ... ... | 16.5 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.2 |
| Nov. ... ... ... | 10.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.2 |
| Dec. ... ... ... | 4.0 | −1.6 | −1.0 | −3.2 | −.62 |
| Average ... ... | 13.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.0 |

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RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS & No. OF DAYS THEREOF

| | Fusan | | Nhusen | | Gensan | | Seoul | | Pingyang | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mm. | No. of days | mm. | No. of days | mm. | No. of days | mm. | No. of days | mm. | No. of days |
| Jan. | 83.4 | 9.0 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 55.9 | 8.1 | 19.2 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 7.4 |
| Feb. | 20.0 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 28.5 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| March | 74.3 | 10.9 | 21.9 | 5.3 | 53.8 | 7.3 | 37.8 | 7.8 | 24.3 | 6.6 |
| April | 144.1 | 10.0 | 56.4 | 7.3 | 84.4 | 9.0 | 79.3 | 7.0 | 40.6 | 7.4 |
| May | 101.1 | 9.0 | 84.1 | 8.0 | 90.9 | 8.9 | 62.0 | 9.6 | 49.2 | 7.8 |
| June | 212.0 | 12.9 | 86.3 | 9.7 | 156.6 | 14.3 | 103.5 | 10.2 | 79.2 | 9.6 |
| July | 344.6 | 14.4 | 192.6 | 14.3 | 309.6 | 20.7 | 300.3 | 17.2 | 229.2 | 15.8 |
| Aug. | 216.1 | 12.1 | 178.9 | 11.7 | 374.5 | 19.9 | 162.9 | 14.0 | 209.8 | 13.4 |
| Sept. | 172.2 | 11.4 | 138.8 | 9.0 | 208.6 | 12.6 | 89.0 | 9.4 | 155.0 | 10.0 |
| Oct. | 64.6 | 8.0 | 38.8 | 6.9 | 76.1 | 10.9 | 31.6 | 6.0 | 43.0 | 7.8 |
| Nov. | 50.1 | 6.9 | 40.6 | 8.3 | 88.1 | 9.1 | 53.6 | 9.2 | 63.1 | 11.8 |
| Dec. | 24.7 | 4.7 | 21.6 | 9.0 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 18.5 | 8.4 | 19.5 | 8.2 |
| Total | 1,507.2 | 114.0 | 884.3 | 102.5 | 1,549.3 | 129.9 | 968.8 | 112.8 | 932.6 | 109.4 |

## AREA AND POPULATION

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the Peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the former Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,123 square Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of the Main Island in Japan Proper. The Government started in 1911 a surveying work at an outlay of ¥ 15,000,000 spread over 10 years.

NATIVE POPULATION

| December | Households | Male | Female | Total | Male per 100 female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 2,749,956 | 6,953,468 | 6,175,312 | 13,128,780 | 112.60 |
| 1911 | 2,813,925 | 7,271,526 | 6,560,850 | 13,832,376 | 110.83 |
| 1912 | 2,885,404 | 7,585,674 | 6,981,109 | 14,566,783 | 108.66 |

| | Birth | | | Still birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total |
| 1910 | 95,086 | 80,135 | 175,221 | 2,287 | 1,946 | 4,233 |
| 1911 | 148,447 | 129,026 | 277,473 | 2,783 | 2,460 | 5,243 |
| 1912 | 223,507 | 197,993 | 421,500 | 2,478 | 2,079 | 4,557 |

| | Death | | | Marriage & Divorce | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total | Marriage | Divorce |
| 1910 | 57,995 | 49,313 | 107,308 | 51,173 | 3,879 |
| 1911 | 87,587 | 75,666 | 163,253 | 85,612 | 5,621 |
| 1912 | 123,674 | 108,441 | 232,115 | 121,993 | 8,488 |

*Ratio*

| | F. per 100 M. | Death per 100 birth | Per 1000 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Birth | Still birth | Death | Marriage | Divorce |
| 1910 | 84.28 | 61.24 | 13.35 | 0.32 | 8.17 | 3.90 | 0.30 |
| 1911 | 86.92 | 58.84 | 20.06 | 0.38 | 11.80 | 6.19 | 0.41 |
| 1912 | 88.58 | 55.07 | 28.93 | 0.31 | 15.93 | 8.37 | 0.58 |

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1912

| | Japanese | Koreans | Foreigners | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seoul ... ... ... ... | 49,402 | 193,053 | 2,565 | 245,020 |
| Chemulpo ... ... ... | 11,838 | 12,978 | 1,624 | 26,440 |
| Kaisong ... ... ... | 1,337 | 40,638 | 62 | 42,037 |
| Taiden ... ... ... ... | 3,274 | 33,962 | 52 | 37,288 |
| Taiku ... ... ... ... | 6,758 | 25,646 | 235 | 32,639 |
| Fusan ... ... ... ... | 25,586 | 23,748 | 231 | 50,565 |
| Pingyang ... ... ... | 7,868 | 43,250 | 714 | 51,832 |
| Gensan ... ... ... ... | 6,166 | 14,949 | 363 | 21,478 |

JAPANESE IN KOREA

Up to the time of the late War the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually until now there are 17 Japanese for every 1,000 Koreans and 17 Japanese in every square *ri*. This means that each square *ri* in Japan has contributed about ten persons to each square *ri* in Korea. The following table shows the numbers of male and female immigrants at the end of the year.

| | Family | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908... ... ... ... ... | 37,121 | 70,145 | 56,022 | 126,168 |
| 1909... ... ... ... ... | 43,405 | 79,947 | 66,200 | 146,147 |
| 1910... ... ... ... ... | 50,992 | 92,751 | 78,792 | 171,543 |
| 1911... ... ... ... ... | 62,633 | 114,759 | 95,930 | 210,689 |
| 1912... ... ... ... ... | 70,688 | 131,518 | 112,211 | 243,729 |
| 1914 (Mar.) ... ... ... | 79,353 | 149,932 | 128,133 | 278,065 |

The real estates held by the Japanese settlers are estimated at 52,652,560 *tsubo* in land and 394,152 *tsubo* in buildings, the investment being valued at ¥ 128,500,000 approximately.

FOREIGNERS IN KOREA (at the End of 1912)

| | Family | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese... ... ... ... | 3,427 | 14,593 | 924 | 15,517 |
| Americans ... ... ... | 240 | 344 | 286 | 630 |
| English... ... ... ... | 89 | 110 | 102 | 212 |
| French ... ... ... ... | 64 | 75 | 28 | 103 |
| Germans ... ... ... | 18 | 39 | 16 | 55 |
| Russians ... ... ... | 10 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | 28 | 37 | 11 | 48 |
| Total (1912) ... ... | 3,876 | 15,212 | 1,377 | 16,589 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 3,312 | 11,709 | 1,095 | 12,804 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 3,155 | 11,239 | 1,455 | 12,694 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 2,223 | 9,672 | 755 | 10,427 |

## THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea are summarized below :—

**The Government General.**—The Governor-General of Korea is invested with the power of control over all Korea. He has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, and within the sphere assigned to him controls all affairs pertaining to the defence of Korea.

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The Governor-General also supervises all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister President.

In the Government-General is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs, whose function it is to assist the Governor-General, and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and five departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs, Internal Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Justice. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank. Besides these the staff includes nine Directors of Bureaux, two councillors, two private secretaries, nineteen secretaries, nineteen commissioners, thirty technical experts, six translators and 337 clerks, assistant experts and student interpreters.

N. B. For the directory of chief officials in the Government-General see Chapter on Official Directory.

Governors of the thirteen prefectures of Korea are as follows:

*Governors*

North Hamkyon-do.—J. Hoashi.
North Chunchhong-do.—T. Suzuki.
South Phyongan-do.—T. Matsunaga.
Kyongki-do.—N. Higaki.
South Kyongsang-do.—T. Sasaki.
South Cholla-do.—E. Kudo.
North Pyongan-do.—T. Kawakami.
North Kyongsang-do.—Yi Shinko.
Hoanghai-do.—Chhyo Wi-mun.
North Cholla-do.—Pak Chyungyang.
South Chungchhyon-do.—Pak Chyungyang.
Kangwon-do.—Yi Kyoi-ong.
South Hamkyong-do.—Sin Oanheui.

Of the 13 Provincial Governors 7 are Japanese and 6 Korean.

There have been lately considerable reductions of staff, the total number of elimination being 628 high-class officials (*koto-kwan*), and 434 *hannin* clerks.

## THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

The Central Council is in effect a privy council and has to consider matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The personnel of the Central Council consists of a President, a Vice-President, fifteen advisers, twenty councillors, thirty-five assistant councillors, a chief secretary, two secretaries, three interpreters and three clerks.

The post of the President is to be occupied by the Director General of Political Affairs in the Government-General.

The President is Mr. Yamagata and Vice-President Mr. Kim Yen-sik. The remaining 14 members are all Koreans, who held at one time or another Ministerial post. The salaries of the above Members of Council are fixed at *yen* 1600 per annum.

## THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

As a result of the annexation the former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the

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Crown Prince, Prince Heir, while the ex-Emperor is called His Imperial Highness Tai Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses shall receive the treatment of Princess of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i.e. *yen* 1,500,000.

## CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS

In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts and 45 Barons. The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and 100,000 *yen*, 150,000 *yen* and 200,000 *yen* respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis, this being four or five times that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan.

## MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

**Monetary Endowment on Communities.**—Municipal and rural districts had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. bonds. The total grant amounted to *yen* 17,398,000.

The grants are kept in charge of the provincial Governors and the use of the principal is prohibited. The Governor-General orders that three-fifths of the interest accruing be devoted to workgiving purposes, one-fifth to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the former official caste known as yangpan and literati who do not possess adequate means of livelihood receive attention first of all. The total number of yangpan and literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly yangpan, are in official service.

**Monetary Gifts to Old Folks.**—On the occasion of the late Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 1911 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 20 each on those over 100 years old.

**Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives.**—On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

## THREE YEARS OF THE NEW RÉGIME

In 1904 Korea was placed under the protection of Japan; in 1906 the Residency-General's Office was established in Seoul and lastly in Aug. 1910 the annexation was formally carried out. The Government-General's Office issued a pamphlet at the beginning of 1914 reviewing the results of administration since the annexation. The main features are recapitulated here.

### Financial

**Imperial Treasury's Burden.**—To enable the Korean Government to meet deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government made to it loans, free of interest ¥ 14,200,000 odd. This was because the judiciary administration was transferred to control of Japan, and in consequence the expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolved on the Imperial Treasury. The total derayed by it on this account and for maintaining garrison and laying railway reached on an average from 1907 to 1911 ¥ 26,000,000 a year. The sum has decreased very much since the annexation. In 1911 the outlay, exclusive of military expenses, was reduced to ¥ 12,-

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350,000, while in 1912 and 1913 it was further curtailed to ¥ 10,000,000.

**Revenue.**—Though no new taxes were created, revenue from various ordinary sources, by means of better adjustment and economy, was increased from ¥ 20,780,000 for the fiscal year 1909 to ¥ 28,760,000 for the fiscal year 1913.

### Security of Life & Property

In 1909 the Police and Gendarmes encountered 3,400 insurgents on 210 occasions, but in 1913 the figures fell to only 45 and 5 respectively.

### Education

In 1910 about 100 common schools attended by 15,00 Korean children existed, but at present such schools number 366, with 50,000 Korean children.

### Agriculture

To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with its branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural school were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

**Rice.**—Between 1908 and '10 the annual harvest did not exceed 8,000,000 *koku*. The yield in subsequent years was;— 10,070,000 in 1911, 8,970,000 in 1912, and 10,000,000 in 1913, though the country suffered from drought and flood in the two later years.

**Cotton.**—The raising of American variety did not exceed 1,000 *cho* in 1910, but the area grew to 6,500 in '12 and to 14,000 in '13. The export to Japan Proper increased from about ¥ 250,000 in '10 to ¥ 920,000 in '13.

**Sericulture.**—The output that stood at only 11,900 odd *koku* in 1909 increased to 35,400 in '13.

**Stock-farming.**—This industry is very active in North Korea, and the total number of cattle increased from 628,000 in 1909 to 1,040,000 in 1912.

### Afforestation

As is too often the case in a mis-governed country, afforestation had been sadly neglected in Korea for centuries, and most of the hills in South Korea were glaring evidence of national degeneration, being entirely denuded of wood. The Residency-General set about the task of effecting through renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected the planting of 4,650,000 in the first year, 1911, then 10,160,000 in '12, and 12,430,000 in '13. Besides, it elaborated the system of leasing State-owned forest-land to private individuals or corporations, under promise of transferring the leases to their possession when the work was successfully completed. About 130,000 *cho* of forest-land have been leased under this arrangement.

### Fishery

In 1909 there were 75,000 native fishermen whose catches totalled ¥ 1,845,000 and in 1912 the respective figures rose to ¥ 160,000 and ¥ 5,989,000. Then Japanese fishermen engaged in this business in Korean waters increased from 15,000 fishermen with the catches valued at ¥ 3,760,000 in 1909 to 22,000 and ¥ 6,629,000 respectively in 1912.

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### Communication

**Railway.**—At the time of annexation Korea had only 640 miles of railroad, and this has reached 934.7 by 1914. Besides there are light railways and tramways extending 109.8 m.

**Roads.**—The Government-General is conducting an extensive work of improving the principal highways aggregating 587 *ri* to be completed in 1911-'17 years. Of the total already 181 *ri* has been completed, and also 2,100 *ri* of local highways has received proper repair.

**Shipping.**—Korea had no regular shipping establishment, but at present there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha and another Co. that are carrying on regular coasting service. In 1913 altogether 212 navigation marks existed along the coast.

**Harbors.**—Harbor works at Fusan, Chemulpo, Chinnampo and Ping-yang were started in 1911 as six year undertakings.

**Postal Telegraphic & Telephone Services.**—Against 498 post offices or stations in 1910 the figures in 1913 were 557. Mail packets and parcels received and delivered in Korea increased from 49,000,000 and 1,090,000 respectively in 1909 to 132,000,000 and 2,330,000 in 1912. During the same period telegraphic messages grew from 1,350,000 to 4,560,000 and telephone stations from 170 to 345

### Banking, Trade & Factories

Korea had only 70 main and branch banking offices in 1910, and these became 93 in 1913. The deposits held in trust by them and loans made totalled at the end of Aug. 1910 ¥ 18,050,000 and ¥ 19,300,000, but these enlarged to ¥ 36,660,000 and ¥ 53,700,000 by Aug. 1913.

The volume of foreign trade advanced from ¥ 52,890,000 odd in 1909 to ¥ 102,450,000 odd in 1913. The Japan-Korea trade that averaged ¥ 36,550,000 during the three years prior to annexation expanded to ¥ 56,-420,000 in 1911-'13.

Factories with capital exceeding ¥ 30,000 numbered 56 with total investment amounting to ¥ 8,100,000 before annexation, and in 1912 these figures became 102 and ¥ 11,600,000.

### Justice

Naturally civil and penal cases dealt with have increased, the former from 25,900 in 1910 to 37,100 in 1912, and the latter from 7,900 to 13,500

## FINANCE

### Budgets (in *yen* 1,000)

*Revenue*

| | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary** | | |
| Tax | 12,485 | 16,537 |
| Stamp receipts | 1,145 | 1,429 |
| Yŏk-tun receipts | 1,160 | 1,613 |
| Public undertaking and Gov't property | 14,824 | 17,520 |
| Other receipts | 489 | 622 |
| Total | 30,106 | 37,724 |
| **Extraordinary** | | |
| Sale of Gov't property | 400 | 475 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,627 | 9,440 |
| Fund to meet deficit ... ... ... ... ... | 12,350 | 9,000 |
| Surplus of previous year transferred ... | 2,506 | 2,722 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27,883 | 21,638 |
| Total Revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... | 57,989 | 59,362 |

*Expenditure*

| Ordinary | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Yi's Household ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Gov.-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 3,025 | 3,390 |
| Justice and Prison ... ... ... ... ... | 2,782 | 2,597 |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,307 | 3,331 |
| Local administration ... ... ... ... ... | 4,304 | 4,115 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 355 | 344 |
| Custom-house ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 620 | 590 |
| Model Farm ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 220 | 197 |
| Pingyang mining ... ... ... ... ... ... | 812 | 789 |
| Central Experimental Station ... ... ... | 148 | 158 |
| Communication ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,432 | 3,592 |
| Railway Expense ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,084 | 7,712 |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 403 | 330 |
| Sundry Expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 236 | 349 |
| Transferred to General Account ... ... ... | 5,117 | 5,201 |
| Sanitation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 450 | 400 |
| Reserves ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,751 | 35,600 |
| Extraordinary | | |
| Industrial Expense ... ... ... ... ... ... | 407 | 244 |
| Gendamerie ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,138 | 1,110 |
| Garrison ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 148 | 144 |
| Land surveying ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,433 | 3,601 |
| Subsidies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,722 | 3,283 |
| Repair and Construction... ... ... ... ... | 1,545 | 1,368 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,904 | 3,904 |
| Railways ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| Investigations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 174 | 478 |
| Others... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 246 | 1,125 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,288 | 23,762 |
| Total Expenditures ... ... ... ... ... | 57,989 | 59,362 |

DEBTS (at the End of March, 1913)

| Loans | Amount (*yen* 1,000) | Interest (%) | Dates of Loan & Redemption | Creditor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Enterprises ... ... | 5,000 | 6.5 | 1905-16 | Industrial Bank of Japan |
| 2nd Enterprises ... ... | 12,963 | 6.527 | 1907-33 | id. |
| 1st 4 % Loan ... ... | 1,052 | 4.0 | — | — |
| Special Account Loan ... | 2,694 | 5.0 | 1911-14 | Bank of Chosen |
| Public Works Loan ... | 4,000 | 6.0 | 1912-15 | id. |
| | 2,500 | 6.0 | 1912-15 | id. |
| | 6,000 | 6.2 | 1913-16 | id. |
| | 12,400 | 5.5 | 1913-16 | — |
| Total ... ... ... | 46,011 | — | — | — |

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| | Amount (*yen* 1,000) | Interest (%) | Dates of Loan & Redemption | Creditor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 46,011 | — | — | — |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 31,175 | — | — | — |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 2,175 | — | — | — |

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Volume of Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

| Year | Merchandises | | | Specie & Bullions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 36,648 | 16,248 | 52,897 | 16,093 | 8,017 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 39,782 | 19,913 | 59,696 | 1,876 | 9,199 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 54,087 | 18,856 | 72,944 | 4,739 | 12,857 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 67,115 | 20,985 | 88,101 | 1,472 | 10,124 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... | 71,580 | 30,878 | 102,459 | 1,166 | 9,979 |

*Exports* (in *yen* 1,000)

| Staple items | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beans & Peas ... ... ... | 3,513 | 5,726 | 4,630 | 5,215 | 5,178 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 45,540 | 6,277 | 5,283 | 7,524 | 14,503 |
| Live Stock... ... ... ... | 426 | 634 | 703 | 207 | 211 |
| Cow Hide ... ... ... ... | 815 | 1,004 | 1,068 | 1,032 | 1,267 |
| Fishes, dried, salt ... ... | 260 | 317 | 148 | 282 | 660 |
| Paper ... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 95 | 108 | 95 | 123 |
| Wheat and Barley ... ... | 741 | 361 | 99 | 92 | 217 |
| Copper ... ... ... ... | 30 | 1 | 75 | 23 | — |
| Beche de Mer, dried ... | 73 | 87 | 94 | 96 | 121 |
| Ginseng ... ... ... ... | 848 | 175 | 70 | 261 | 524 |
| Cotton, raw and ginned ... | 273 | 304 | 252 | 435 | 924 |

*Imports* (in *yen* 1,000)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shirtings, grey ... ... ... | 3,563 | 4,487 | 5,737 | 6,865 | 6,513 |
| „ white ... ... ... | 1,493 | 1,676 | 1,816 | 2,791 | 2,227 |
| Cotton, P.G. Japanese ... | 1,312 | 1,693 | 2,173 | 2,565 | 2,314 |
| Cotton Yarn, Japanese ... | 1,285 | 1,801 | 2,123 | 2,333 | 1,919 |
| Cotton Wadding ... ... | 371 | 368 | 469 | 682 | 709 |
| Silk Piece Goods ... ... | 1,244 | 1,085 | 983 | 1,383 | 1,183 |
| Oil, Kerosene ... ... ... | 934 | 1,261 | 1,436 | 1,770 | 2,033 |
| *Sake, Samshu* ... ... ... | 759 | 735 | 797 | 964 | 991 |
| Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco | 1,168 | 935 | 895 | 959 | 831 |
| Coal and Coke ... ... ... | 896 | 809 | 1,348 | 1,555 | 1,811 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... | 838 | 862 | 1,284 | 1,573 | 1,967 |
| Paper, Japanese ... ... | 600 | 704 | 198 | 268 | 215 |
| Wheat Flour ... ... ... | 322 | 332 | 654 | 1,320 | 1,968 |
| Rail etc. ... ... ... ... | 47 | 60 | 531 | 890 | 849 |
| Matches, Japanese ... ... | 339 | 399 | 446 | 478 | 555 |
| Porcelain ... ... ... ... | 253 | 338 | 483 | 566 | 468 |
| Fruits, fresh & dried ... | 307 | 300 | 368 | 447 | 550 |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... | — | 834 | 1,276 | 1,670 | 1,644 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 303 | 394 | 581 | 765 | 755 |
| Timber & Planks ... ... | 981 | 1,065 | 1,346 | 2,263 | 1,858 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... | 1,076 | 984 | 1,235 | 1,682 | 2,087 |

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TRADE AT LEADING PORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

| | | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ninsen... ... ... | Exports ... | 3,316 | 4,055 | 3,907 | 3,787 | 5,818 |
| | Imports ... | 13,340 | 12,666 | 16,525 | 18,488 | 17,589 |
| Fusan ... ... | Exp... ... | 5,155 | 6,049 | 5,864 | 6,974 | 9,845 |
| | Imp... ... | 8,307 | 9,836 | 12,457 | 15,385 | 17,555 |
| Chinnampho ... | Exp... ... | 2,075 | 2,565 | 2,830 | 3,232 | 4,283 |
| | Imp... ... | 3,215 | 1,994 | 2,257 | 2,891 | 3,024 |
| Gensan ... ... | Exp... ... | 1,054 | 1,019 | 973 | 1,115 | 1,327 |
| | Imp... ... | 2,686 | 2,503 | 3,534 | 4,751 | 5,386 |
| Kunsan ... ... | Exp... ... | 2,049 | 2,210 | 1,453 | 1,711 | 4,199 |
| | Imp... ... | 913 | 1,186 | 1,909 | 2,714 | 3,281 |
| Seoul ... ... ... | Exp... ... | 41 | 200 | 181 | 170 | 336 |
| | Imp... ... | 4,902 | 6,338 | 8,515 | 11,340 | 11,049 |

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

(in *yen* 1,000)

| | 1909 | | 1910 | | 1911 | | 1912 | | 1913 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imp. | Exp. | Imp. | Exp. | Imp. | Exp. | Imp. | Exp. | Imp. | Exp. |
| Japan... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,814 | 12,158 | 25,388 | 15,878 | 34,058 | 13,340 | 40,756 | 15,369 | 40,429 | 25,313 |
| China... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,473 | 3,124 | 5,845 | 3,025 | 5,442 | 3,009 | 7,027 | 4,058 | 9,764 | 4,185 |
| Great Britain... ... ... ... | 5,506 | 50 | 6,226 | 24 | 7,925 | 1 | 9,802 | 197 | 7,545 | 234 |
| U.S.A. ... ... ... ... ... | 2,402 | 68 | 3,204 | 304 | 4,260 | 953 | 6,459 | 95 | 7,849 | 7,939 |
| Asiatic Russia ... ... ... | 46 | 780 | 17 | 1,155 | 49 | 1,510 | 73 | 1,245 | 63 | 1,910 |
| Belgium ... ... ... ... ... | 145 | 25 | 120 | ... | 150 | ... | 208 | 1 | 140 | 10 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 80 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 14 | 226 | 5 | 73 | 24 |
| France ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 6 | 96 | ... | 91 | 4 | 89 | 2 | 115 | 3 |
| Germany... ... ... ... ... | 512 | 96 | 488 | 12 | 1,311 | 20 | 1,591 | 5 | 1,686 | 3 |
| Total (inc. others) ... | 36,648 | 16,248 | 39,782 | 19,913 | 54,087 | 18,856 | 67,115 | 20,985 | 71,580 | 30,878 |

NEW KOREAN UNDERTAKINGS

With the approval of the Diet in the session of 1910–11 the Korean undertaking loan program of roughy ¥ 56 millions spread over a number of years has been adopted. The money is to be appropriated for these works:—¥ 10,000,000 spread over 5 years for road-making extending more than 580 *ri*; ¥ 37,500,000 on account of 174 m. railway making, i.e. the Korean line (Taiden-Mokpho) to be completed by 1913–4 year and the Seoul-Gensan line 136 m. to be completed the year after; ¥ 1,200,000 for doubling the line over the river Han; and ¥ 8,000,000 for harbor-works at Fusan, Ninsen, Chinnampho and the dredging of the mouth of the river Tadong.

## BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when the First Bank was established and was authorised by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privilegs were ceded to the new bank, as the central banking organ. Provincial hypothec banks were organized in 1906 at various local centres. Besides these banks there are eleven ordinary banks, i.e. the First, the 130th, the 18th, Suwo, Mitsuyo and Shichisei banks by Japanese and Kanjo, Chosen Shogyo, Kan-ichi, Sannan and Kameura banks by Koreans. The statistics are as follows:—

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(In ¥ 1,000)

| | No. of Banks | Paid up capital | Reserve funds | Gov. subsidies shares taken up | Loan by Gov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Chosen... ... | 1 | 7,500 | 53 | 2,250 | 1,200 |
| Prov. hypothec banks | 6 | 1,348 | 386 | 329 | 1,479 |
| Ordinary banks ... ... | 11 | 19,527<br>* 3,650 | 839 | 13 | 541 |
| Total ('12)... ... ... | 18 | 28,376<br>* 3,650 | × 1,279 | 2,593 | 3,221 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 15 | 23,241<br>* 3,650 | 6,839 | 1,859 | 2,609 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 15 | 19,086<br>* 3,650 | 6,979 | 434 | 2,634 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 15 | 18,911<br>* 4,974 | 6,219 | 434 | 2,644 |

* shows the capital of the branches of Japanese banks.
× excludes the reserve funds of the branches of Japanese banks.

| | Banknote | Debenture | Balance of deposits | Balance of loans | Net profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Chosen... ... | 25,550 | —— | 14,169 | 25,582 | 355 |
| Prov. hypothec banks | —— | 1,780 | 4,469 | 10,456 | 195 |
| Ordinary banks... ... | —— | —— | 10,123 | 16,681 | 601 |
| Total ('12)... ... ... | 25,550 | 1,780 | 28,762 | 52,720 | 1,151 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 25,006 | 1,870 | 20,622 | 36,246 | 843 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 20,163 | 960 | 18,845 | 32,232 | (Loss)1 561 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 13,439 | 1,050 | 18,770 | 25,671 | 1,021 |

### The Bank of Chosen

(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that:

(1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea.

(2) Japanese and Korea exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

(3) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government of the Bank of Korea.

The capital is ¥ 10,000,000 (7,500,000 paid up) in 100,000 shares of ¥ 100 each, of which 30,000 were alloted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors, the remaining 69,600 alloted among Japanese and Koreans.

The Board of Directors comprise Mr. Ichihara (Pres), Messrs. Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura, directors, and Mr. Ito, auditor.

## AGRICULTURE

**Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas.**—The cultivated area is 2,847,525 *cho*, of which 36 % is rice paddy and 64 % farm. The land not yet brought under tillage is estimated at 2,302,274 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills etc. The price of land is from ¥ 1,660 to ¥ 150 per *cho*

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of paddy field and from ¥ 1,500 to ¥ 50 per *cho* of upland farm. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle to opening wild land in Korea.

**Encouragement by the Government.**—In March, 1907, a law regarding the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for tillage, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this is waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of July '10 application for renting uncultivated lands reached 127,532 *cho*, of which permission was granted for 13,433 *cho*.

**Rice.**—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barely, soja bean, cotton, etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in the yield. Yearly products for about 2,960,000 *cho* are about 9,000,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan Proper, in 1912.

**Barley and Soja Bean.**—Barley covers 584,644 *cho*, yielding 5,596,846 *koku*. Soja and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy. The acreage is 553,077 *cho* and the yield 3,345,472 *koku*. Export to Japan amounted to about 5,000,721 *yen* in '12.

**Sericulture.**—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan Proper. About 30,000 *koku* of cocoons was produced in 1912. The serious drawback is the danger of parastic worms and of sudden change of temperature. To encourage this industry 86 institutes were established in 1912 with staffs of 103 teachers and students numbering 1775.

**Ginsengs.**—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Korean formerly totalled ¥ 1,650,000 worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount has fallen and the yield is now insignificant. Investigations are now going on to find remedy.

**Cotton.**—The experimental cultivations of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese. It was granted ¥ 100,000 by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan.

The American upland variety is cultivated, it being judged as best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate as against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The area under cotton in 1913 increased to 14,235 *cho*, and in 1914 the figures are expected to rise to 21,000 *cho*. This means that the crop that was 13,000,000 *kin* in 1913 will grow to 20,000,000 in 1914. The authorities estimate that the area will be extended at no distant date to 100,000 *cho*, of which Chongla province will have 60,000. Ginning is carried on at factories in Mokpho, Fusan, etc.

**Stock-Farming.**—Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Cow hides were exported to Japan Proper to the amount of ¥ 732,841 in 1912.

**Farming Enterprises by Japanese.**—The Japanese farming enterprises as they existed in 1912, represent 126,146 *cho* (315,365 acres) with investment amounting to about *yen* 22,472,983 and by 3,839 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 358.36. Of the investors 177 represented *yen*

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14,963,624, and 83,062 *cho*. Indepent farming covers 1,227½ and tenantry 65,885 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

## MINING INDUSTRY

**Gold.**—Korea is rich in mines which supply a good field of investment to both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are active in working gold mines. The concessions were obtained from the former Korean Government. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., is an American interest that was organized in 1897 and is working Unsan concession in Pyongan district. It is the largest undertaking, being backed with capital of ¥ 10,000,000 fully paid up. Since 1903 it handled 230,000 to 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to ¥ 2,400,000 to ¥ 3,000,000. Seventy foreigners are engaged, and 2,000 workers are employed.

### List of Mining Concessions

| Mineral | Located | Province | Leased by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | Unsan | North Pyong-an | Americans |
| ,, | Suan | Whanghai | British, but managed by Americans |
| ,, | Chiksan | South Choongchong | American |
| ,, | Changsong | North Pyong-an | ,, |
| ,, | Huchang | ,, ,, | Italian |
| ,, | Syenchon | ,, ,, | German |
| ,, | Kokkanli | North Choongchong | British |
| Copper | Kapsan | South Hamkyong | American |
| Alluvial gold | Syun-an | S. Pyong-an | Japanese |
| Zinc | Lyongpyow | N. ,, | ,, |
| Iron | An-ak | Whanghai | ,, |
| Graphite | Yungheung | S. Hamkyong | ,, |
| Gold | Changsong | N. Pyong-an | K. Yasukawa |
| ,, | Kusong | ,, ,, | Furukawa Firm |
| Iron | Kaichon | S. ,, | Mitsubishi ,, |
| ,, | Kyonipo | Whanghai | ,, |
| Coal | Anju | S. Pyong-an | Meiji-Min. Co. |
| Zinc | Somin | N. ,, | Japanese |

With the exception of Unsan Gold mines, most of the other mines conceded to either foreigners or Japanese, are not yet in full working order.

**Iron.**—Iron ores of various descriptions occur, chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries. At the end of 1909 the concessions numbered 38, including an important mine in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong worked by the Okura Firm. In 1909 the output from all the mines along the Tadong amounted to about 100,000 tons. They were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the raw material consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The Works secured two mines in the same region in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output.

**Graphite.**—The production of graphite recently has increased suddenly. The output that did not exceed *yen* 20,000 in 1907 now stands at over ¥ 328,000 with a greater promise in accordance with the development of various industrial enterprises. At the end of '09 black-lead concessions counted 109, about one half of it being exploited by British capitalists.

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**Other Mineral Resources.**—Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures, though producing only dust-coal, are almost inexhaustible in supply. The Imperial Navy uses this dust-coal for making its briquets.

## FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 5,000 miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. If the Korean fishermen were as diligent and progressive as the Japanese the yield would have increased as much as five times more than to-day. The existing states of the industry are these:

| 1912 | No. of boats | No. of fishermen | Value of catches |
|---|---|---|---|
| Korean ... ... ... ... ... | 10,502 | 160,809 | ¥5,989,375 |
| Japanese ... ... ... ... ... | 5,653 | 22,488 | 6,629,981 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 16,155 | 183,297 | 12,619,356 |

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Gachi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

**Salt Industry.**—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 244,900,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage will be made up by proper means by Government before long.

## FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions in the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 11,000,000 *cho* (27½ million acres), about 47% of the total area of Korea. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamaecyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkowa, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. Since 1907 the Government has been trying in various ways to inculcate in the minds of the people the idea of importance of tree-planting. (See also the beginning of this Chap.)

## INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered decline through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Penisula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds.

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To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

**Industries Started by Japanese.**—These are still insignificant, the investment not reaching ¥ 2,000,000. Seventy-eight works existed in 1908 comprising 25 rice-cleaning shops, 15 tile and brick shops, 12 iron works. These produced about 3,000,000 worth of productions. They employed 3,200 Koreans (2,000) and the rest Japanese and Chinese.

## WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native laborers are much cheaper than in Japan, say about a half of the other. Data compiled at Seoul in 1913 are as follow :—

| Occupation | Japanese Yen | Korean Yen | Chinese Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter ... ... ... ... ... | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| Plasterer ... ... ... ... ... | 1.50 | 1.20 | — |
| Sawyer ... ... ... ... ... | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| Bricklayer ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00 | — | 1.50 |
| Well-sinker ... ... ... ... | 1.00 | — | .70 |
| Paper hanger ... ... ... ... | 1.00 | .80 | — |
| Rikisha-man ... ... ... ... | 1.45 | 1.30 | — |
| Thatcher ... ... ... ... ... | — | 1.00 | — |
| Tile-layer ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00 | 1.20 | — |
| Stone mason ... ... ... ... | 2.00 | — | 1.50 |
| Coolie ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | .60 | .40 |

## EDUCATION

Korea had no system of education before the Peninsula was brought under Japanese protection, only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes did attend schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated. The marked improvement that has come over the education of Korean people is indicated by the following official figures at end of March 1913 :—

### Common Schools

| | No. of schools | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gov. | Public | Private | Total | Staff | Pupils |
| 1911 | 2 | 234 | 70 | 306 | 1,258 | 32,384 |
| 1912 | 2 | 336 | 23 | 361 | 1,594 | 45,068 |

### Higher Boys' Schools

| | No. | Staff | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 3 | 66 | 845 |
| 1912 | 3 | 80 | 884 |

### Higher Girls' Schools

| | No. | Staff | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 2 | 23 | 209 |
| 1912 | 3 | 43 | 754 |

### Seoul Special School

| | No. | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 1 | 23 | 64 |
| 1922 | 1 | 18 | 67 |

### Agricultural & Forestry School

| | No. | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 1 | 11 | 91 |
| 1912 | 1 | 12 | 101 |

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| Industrial Institute | No. | Staff | Students | Medical Institute | No. | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 1 | 23 | 68 | 1911 | 1 | 26 | 106 |
| 1912 | 1 | 23 | 74 | 1912 | 1 | 30 | 116 |

Private Schools

| | | No. | Staff | Students | | | No. | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | (Religious) | 632 | 3,362 | 71,522 | 1192 | (Religious) | 545 | 3,065 | 57,379 |
| | (Ordinary) | 1039 | | | | (Ordinary) | 817 | | |

Korean Students studying in Japan

At the Government Expenses

| | Law & Politics | Agriculture | Sericulture | Technics | Commerce | Medicine | Total inc. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 50 |
| 1912 | 1 | 18 | — | 10 | 6 | 10 | 55 |

Religious schools are generally those kept by foreign missionaries. Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools for Mar. 1913 being:—

| Kind | Schools | Teachers | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary ... ... ... ... | 199 | 691 | 21,882 |
| Middle ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 34 | 456 |
| Girls' Higher ... ... ... | 5 | 48 | 738 |
| Commercial ... ... ... ... | 4 | 34 | 352 |
| Kindergartens ... ... ... | 9 | 20 | 677 |
| Various ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 47 | 428 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 223 | 874 | 24,533 |

## RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan Proper, Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan Proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, it having entered the field as early as 1836. Today it counts 80,000 believers. Prsotestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses 360,000 converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Prebyterian churches and English church. The foreign missionary force numbers about 500, and they receive over ¥1,000,000 a year as propaganda fund. The contributions from native Christians amounted to over ¥ 248,000 in 1911, The missions maintain schools with theological and educational object, the attendants reaching about 40,000.

## JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts are classified as District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal, and lastly there is a Supreme Court. The District and Local Courts transact the respective legal work provided

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for those courts in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the Local Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgments given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. The regular staff of the Courts and procurators' office consist as follows:— Judges—329; public procurators —85; chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks—368; student interpreters —187.

## GARRISON AND POLICES

At present the troops in the Peninsula represent a Division and a Brigade. The Division has its headquaters at Pingyang, primarily to protect the Korean frontier. The remaining troops are stationed in the south and are a mixed brigade. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police stations, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzaisho* (sentry stations). The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors general, 144 Japanese and 162 Korean inspectors, and, 884 Japanese and 3,136 Korean policemen. In addition there is a force of gendarmerie.

Policing is attended to by Gendarmes and police force. The former number roughly 3,500 with 4,500 native assistants, and the latter consisting of 2,500 Japanese and 3,500 natives, total 14,000, i. e. one man per 1 sq. *ri*.

**New Naval Station.**—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over ¥ 8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year. The completion of this station will lessen the value of Maizuru station, for Sasebo and the new basis at Chinhai will sufficiently guard the strait of Tsushima.

## RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1900. Amalgamated in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government as described in the Chapter on Railways. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly laid during the late war.

As existing at present the Korean railway system consists of the three main lines as follows:—

1. The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (583.2m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Imperial Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway, and then on with the trunk line of the same railway ending at Changchun. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria lines.

This trans-Peninsular line consists of—

SEOUL-FUSAN SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Trunk line ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 274.9 m. |
| Seoul-Chemulpo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18.4 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Ma'an branch ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.3 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 378.1 |

SEOUL-WIJU SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Trunk line ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 310.7 m. |
| Kennipo „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8.9 |
| Pingnan „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34.3 |
| Pingyang colliery... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6.7 |
| New Wiju freight ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.1 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 361.9 |

2. Seoul-Wonsan Line, 138.4 m., connecting the capital with northern port of Wonsan (Genzan). The work was started in 1910 and already over 114.6 m., i.e. Yongsan-Keumpulrang section, 86.5 m., and Wonsan-Kosan section, 28.1 m., are open to traffic. The whole line will be opened in 1914.

3. Honam Line, 175.6 m., consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section (81.9), Kunsan branch (14.3), Mokpo-Chongenp section (79.0), the whole already open to traffic. The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,230 ft. long, was completed in Oct. 1911 at the cost of *yen* 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table device to admit the passage of junks.

The returns for the 1912–1913 year are as follows:—

| Mileage | Locos. | Carriages | Wagons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 837 | 138 | 209 | 1,445 |

## THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of '08. The capital is ¥ 10,000,000 p. u., divided into 200,000 shares of ¥ 50, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises opening up land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also to make temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, while it obtains State aids of not more than ¥ 300,000 a year for the first eight years. The President and two Vice-Presidents are to be filled with Japanese nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

**Inviting Settlers.**—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule for inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become landowners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co's land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease. The Co. owns land covering 64,000 *cho* (160,000 acres), and

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for the present will refrain investing any more in land, the amount already spent in this direction being *yen* 10,040,000. Already over 2,100 families have settled in the land belonging to the Co., and it has been announced that the fifth batch consisting of 1,500 families will be collected by the spring of 1915.

Since 1910 the Co. has invited four batches of settlers from Japan Proper, and these settlers have leased 2,458 *cho* of wet and dry farms.

The business report for 1913 is shown below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid-up ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 10,000,000 |
| Foreign bond ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 50,000,000 |
| Loans to the farmers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 6,200,000 |
| No. of household settled ... ... ... ... ... ... | about, 2,000 |
| Land (*cho*) purchased ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 64,000 |
| Investment in land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 140,000 |
| Net profit ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 1,391,400 |

The Co. has obtained permission to float another foreign bond to the amount of ¥ 40,000,000.

President,—Saburo Yoshihara; Vice-Pres.,—Utaro Noda, M. P.,; Board of Directors,—I. Hayashi, K. Inouye, T. Murata, K. Kenno, K. Kawakita, K. Fukuda, Cho Chintai.

## ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE

At the end of 1913 18 companies desirous of undertaking electric enterprises existed their aggregate capital amounting to ¥ 11,880,000 and the total capacity of the plants for generating electricity was 8,100 kilowatts. Of the 18 fifteen with a paid up capital of ¥ 6,497,840 were actually engaged in business. The number of households receiving the supply of electricity was 11,058, the lamps installed in these houses numbering 77,880 in all. In 1914 permission has been granted to the electric company at Suwon, which has a subscribed capital of ¥ 60,000 of which ¥ 21,000 has already been paid in. The machinery of the company is able to generate 40 kilowatts of electricity. At present the company supplies electricity to about 300 households. Two more electric companies, one at New Wiju and the other at Hamheung, are now engaged in construction work.

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# CHAPTER XXXVI

## TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands ( Pescadores ), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,354 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longitude 120° 2′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores covers about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan Proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most consipicuous are Mt. Sylvia ( nearly 13,000 ft. ) and Mt. Niitaka ( 14,500 ft. ) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton ( 3,65 ft. ) stands. In the neighbourhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage to the fields and public works. Sea board extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentations except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts greater parts of available plains have been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 90° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails, and occasions a wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season occurs in summer.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

#### TEMPERATURE

| | Taihoku c. | Taichū c. | Tainan c. | Taitō c. | Kōshun c. | Hōkotō c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... ... ... | 15.6 | 16.1 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 16.6 |
| April ... ... ... | 20.5 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 24.6 | 21.8 |
| July ... ... ... | 28.0 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 |
| Oct. ... ... ... | 23.1 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 24.6 |
| Dec. ... ... ... | 16.8 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 18.2 |
| Average... ... | 21.6 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 22.5 |

#### RAINFALLS

| | Taihoku mm. | Taichū mm. | Tainan mm. | Taitō mm. | Kōshun mm. | Hōkōtō mm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... ... ... | 95.0 | 46.0 | 28.8 | 49.7 | 24.4 | 34.2 |
| April ... ... ... | 137.0 | 111.3 | 55.7 | 72.9 | 52.6 | 4.7 |
| July ... ... ... | 195.8 | 265.1 | 353.0 | 236.2 | 392.6 | 30.1 |

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| | Taihoku mm. | Taichū mm. | Tainan mm. | Taitō mm. | Kōshun mm. | Hokoto mm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. ... ... ... | 327.8 | 354.8 | 457.3 | 339.5 | 584.0 | 189.3 |
| Nov. ... ... ... | 79.9 | 16.1 | 20.7 | 52.0 | 7.3 | 2.7 |
| Total ... ... | 2030.1 | 1728.1 | 1676.7 | 1794.6 | 2229.7 | 958.3 |

### No. of Days of Rainfalls

| | Taihoku | Taichū | Tainan | Taitō | Kōshun | Hōkōtō |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... ... ... | 16.9 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 13.0 | 9.3 | 6.5 |
| April ... ... ... | 15.3 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| July ... ... ... | 13.5 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 9.5 |
| Aug. ... ... ... | 15.9 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 15.1 | 22.9 | 10.3 |
| Nov. ... ... ... | 16.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 4.8 |
| Total ... ... | 185.8 | 125.2 | 107.7 | 157.8 | 155.7 | 91.6 |

## POPULATION

| | | Male | Female | Total | Percentage Male | Percentage Female | Per one sq. ri |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | Japanese ... | 58,580 | 39,468 | 98,048 | 59.75 | 40.25 | 79 |
| | Natives ... | 1,262,338 | 1,479,885 | 3,196,223 | 52.36 | 47.64 | 2,504 |
| | Aborigines ... | 61,075 | 60,401 | 122,736 | 50.35 | 49.47 | —— |
| | Foreigners ... | 15,781 | 2,142 | 17,929 | 90.27 | 9.73 | 12 |
| | Total ... ... | 1,825,518 | 1,651,161 | 3,476,679 | 52.68 | 47.32 | 2,595 |
| 1911 | Japanese ... | 65,158 | 44,628 | 109,786 | 59.35 | 40.95 | 89 |
| | Natives ... | 1,652,687 | 1,510,100 | 3,162,787 | 52.25 | 47.75 | 2,550 |
| | Aborigines ... | 61,680 | 60,279 | 121,959 | 50.57 | 49.43 | —— |
| | Foreigners ... | 14,572 | 1,779 | 16,306 | 89.09 | 10.91 | 13 |
| | Total ... ... | 1,794,052 | 1,616,786 | 3,410,838 | 52.60 | 47.40 | 2,652 |
| 1912 | Japanese ... | 72,333 | 50,460 | 122,793 | 58.91 | 41.09 | 99 |
| | Natives ... | 1,675,364 | 1,537,857 | 3,213,221 | 52.14 | 47.86 | 2,591 |
| | Aborigines ... | 62,034 | 60,702 | 122,736 | 50.54 | 49.46 | —— |
| | Foreigners ... | 15,787 | 2,142 | 17,929 | 88.05 | 11.95 | 14 |
| | Total ... ... | 1,825,518 | 1,651,161 | 3,476,679 | 52.51 | 47.49 | 2,704 |

| | Birth | Death | Death per 100 birth | Still birth | Marriage | Divorce |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... | 135,297 | 90,015 | 66.53 | 5,317 | 36,786 | 5319 |
| 1911 ... | 139,333 | 87,446 | 63.76 | 5,318 | 36,985 | 5085 |
| 1912 ... | 140,498 | 84,963 | 60.47 | 5,787 | 37,919 | 5082 |

| | F. per 100 M. | Death per 100 birth | Per 1000 Birth | Death | Still birth | Marriage | Divorce |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... | 94.10 | 66.53 | 42.03 | 27.96 | 1.65 | 11.43 | 1.65 |
| 1911 ... | 94.87 | 62.76 | 42.41 | 26.61 | 1.80 | 11.26 | 1.55 |
| 1912 ... | 95.09 | 60.47 | 41.89 | 25.33 | 1.73 | 11.31 | 1.52 |

### Principal Cities at the end of 1912

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku ... ... | 99,208 | Shokwa ... ... | 15,831 |
| Tansui ... ... | 6,464 | Kako ... ... | 19,194 |
| Keelung ... ... | 17,901 | Kagi ... ... | 22,996 |
| Giran ... ... ... | 16,058 | Tainan ... ... | 60,823 |
| Shinchiku ... ... | 16,727 | Takao ... ... | 14,649 |
| Taichū ... ... | 14,452 | Toko ... ... | 10,428 |

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### The Aborigines

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 800 communities with the population of about 100,000, and are for convenience broadly classified into Northern Aborigines and Southern Aborigines. The former are more savage and untractable, being given to head-hunting, the latter far more submissive and civilized. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes, eight in number, are Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsoo, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. 30,000 Northern Taiyols are still unsubdued.

## THE WORK OF SUBJUGATION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half the total area of the island and rich in natural resources.

**The Frontier Guard Zone.**—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains, the Volunteers were organized even when the island belonged to China. The system was kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler, so that in 1906 the corps grew to the strength of almost one military brigade and was composed of 102 Police Inspectors, 435 Policemen and 4,467 Guards enlisted from the natives. The outlay augumented in proportion to the expansion of the service, and what amounted to only ¥ 35,000 at first, grew to 230,000 in 1900, 700,000 approximately in 1905, 1,680,000 in 1907 and 1,900,000 in 1908.

**Subjugation Program.**—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt the subjugation program on a larger scale and set apart ¥ 15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥ 9,750,000 for guard zone and ¥ 5,134,000 for subjugation. In the first compaign, May-Oct. 1910, directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed and over ¥ 2,000,000 spent. The casualties among officers and men numbered 224 and among the police 264, besides numbers of coolies. In the 2nd campaign against the Middle tribe Moricowan in 1911 (Aug.-Sept.) 79 were killed and 65 wounded. In July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinalji with military and police force of about 3,700. The three campaigns cost about ¥ 9,000,000, but only about one-tenth of the program was effected. The last attempt was started on May 31st, with the force consisting of 7,000 soldiers, 3,000 policemen and 6,000 others.

The subjugation of the aborigines does not aim at the destruction of their lives but at depriving them of their arms. The only arms they carry are rifles which are in effect not only arms to protect themselves but tools for hunting, and constitute their sole means of living. Such being the case they are the last thing that the aborigines think of throwing away. The possession of the arms, however, makes them warlike and defiant, hence constituting serious menace to the rulers in their attempt to exploit the rich resources stored in the aborigines region and to ensure the safety and development of traffic throughout the island.

## FORESTS AND PLAINS

| | Protection forest | Other forests & plains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 24,921 *ko* | 2,885,188 *ko* | 2,927,109 *ko* |

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| | Protection forest | Other forests & plains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 24,119 *ko* | 2,902,990 *ko* | 2,927,109 *ko* |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 18,278 | 2,908,831 | 2,927,109 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 18,278 | 2,908,831 | 2,927,109 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 17,627 | 2,909,482 | 2,927,109 |

TREE PLANTING (IN *ko*)

| | Government | | Private |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Camphor trees | Other trees | Camphor trees |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 531 | 582 | 1,336 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 525 | 777 | 1,027 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 595 | 937 | 1,454 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 416 | 810 | 1,119 |

PRIMEVAL FORESTS—ARISAN LUMBERING WORK

Primeval forests exist in the aborigines' quarters. Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm laid rails at the cost of about ¥ 2,000,000 to bring out the timber. The Firm having given up project owing to the far graver difficulty than was expected, the Government decided, with the consent of the 26th session of the Diet, to undertake the business on its own account at an outlay of ¥ 5,900,000 spread over five years ending 1914–15 year.

**Arisan.**—This is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. It lies east of Kagi, an important city in Southern Formosa. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers about 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 „ „ 18,207,356 „ „

At the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915–'16 year 250,000 *shakujime* as regards conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively, theoretically speaking. Regeneration will accompany the felling, and the supply, therefore, may be kept up permanently.

Of the timber trees the following are most important:—

| | No. of stamps | *Shakujime* |
|---|---|---|
| Chamaecyparis ... ... ... ... | 152,482 | 3,443,899 |
| Red „ ... ... ... ... | 155,783 | 4,404,460 |
| "Kashi" oak ... ... ... ... | 267,263 | 2,709,678 |
| "Shii" „ ... ... ... ... | 247,548 | 2,803,622 |

The first two are conifers and the other two broad-leaf trees.

As lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Ninnampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥ 3,700,000. This is apart from the sum spent by the Fujita Firm which had laid 9 m. of the total length. The gauge is 30 in. with the maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist, as also three spiral section and two switchbacks. The conversion work is to be attended to at Kagi where an extensive sawing yard has been constructed.

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## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### Budget

| *Revenue* (in *yen* 1,000) | 1914—15 |
|---|---|
| Ordinary :— | |
| Inland Taxes ... ... ... | 12,324 |
| Custom Duties... ... ... | 2,212 |
| Public Undertaking and State Property ... ... | 27,297 |
| Stamp Receipts ... ... | 891 |
| Various Licenses & Fees | 3 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | 347 |
| Total Ordinary... ... | 43,077 |
| Extraordinary :— | |
| Proceeds from Sale of Property ... ... ... | 196 |
| Proceeds of loans transferred from General Account ... ... ... | 1,550 |
| Surplus of previous year transferred ... ... ... | 2,331 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | 1,168 |
| Total Extraordinary ... | 5,246 |
| Total Revenue... ... ... | 48,324 |

| *Expenditure* (in *yen* 1,000) | 1914-'15 |
|---|---|
| Ordinary :— | |
| Administration ... ... | 1,298 |
| Judicial Courts ... ... | 531 |
| Local Administration ... | 916 |
| Police ... ... ... ... | 149 |
| Prisons ... ... ... ... | 447 |
| Hospitals... ... ... ... | 548 |
| Customs houses ... ... | 116 |
| Communications ... ... | 1,581 |
| Government Railways ... | 3,242 |
| Monopoly Bureau ... ... | 9,609 |
| Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account... ... | 9,654 |
| Other Expenses ... ... | 5,622 |
| Total Ordinary... ... | 34,808 |
| Extraordinary :— | |
| Expenses for Special Undertakings ... ... | 1,550 |
| Subsidies ... ... ... ... | 1,032 |
| Expenses for Public Works | 5,382 |
| Other Expenses ... ... | 3,938 |
| Expenses for Encouragement of Industry ... | 11,612 |
| Total Extraordinary | 13,516 |
| Total Expenditure... | 48,324 |

## EDUCATION

| | | No. of Schools | Teachers | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary School ... ... ... | 1911 | 63 | 269 | 7,758 |
| | 1912 | 74 | 319 | 8,980 |
| Public Sch. for Japanese ... | 1911 | 181 | 1,149 | 44,670 |
| | 1912 | 187 | 1,280 | 49,554 |
| Public Sch. for Natives ... ... | 1911 | 7 | 24 | 1,770 |
| | 1912 | 7 | 24 | 1,966 |
| Middle School ... ... ... ... | 1911 | 1 | 41 | 542 |
| | 1912 | 1 | 43 | 583 |
| Higher Girls School... ... ... | 1911 | 1 | 23 | 277 |
| | 1912 | 1 | 23 | 318 |
| Language School ... ... ... | 1911 | 1 | 61 | 1,193 |
| | 1912 | 1 | 99 | 1,335 |
| Technical School ... ... ... | 1912 | 1 | 11 | 58 |
| Medical School ... ... ... ... | 1911 | 1 | 23 | 204 |
| | 1912 | 1 | 23 | 210 |
| Private School ... ... ... ... | 1911 | 12 | 84 | 785 |
| | 1912 | 12 | 86 | 882 |
| Family Sch. kept by Native Teachers ... ... | 1911 | 548 | 555 | 15,759 |
| | 1912 | 541 | 560 | 16,302 |

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## JUSTICE

### Civil Cases

| | | Fiscal year | No. of cases entered | Actions disposed | Remaining at end of year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Civil Actions settled by Arbitration of Admi'tive Authority ... | | 1911 | 10,457 | 9,998 | 459 |
| | | 1912 | 12,355 | 11,732 | 623 |
| No. of Civil Cases... | 1st Instance | 1911 | 4,753 | | 3,179 |
| | | 1912 | 5,510 | | 4,403 |
| | Appeal ... | 1911 | 897 | 767 | 130 |
| | | 1912 | 898 | 730 | 168 |

### Criminal Cases

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Criminal Cases | 1st Instance | 1911 | 4,984 | 4,903 | 81 |
| | | 1912 | 1,021 | 4,909 | 112 |
| | Appeal ... | 1911 | 172 | 159 | 13 |
| | | 1912 | 163 | 159 | 3 |
| No. of Actions entered before Police Magistrate ... ... ... | | 1911 | 40,195 | 40,171 | 24 |
| | | 1912 | 41,365 | 41,341 | 24 |

| | | Over 50 floggings | Under 50 floggings | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons subjected to Flogging ... | 1911 | 292 | 3,026 | 3,368 |
| | 1912 | 221 | 3,221 | 3,765 |

## AGRICULTURE

### Area of Tillage (*Ko*)

| At end of year | Rice paddy | Upland field | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 332,811 | 337,593 | 670,404 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 337,780 | 344,698 | 682,478 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 342,680 | 352,326 | 695,005 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 345,315 | 363,184 | 708,499 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 346,374 | 364,908 | 711,282 |

"Ko" = 2,932 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

### Agricultural Products (in 1,000)

| | 1912 | 1911 | | 1912 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (*koku*) ... ... | 4,046 | 4,490 | Barley & Wheat (*koku*) | 43 | 35 |
| Tea (*kin*) ... ... | 22,378 | 24,632 | Beans & Peas (*koku*)... | 102 | 117 |
| Sweet-potatoes (*kin*) | 1,121,766 | 1,129,883 | Pea-nuts (*koku*) ... ... | 163 | 171 |
| Ramie (*kin*) ... ... | 1,431 | 1,314 | Mountain Indigo (*kin*) | — | 382 |
| Jute (*kin*) ... ... | 4,036 | 3,502 | Tree Indigo (*kin*) ... | — | 2,116 |
| Rush for mat ... | 1,590 | 1,801 | Tobacco (*kin*) ... ... | 748 | 826 |

### Live Stock (in 1,000)

| | 1911 | 1912 | | 1911 | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo ... ... ... ... | 308 | 291 | Swine ... ... ... | 1,290 | 1,276 |
| Cattle ... ... ... ... | 168 | 154 | Goat ... ... ... | 128 | 126 |

### Sugar Industry

The industry was in a highly neglected state when the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1894. The new rulers, after various experiments, decided to enforce compulsory measures as in Java, and in 1905 placed the

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industry under the absolute control of the Government. In accordance with this policy warm protection was for some years extended to the industry, to the extent even as much as 90 % of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been reduced to about 50 %, but it is still quite liberal.

In 1913 the areas under sugar canes totalled 67,366 *ko* from which 530,518,032 *kin* was obtained, an average of 22,723 *kin* per *ko*. Sugar produced amounted to 120 million *kin* approximately, being about 10 % of canes crushed. Kagi and Tainan are the most important centers of sugar plantations, the two districts supplying more than one half of the total output in the island.

| | Area | Production. |
|---|---|---|
| Kagi ... ... ... ... ... | 26,219 *ko* | 531,629,510 *kin* |
| Tainan... ... ... ... ... | 12,905 „ | 371,514,649 „ |

In 1913 and '12 the violent storms that swept over the island seriously damaged the crop.

Refineries for centrifugal number 39 in the island, capable to turn out 2,860 tons (English & American tons combined). Counting English ton at 1,680 *kin* and the American 1,512 *kin*, and the number of days worked at 130, the refineries will be able to produce 5,830,281 piculs The output in 1914 is estimated at about 2,700,000 piculs. Of the 14 sugar cos. operating in the island those producing over 100,000 are as follows for 1914 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan... ... ... | 680,000 | Toyo ... ... ... | 240,000 |
| Meiji ... ... ... | 480,000 | Niitaka ... ... | 215,000 |
| Ensuiko ... ... | 300,000 | Teikoku ... ... | 145,060 |
| Dainippon ... ... | 270,000 | | |

The refineries capable to turn out more than 1,000 tons number 12, of which the Taiwan Co.'s refinery at Ako has the largest capacity, i.e. 3,000 tons.

## TEA

In 1903 the Formosan Government started an experimental station at Anping-Ching for manufacturing Oolong tea by means of up-to-date machines instead of laborious manual process, and at the same time, the manufacture of black tea was initiated. The black tea business is also undertaken by a Japanese Co. which ships the product to London. It is said that the wild lands reclaimed in the aborigines' quarters, are specially adapted for tea-shrubs fit to make black tea.

## MARINE PRODUCTS (in ¥ 1,000)

| | Raw Value | Cured Value |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 902 | 227 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 775 | 112 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 915 | 192 |

## MINERAL PRODUCTS

| | Gold *momme* | Gold dust *momme* | Coal *kin* | Sulphur *kin* | Petroleum *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... | 423,996 | 17,640 | 386,068,078 | 3,742,450 | 3,209 |
| 1911 ... ... | 426,160 | 15,600 | 424,868,219 | 2,981,740 | 1,442 |
| 1912 ... ... | 427,382 | 15,630 | 464,093,321 | 2,425,000 | 3,040 |

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## TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE (in *yen* 1,000)

| Year | Exports | Imports | Total | Specie & Bullion Exp. | Specie & Bullion Imp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 13,175 | 19,555 | 32,730 | 12 | 7 |
| 1912 | 14,900 | 19,307 | 34,267 | 13 | 6 |
| 1913 | 12,942 | 18,023 | 30,966 | 0 | 20 |

TRADE WITH JAPAN PROPER (in *yen* 1,000)

| Year | Exports | Imports | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 51,643 | 33,739 | 17,904 |
| 1912 | 41,831 | 43,325 | 4,506 |
| 1913 | 40,435 | 42,829 | 2,394 |

CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED (in *yen* 1,000)

| | Oolong tea | Rice | Sugar | Camphor | Turmeric | Flax, Hemp & Jute |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 4,057 | 16 | 955 | 3,463 | 42 | 410 |
| 1912 | 4,057 | 3 | 1,719 | 4,409 | 26 | 539 |
| 1913 | 3,942 | 1 | | 4,493 | 8 | 419 |

CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED (in ¥ 1,000)

| | Opium | Petroleum | Flour | Tobacco | Chinese cloths of cotton | Cotton satin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 1,880 | 659 | 91 | 346 | 28 | 245 |
| 1912 | 3,093 | 756 | 128 | 906 | 42 | 294 |
| 1913 | 3,773 | 921 | 39 | 692 | 24 | 207 |

## THE THREE IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the 1900–1 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk railway construction and improvement (¥ 27,585,000), land surveying (¥ 5,756,000), Kelung harbor-works (¥ 8,600,000), official buildings (¥ 1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (¥ 235,000), totalling ¥ 33,376,000. These works having been nearly completed, the Government next took in hand in 1908–9 year another series of undertakings at the estimate of about ¥ 39,000,000 and spread over 16 years ending 1923–4 year, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigation | ¥ 30,000,000 | in | 1908–'24 |
| Takao harbor-works | 4,733,000 | in | 1908–'25 |
| Taito railway | 4,257,000 | in | 1909–'16 |

**Irrigation.**—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms, it being impossible in many places to raise a second crops of rice owing to lack of water. The Government's plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified waterways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

**Takao Harbor-works.**—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at a time, and to handle goods of about 500,000 tons a year.

**Taito Railway.**—This is a project to lay a railway between the centre of the eastern district of the island and the Karenko harbor, the only available indentation in the northern Formosa, and to facilitate the exploitation of its rich natural resources, as camphor, minerals, sugar, etc.

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## STATE MONOPOLIES

The state monopolies in Formosa are opium, camphor, salt and tobacco, of which the first originated more from the idea of gradually suppressing the pernicious custom and less from revenue purpose. Both camphor and salt were monopolies from the time of the Chinese rule, while tobacco was included in the list in 1905 when the tobacco monopoly was enforced in Japan Proper.

| | | Manufactured | | Sold | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal Year | Quantity 1000 *momme* | Value 1000 *yen* | Quantity 1000 *momme* | Value 1000 *yen* | Revenue 1000 *yen* |
| Opium... | 1910..... | 22,427 | 4,639 | 30,042 | 5,299 | 4,674 |
| | 1911..... | 26,400 | — | 27,016 | 5,707 | 5,591 |
| | 1912..... | 31,377 | — | 28,105 | 6,027 | 5,262 |
| | | 1000 *kin* | | 1000 *kin* | | |
| Camphor | 1910..... | 5,360 | — | — | 5,510 | 5,529 |
| | 1911..... | 4,509 | — | — | 4,807 | 4,856 |
| | 1912..... | 3,995 | — | — | 5,620 | 5,814 |
| Camphor Oil ... | 1910..... | 5,858 | — | 6,606 | — | — |
| | 1911..... | 5,306 | — | 3,533 | — | — |
| | 1912..... | 4,532 | — | 2,038 | — | — |
| Salt ... | 1910..... | 173,450 | 321 | 145,937 | — | 821 |
| | 1911..... | 121,202 | 215 | 169,512 | — | 884 |
| | 1912..... | 115,140 | 209 | 116,887 | — | 759 |
| Tobacco (Cigar) | 1910..... | 5,282 | 1,004 | 3,699 | 773 | 4,009 |
| | 1911..... | 4,791 | 1,030 | 4,365 | 857 | 4,416 |
| | 1912..... | 4,473 | 1,145 | 5,068 | 1,079 | 4,523 |

The bulk of camphor and camphor oil is produced at private refineries. Owners of private refineries comprise 6 Japanese and 9 natives, between whom 5,753 refineries are worked. The men employed in the business, from the cutting of the trees to extracting crude camphor, number over 9,000. The crude camphor is bought by the Government and refined at the Government works where the camphor is exported abroad through the Mitsui Bussan.

**Salt.**—The consumption of salt in the island is somewhere 46,000,000 *kin*, so more than one half is available for export. The quantity which Formosa is allowed to ship to Japan Proper is now limited to 54,000,000, but as the demand for Formosan salt is increasing in Korea the market for the goods seems quite sufficient.

| | SALT | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year | Salt field *ho* | Output 1000 *kin* | Value 1000 *yen* |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,355 | 160,920 | 321 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,419 | 102,073 | 215 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,524 | 105,340 | 209 |

**Tobacco.**—The cultivation of tobacco, as shown bellow is still insufficient to meet the demand in the island. The quantity of cut-tobacco consumed is about 5 million *kin* of which only less than one fifth is supplied at home, the balance coming from China.

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TOBACCO SOLD IN THE ISLAND (in ¥ 1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Formosan tobacco ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,505 |
| Made in Japan Proper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,963 |
| Foreign tobacco ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,547 |

## MINING

**Gold.**—Gold is the most important mineral in the island, its output corresponding to about 40 % of that of Japan Proper. The three gold mines that are situated about 10 miles east of Kelung, and in close proximity to each other are most noted. They are Kinkwaseki, worked by M. C. Tanaka of Tokyo, Zuiho by the Fujita Firm of Osaka, and Botan-ko by K. Kimura, of Kelung. The first produces gold and copper and its concession covers 601,274 *tsubo* of gold-copper area, 34,653 of placer-gold, and 89,069 of coal; the second 2,451,186 *tsubo* of gold area, 389,305 of placer-gold, and 421,357 of coal, and the third consits of 649,280 *tsubo* of gold area. The three extract coal for use at their works. The output of gold amounts to about 250,000 *momme*.

**Petroleum.**—Petroleum beds are judged to exist along the central ridges and extending almost through the entire length of the island. Only the Nippon and the Hoden Petroleum Cos., have started actual work of boring, each only one or two, but as yet the work is experimental.

At one time the Chinese Government engaged American experts and tried machine boring, but the work did not bear any good fruit.

## RAILWAYS

The work of constructing the trunk line from Kelung to Takao (264.8 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Kelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was began in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800 millions and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in spring of '08, and at less than the estimate, owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions, and also slight modification of the original route. The construction of Tansui (13.7 miles) and Hozan (20.4 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, compise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long, totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record at the end of 1912 is given below:—

Total mileage, 302.6; carriage, 146; wagon, 1138; passenger receipt, 2,225,893 *yen*; goods receipt 2,548,033 *yen*.

Beside the Govt. Rly., there were 675 m. of private line at the end of 1912 of which 502 m. for private use.

At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main section, 5.8 m.; deflection, 3.1 m.) was completed, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The work involved the bridging over the river Ka-Tansui at the cost of ¥ 1,300,000. It was owing to the presence of this unruly river that the valley had been left insolated from the rest of the island.

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# CHAPTER XXXVII

## KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers the area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, being separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 46 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (about 3,000), Orotchones (800), Ainus (2,200) and Tungues (100). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consist of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Russians, in all about 30,000. The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 7,500), Otomari, Mauka, and Shikika. The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikika. The minimum falls in January below 40° F. below freezing point, while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

### BUDGET (*yen* 1,000)

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the fiscal year 1914–15 are as follows:—

| Expenditures | | Revenue | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... ... ... | 1,089 | Ordinary ... ... ... ... ... | 1,639 |
| Karafuto temple ... ... ... | 8 | Taxes ... ... ... ... ... | 98 |
| Civil Administrative expenses | 1,051 | State undertakings and property ... ... ... ... | 808 |
| Reserves ... ... ... ... | 30 | Fishing Licence and charges | 661 |
| Extraordinary ... ... ... ... | 1,407 | Revenue Stamps and others | 70 |
| State undertakings ... ... | 1,407 | Extraordinary... ... ... ... | 857 |
| Grand Total... ... ... | 2,496 | Home Treasury grant ... | 323 |
| | | Sale of State property ... | 347 |
| | | Surplus of preceding year... | 180 |
| | | Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 6 |
| | | Grand Total... ... ... ... | 2,496 |

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

Civil Governor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... B. Okada.

### IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER

The number of people who crossed over during 1911 to the new dominion totalled 31,416 (16,522 males and 14,894 females) against the preceding year's figures, 28,688 (16,446 males and 12,242 females).

### SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien.

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The mortality in 1911 totalled 1,037 consisting of 625 males and 412 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Schools number 62, of which 3 are public and the rest private, the former having about 2,000 attendants.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan-ji Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having visited the place in 1906.

### Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special license and ordinary license. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for a certain number of years at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden.

The Government started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sunaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Marine products in the last few years are as follows:—

| | Herring oil cake *koku*=2½ piculs | Salmon *koku* | Trout *koku* | Total *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 ... ... ... | 234,316 | 3,868 | 96,926 | 335,110 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 199,792 | 4,792 | 42,078 | 346,582 |
| 1909 ... ... ... | 169,697 | 8,631 | 30,574 | 208,902 |
| 1910 ... ... ... | 220,014 | 8,644 | 76,691 | 305,349 |

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters.

### Farming and Stock-breeding

So far it has been ascertained that in the plains existing in the southern half about 45,000 *cho* (112,500 acres) are available for tillage and 55,000 *cho* (137,500 acres) for pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, being allowed about 5 acres per family. These settlers numbered 1,737 families at the end of 1911. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. The harvest of oats in 1911 totalled 17,496 *koku*.

### Forest

Various kinds of pine-trees abound, forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, which lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

The surveying completed in 1909 shows that the southern half contains 3,392,712 *cho* (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaf trees measuring 1,647,110,000 cubic feet, 500,000 *cho* of broad leaf trees yielding about 76,680,900 feet, and 290,000 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about 158,170,000

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feet. The conifers are *Todo-matsu* (*Abies sachalinensis*), *Ezo-matsu* (*Picea ajanensis*) and larch, white birch, *alunus*, and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

The Mitsui Firm has decided to start a pulp factory at Otomari, with the capital of ¥1,500,000. When the factory is opened for work the output of about 20,000,000 lbs. of pulp a year is expected.

### Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formation, and hold rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yūbari coal of Hokkaidō.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found, while in 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

### Railway

The light rails laid between Otomari (Poroantomali, and Toyohara (Vadimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage extends 26.2 m. and the gauge is 1.11¾ ft.

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# CHAPTER XXXVIII

## SOUTH MANCHURIA

### THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government-General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it, issued on Sept. 1st. '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and directs administration, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Governor-General is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥ 200. The Government-General Office consists of the Military Department and the Department of Civil Administration.

### PORTS IN KWANTUNG

#### Dairen, a Free Port

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

### POPULATION

| At end | Japanese | Chinese | Foreigners | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 73,568 | 496,696 | 157 | 570,421 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 67,314 | 479,690 | 141 | 547,145 |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... | 62,338 | 457,373 | 125 | 519,836 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 53,906 | 441,583 | 359 | 495,848 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 46,942 | 408,378 | 104 | 455,424 |

#### Three Principal Cities

| In 1912 | Japanese | Chinese | Foreigners | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dairen ... ... ... | 29,395 | 20,338 | 92 | 49,825 |
| Port Arthur ... ... | 9,637 | 8,222 | 25 | 17,884 |
| Kinchou ... ... ... | 301 | 8,562 | — | 8,863 |

N.B. The Koreans are included among the "Japanese" and the Natives among the "Chinese."

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## BUDGETS

(*yen* 1,000)

| | 1913–14 | 1914–15 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Revenue: | | |
| Taxes | 261 | 269 |
| Public undertaking and State property | 1,545 | 1,626 |
| Revenue stamps & miscellaneous receipts | 72 | 93 |
| Other receipts | 34 | 30 |
| Total | 1,914 | 2,018 |
| Extraordinary: | | |
| Sale of State property | 10 | 26 |
| Appropriated from central Treasury | 3,047 | 2,307 |
| Surplus of previous year transferred | — | 85 |
| Other receipts | 767 | — |
| Total | 3,825 | 2,418 |
| Grand total | 5,739 | 4,437 |
| Ordinary Expenditure: | | |
| Gov. General's office | 464 | 395 |
| Local administration | 146 | 147 |
| Law-courts | 66 | 58 |
| Police and Prison | 614 | 910 |
| Communication expenses | 1,146 | 1,050 |
| Others | 603 | 557 |
| Reserves | 160 | 160 |
| Total | 3,551 | 3,280 |
| Extraordinary: | | |
| Undertaking expenses | 1,005 | 896 |
| Adjustment of land for sale | 791 | — |
| Grant for local expense deficit | 200 | 200 |
| Others | 149 | 60 |
| Total | 2,145 | 1,156 |
| Grand total | 5,697 | 4,437 |

## FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1912)

| | Exports to *yen* | Imports from *yen* | Total *yen* | Total (1911) *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | 30,676,256 | 32,050,149 | 62,726,405 | 54,270,455 |
| China | 12,298,321 | 14,958,942 | 34,257,263 | 24,705,476 |
| Korea | 1,039,634 | 2,219,875 | 3,259,509 | 2,662,380 |
| Other countries | 4,292,086 | 9,482,788 | 13,774,874 | 11,861,365 |
| Total | 55,306,297 | 58,711,754 | 114,018,051 | 93,499,676 |

## EDUCATION

| | Primary schools in Kwantung | | | Outside leased region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese pupils | Chinese | Total | Japanese | Chinese | Total |
| 1912 | 4,614 | 87,074 | 91,688 | 6,525 | 87,986 | 94,511 |

| | | Boys | Girls | Teachers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | Public Schools for Chinese | 1,614 | 249 | 59 |

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| | Middle School | | Girl's School | | Technical Institute | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Staff | Students | Staff | Students | Staff | Students |
| 1912 ... ... | 32 | 399 | 22 | 118 | 87 | 219 |

N. B. Of the three higher schools the first was opened in 1909, second and third in 1910. There are besides private schools or family schools maintained by Chinese pedagogues of the old type.

## THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st 1906, and was renamed by the Japanese Government as South Manchuria Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Namman Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed, and on April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

### THE COMPANY CONTRACT AND EXPLOITATION

The capital is ¥ 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of ¥ 200 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, for which ¥ 60,000,000 have been called in. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures, within the limit of *yen* 100,000,000, which the Company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute dividend of 7% and in the following year that of 8%. The Co. is paying dividend of 2½% to the Government shares of ¥ 100 millions.

**Co's Enterprises.**—Besides railway business the Co. is engaged in these enterprises, viz. shipping, harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, exploitation of the railway zone, and experimental laboratories.

**Railways.**—The railway system consists as follows:—main line from Dairen to Chungchum (437½m.), Port Arthur branch line (28.8), Liushuntun branch (3.6), Yingkow branch (13.4), Yentai branch (9.7), Fushun branch (38.9), Mukden-Antung line (170.7). They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung line form part of the international through traffic service.

**Shippings.**—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai, this route enabling people to or from China to economize over two days, than by travelling via Vladivostock. Three fine steamers are run. For the coastwise service in the Gulf of Pechili the Co. has constructed two ships and has chartered them to the Dairen S. S. Co.

**Harbor.**—Following in the main the plan started by the Russians, the Co. is steadily carrying on the work of reconstructing Dairen harbor by building breakwaters, quays, and providing various facilities for loading and unloading. A coal jetty is in course of construction at Port-Arthur.

**Coal Mines.**—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings.

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The Fushun Colliery situated about 22 miles east of Mukden as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel with the river Hun, and contains deposits from 80 to 175 feet in thickness, an average of about 130 feet. The storage is estimated at least 800 million tons. Seven pits are now in operation with the total daily output of 3,000 tons. Two new shafts in Chienchai and Yangpaipu have been sunk and been named respectively Oyama Pit and Togo Pit. When the two are fully developed they will each yield 2,500 tons a day. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as has been proved by the repeated analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin-sai coal.

**The Yentai** Coal Fields.—The mine exists northest of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, 1st seam of 5 ft, and 2nd of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output is now 100 tons, but will increase to 300 when the new equipments are completed.

| | Output 1,000 *tons* | Of which (English to us) Fushun | Yentai | Sold 1,000 *tons* | Receipt *yen* 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... | 1,382 | —— | — | 1,175 | 6,463 |
| 1912 ... ... | 1,513 | 1,470 | 43 | 1,641 | 9,156 |
| 1913 ... ... | 2,281 | 2,185 | 95 | 2,502 | 14,320 |

The Penchihu Coal Field.—The mine does not belong to the Co., but is described here for convenience. It was at first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo, but an understanding exists between Japan and China to make it as a joint undertaking of the Chinese Government and the Firm, with the capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction will be made 500 tons a day.

**Electricity & Gas.**—The former has a power station at Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Antung, supplying current both for lighting and motor force. Dairen has electric trams run with the power from the station in the city. Gas industry exists at Dairen only, and produces gas about 75 million cubic ft. with over 7,600 tons of cokes and some quantity of tar.

**Hotel Business.**—The Co. has its own hotels, all bearing the title of Yamato Hotel, located at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun and Hoshigaura, a suburb of Dairen, the Hotels lodging tourists and also serving as places for entertainment. The receipt totalled about ¥ 260,000 in 1913.

**Railway Area and Management.**—The total area of land belonging to the Co. amounts to 58,780,000 *tsubo* (about 48,023 acres). Excepting the area used by the Co. and the Kwantung Gov., the whole is open for rent, at the rate of ½ to 10 *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lot, and of 10 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May, 1913 over 18,000,000 *tsubo* was under lease contract. In the railway zone the Co. maintains hospitals, the central establishment at Dairen and branches or stations at about 25 places; 15 primary schools with over 2,260 attendants, one medical school at Mukden and a technical school at Dairen. In Sept. 1912 the zone contained 16,471 houses with 66,310 inhabitants.

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**The Administrative System.**—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of a President and a Vice President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

**Board of Directors.**—*President.*—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura. *Vice-Pre.*—Shimbei Kunizawa; *Directors.*—Toshihiko Kawakami, Ichiyo Tsukuda, Koriki Fujita, Kozo Kaino, Toshihid Kabayama.

*Business report for 1913–14* (¥ 1,000)

| | Receipts | Expenses | Balance | Balance for 1912-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main line | 20,479 | 6,725 | 13,754 | 11,975 |
| Ant.-Mukden line | 1,795 | 1,188 | 606 | 85 |
| Steamships | 672 | 799 | ※ 126 | ※ 22 |
| Mining | 14,372 | 12,571 | 1,800 | 1,846 |
| Harbor & wharfs | 1,911 | 1,728 | 182 | 199 |
| Local improvement | 900 | 1,951 | ※ 1,050 | ※ 767 |
| Hotels | 259 | 280 | ※ 20 | ※ 36 |
| Electricity | 977 | 642 | 335 | 272 |
| Gas works | 183 | 106 | 77 | 79 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 117 | —— | 117 | 65 |
| Miscellaneous loss | —— | 338 | ※ 338 | ※ 1,070 |
| Interest receipts | 745 | —— | 745 | 264 |
| General expenditure | —— | 2,671 | ※ 2,671 | ※ 2,059 |
| Interest to debenture | —— | 5,564 | ※ 5,564 | ※ 5,564 |
| Difference between face value & issue price of debentures made good | —— | 680 | ※ 680 | ※ 340 |
| Total | 42,417 | 35,249 | 7,167 | 4,926 |
| Brought over from proceeding year | | | | 2,151 |
| Total | | | | 9,318 |

※ = loss

The above net profit ¥ 9,318,491 was distributed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal reserve | 358 |
| Dividend to Government shares | 2,500 |
| ,, to other shares (7%) | 1,234 |
| Special reserve | 2,000 |
| Bonus | 300 |
| Present to retiring officials | 300 |
| Carried forward to next year | 2,625 |
| Total | 9,318 |

The capital invested from 1907–08 to 1913–14 amounts to ¥ 138,433,961 and is classified as below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Railway, main line | 48,125 |
| ,, Antung-Mukden line | 24,136 |
| Steamships | 4,892 |
| Electricity | 4,747 |
| Gas works | 1,296 |
| Harbor and wharfs | 10,965 |
| Mines | 12,247 |
| Workshops | 6,064 |
| Hotels | 1,617 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,551 |
| Land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,771 |
| Local improvement ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,016 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 138,433 |

## KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1912, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907, which provides that the line is to be laid with the fund, ¥ 4,500,000, to be borne in equal share by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥ 2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening, i.e. Oct. 20, 1912. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

## THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisons of the Portmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions are organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men, and are under the control of the Department of the Communication. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion: one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng.

## THE SOYA BEAN

The fame of Soya bean has spread all over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. As substitute of cotton seeds for extracting oil the bean met with a favorable reception not only in England but in Germany, France and elsewhere, and the following year the enterprising firm received large orders. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In 1909 the export amounted to 800,000 tons of which about 50% went to Europe, 30 to China and 20 to Japan. The export is made through Dairen, Newchwang (which monopolized it before the export to Europe began), and Vladivostock, the first claiming about one half and the other half divided between the two ports.

The export of beans from Manchuria amounted to 654,705 and 599,278 tons respectively in 1912 and '13, of which 338,451 and 319,410 tons passed through Vladivostock and the rest through Dairen, Autung and Newchwang. But Vladivostock possesses only one crushing mill, as against 15 power mills in Autung, about 50 in Dairen, 15 in Newchwang, 32 power mills in Mukden, and 3 power mills in Harbin. Beans and bean-products from Harbin go direct westward by rail and also by water to Nikolaiesk. Dairen is the most important milling centre where in 1912 304,516 tons and 23,954 tons of oil and in '13 309,159 tons and 25,222 tons were produced.

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# APPENDICES

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### HISTORICAL SKETCH, NAMES OF DIRECTORS AND STATISTICS OF THE LEADING FIRMS

Abbrev.—K. K.=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital in ¥ 1,000.

#### BANKERS

For the business statistics refer to Chap. on Banks and Banking Business.

**Chosen Ginko** (Bank of Chosen), K. K., Seoul, Korea. See Chap. on Chosen.

**Dai Hyaku Ginko** (100th Bank), K. K., Yorozucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '77, Directors, K. Ikeda (Pres.) S. Asada (Mng.)

**Dai Ichi Ginko** (1st Bank), K. K., Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private Bank in Japan est. July '73. Was for many years, and before the creation of the Bank of Chosen in '09, bankers to the Korean Government, having solely enjoyed the privilege of issuing notes, also undertook for the Korean Gov't coinage reform business. Directors, Baron E. Shibusawa (Pres.), Y. Sasaki (Gen.-Mng.)

**Dai Jugo Ginko** (15th Bank), K. K., Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Directors, K. Sonoda (Pres.), I. Matsukata (Vice-Pres.) M. Naruse (Mng.)

**Dai Ni Ginko** (2nd Bank), K. K., Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. '74. Directors, T. Hara (Pres.), K. Yamagata (Mng.)

**Dai San Ginko** (3rd Bank), K. K., Kobunecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '78 by the Yasuda family. Directors, Zenshiro Yasuda (Pres.), Zenhachiro Yasuda (Mng. Dir.)

**Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko** (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), K. K., Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Kawasaki Ginko,** Gs. K., Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July '93 by the late H. Kawasaki. Directer, H. Kawasaki (Pres.)

**Kitahama Ginko,** K. K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. March '97. Directors, S. Iwashita (Pres.), S. Kotsuka (Mng. Dir.)

**Konoike Ginko,** Gm. K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1900, it is conduced by the Konoike family. Directors, Baron Z. Konoike (Pres.), J. Harada, H. Shimamura (Dirs.) J. Ashida (Mng.)

**Mitsui Ginko,** K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Old establishment dating from the Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank in 1876. Directors, Takayasu Mitsui (Pres.), S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yayeyama (Mng. Dirs.)

**Mitsubishi Ginko-bu** (Banking Department), Gm. K., Yayesucho, Nihom-

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bashi, Tokyo. Est. '95. Directors, Baron K. Iwasaki (Pres.), M. Kushida (Chief, Dept.)

**Mogi Ginko,** Gm. K., Bentencho, Yokohama. Est. '98. Directors, J. Takahashi (Mng.)

**Morimura Ginko,** Gm. K., Nihombashiku-Tori, Tokyo. Est. '98. Directors, J. Hirose (Pres.), K. Morokuzu (Mng.)

**Murai Ginko,** Gm. K., Yokkaichicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Jan. 1905 with capital of ¥ 2,000 supplied by the Murai tobacco dealers. (See Who's who). Directors, K. Murai (Pres.), T. Murai (Mng. Dir.), G. Murai (Mng.)

**Naniwa Ginko,** K. K., Awajicho, Osaka. Formed with the union of the fifth and thirty second national banks. Afterward the bank was amalgamated with four other banks. Directors, M. Matsukata (Pres.), R. Yamanaka (Mng.)

**Nippon Ginko** (Bank of Japan), K. K., Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '52.

**Nippon Kogyo Ginko** (Industrial Bank of Japan), K. K., Zenigamecho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nippon Kwangyo Ginko** (Hypothec Bank of Japan), K. K., Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sumitomo Bank,** K. K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. about '71, recognized '95, joint stock Co. Directors, Baron K. Sumitomo (Pres.), K. Nakata (Mg. Dir.)

**Taiwan Ginko** (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), K. K., Taihoku, Formosa. See Chap. on Taiwan.

**Tokai Ginko,** K. K., Gofukucho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Est. '89. Directors, C. Kikuchi (Pres.), G. Yoshida (Mng.)

**Yasuda Ginko,** K. K., Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in '80 by the Yasuda family. Being one of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda. Directors, Zennosuke Yasuda (Pres.), Y. Suzuki (Mng.)

**Yokohama Specie Bank,** K. K., Yokohama.

**Yokohama Wakao Ginko,** Gm. K., Yokohama. Est. Mar. '90 by the Wakao family. Directors, I. Wakao (Pres.)

## INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE, ETC.

**Chiyoda Life Mutual Ins. Co.,** Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March '04; Capital ¥ 125 p. u.; Directors, I. Kadono (Pres.), R. Kitakawa (Mng. Dir.)

**Dai Ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co.,** Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '02 by Mr. Yano and others; pioneer mutual life insurance co. Capital ¥ 400 p. u.; Directors, Count Y. Yanagisawa (Pres.), T. Yano (Mng. Dir.)

**Daido Life Ins. Co.,** Yedobori, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1902; capital ¥ 135 p.u.; Directors, S. Nishiwaki (Pres.), B. Shimizu (Mng. Dir.)

**Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co.,** K. K., Kobe. Est. Sept. '07; capital ¥ 250 p. u.; Directors, T. Okazaki (Pres.), S. Tanaka (Mng. Dir.)

**Kyodo Fire Ins. Co,** K. K., Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1909; combines accidence ins.; capital 1,250 p. u.; Directors, S. Tanabe (Pres.), S. Morimoto, S. Kurachi (Mng. Dir.)

**Meiji Fire Ins. Co.,** K. K., Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. The first rate fire ins. co., est. 1893; capital ¥ 500 p. u.; Directors, T. Abe (Pres.), K. Hara (Mng.)

**Meiji Life Ins. Co.,** K. K., Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest constituted ins. co., est. 1881 with capital 100; at present ¥1,500 p.u.; Directors, T. Abe (Pres.), J. Fujita (Dir.)

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**Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K. K.**, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; capital 3,000, p.u.; started accidence ins. Jan. '14 as a subsidiary business; Directors, H. Kawasaki (Pres.), J. Iinuma (Mng. Dir.)

**Nippon Life Ins. Co., K. K.**, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889; capital ¥ 300 p.u.; Directors, N. Kataoka (Pres.)

**Nippon Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co., K. K.**, Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1896; capital ¥ 900 p. u.; Directors, G. Ukon (Pres), W. Ukon (Mng. Dir.)

**Teikoku Life Ins. Co., K. K.**, Gofukucho; Koji., Tokyo. Est. 1888; capital ¥ 250 p. u.; Directors, A. Fukuhara (Pres.), Y. Yano (Dir.)

**Tokyo Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co., K. K.**, Kitasayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1987 with capital ¥ 200 for fire insurance only; increased to ¥ 1,000 in '93; ¥ 5,000 in '96; and to ¥ 10,000 in '05, at the same time started marine and transport insurance with connections abroad; Directors, Z. Yasuda (Pres.), T. Nagamatsu (Vice Pres.)

**Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., K. K.**, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. 1876; capital 1,000 p. u.; Directors, M. Suyenobu (Pres.), K. Kakami (Mng.)

**Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transportation and Credit Ins. Co., K. K.**, Ota-machi, Yokohama. Est. Oct. 1897 for fire insurance only; afterward started other insurances; capital ¥ 1,250 p. u.; Directors, K. Tsuchiko, (Pres).

## WAREHOUSE

**Tokyo Warehouse Co., K. K.**, Komatsucho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. One of the oldest cos. of the kind, est., 1887; capital ¥ 1,550 p.u.; Directors; R. Toyokawa (Pres.), T. Tokeichi (Mng. Dir.)

**Toshin Warehouse Co., K. K.**, Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The largest Co, est. 1909; capital ¥ 2,000 p.u.; Directors G. Mitsui (Pres.) K. Hayashi, (Mng. Dir.)

**Yokohama Warehouse Co., K. K.**, Kanagawacho, Yokohama. Est. 1906; capital ¥ 1748 p.u.; Directors, T. Murano (Pres.), I. Wakao (Dir.)

## EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

**Akita Timber Co., K. K.**, Noshiro, Akita. Est. Apr. '07, amalgamating the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥ 1,200 p. u.; Directors; N. Isaka (Pres.), D. Takemura, S. Kikuchi (Mng. Dirs.)

**Hunter E. H. & Co.** Hirama-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868 by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but since many years begun to import machineries and also engaged antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Props. E. H. Hunter, Ryutaro Hunter.

**Kawamata Kempu Seiren K. K.**, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥ 100 p. u. Brand: Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Directors; K. Komatsu, (Mng. Dir.)

**Maruzen K. K.**, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital 350 p. u.; connections, world wide. Directors; K. Oyaidzu. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto and Fukuoka.

**Meidiya, K. K.**, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and sole agent of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Jas. Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office; Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono, recorgnized as partnership unlimited company Aug. 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥ 500, Branches; Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors; G. Yonei (Pres.), C. Isono

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(Vice-Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng. Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.).

**Mitsui Bussan K. K.,** See "General."

**Nippon Denki K. K.,** Shikoku-cho, Mita, Shiba. Agent to the Western Electric Co., U. S. A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatus and instruments. Founded July 1899; capital ¥ 1,000 p. u.; subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists, Branch; Osaka. Agencies; Dairen, Seoul. Directors; K. Iwatare (Pres.), T. Mayeda, P. K. Condict (Mng. Dirs.) F. N. Rider (Dir.).

**Nippon Seicha K. K.,** (Japan Tea Firing Co.), general merchants and tea exporters, Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly tea produced in Shizuoka; capital ¥ 100 p. u. Directors, K. Otani (Pres.), Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.), K. Kameda. (Act Mg.)

**Nippon Tea Exports Co.,** K. K., Aioicho, Kobe. Est. Feb. 1898; capital ¥ 250 p. u.; chiefly deal tea produced at Kyoto and vicinity. Branches; Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors; K. Ito (Pres.), H. Komada (Mng. Dir.), K. Yabuta (Mng.)

**Okuragumi** see dealers in General.

**Otaru Timber Co.,** K. K., Otaru, Hokkaido; leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping; contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys. and South Manchuria Rly. Co.; capital ¥ 1410 p. u.; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), T. Doi (Mng.); Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen.

**Sankyo & Co.,** K. K., druggists and chemists, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, renowned chemist and discoverer of "Taka-Diastase" and Adrenalin and Mr. Shiohara, now Mng.-Dir. of the Co.; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U. S. A.; removed to Tokyo in '01; incorporated Shiohara's firm with capital ¥ 500 in '07; K. K. '13 with capital 1212 p. u.; Dr. J. Takamine (Pres.)

**Takata Shokai,** See "General."

**Yokohama Nursery Co.,** K. K., Nakamura-cho Yokohama. Est. '90; exporter of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥ 500. Branches: London and New York, etc. Directors, U. Suzuki (Mng. Dir.), S. Iida (Mng.)

**Yonei & Co.,** General Importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887 by late K. Isono under the name of Isono & Co.; contractors to the several Government Depts.; agent for many foreign cos. Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. G. Yonei.

## MINING

**Furukawa Mining Co.,** Gm. K., Yayesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Late Ichibei Furukawa's copper works reorganized as such in '05 with capital ¥ 5,000; own Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; manufacture copper wire, bar and cokes; Directors, T. Furukawa (Pres.), C. Kimura, K. Inouye (Dirs.)

**Hoden Petroleum Co.,** K. K., Nagaoka, Niigata-ken. Est. 1893; one of the leading petroleum cos; capital ¥ 13,325 p. u.; Directors, M. Yamada (Pres.), T. Watanabe, T. Ikeda (Mng. Dirs.)

**Hokkaido Tanko Kisen K. K.** (Colliery and S. S. Co.), Kamiyanagiwara, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1900 and was first engaged in the business of coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service, also undertake the manufacture of cokes and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers,

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the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Capital ¥ 18,000 p. u.; Directors, T. Dan (Chairman, Board Dirs.), T. Uno, T. Isomura (Mng. Dirs.)

**Iriyama Saitan K. K.** (Colliery Co.), Yagembori, Tokyo. Est. May '95; capital ¥ 870 p. u.; has coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors, S. Go. (Pres.), N. Uchida (Mng. Dir.)

**Kuhara Mining Co.**, K. K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1912 and possess Hitachi mine (annual prod. copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz.); capital 10,000 p. u.; Directors, F. Kuhara (Pres.)

**Meiji Mining Co.**, K. K., Eita, Kahogun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; capital 4,750 p. u.; Directors, K. Yasukawa (Pres.), Z. Shiratsuchi (Mng.)

**Mitsui Mining Co.**, K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo; Est. 1911; capital 5,000 p. u.; Directors, M. Mitsui (Pres.), G. Mitsui (Mng. Dir.) See the Mitsui under heading, "General."

**Nippon Petroleum Co.**, K. K., Osu, Niigata-ken. Est. 1888; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining); capital 12,500 p. u.; Directors, H. Naito (Pres.), O. Matsukata (Mng. Dir.)

## STOCK EXCHANGE AND BROKERS

**Fukushima Shokai**, Gs. K., Stock-brokers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1905 succeeding Mr. N. Fukushima's business; sent a representative abroad in 1907 and has wide connection in Europe and America. Departments; Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, *yen* 1,000. Directors, N. Fukushima (Pres.), N. Maeda (Mng.)

**Koike Gs. K.**, Stock-brokers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April '97 by K. Koike; reorganized in '07 as ltd. partnership with capital *yen* 1,000; have regular connection with England and other European business centres. K. Koike (Pres.)

**Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo** (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K. K., first formed in '76; capital *yen* 100; increased to *yen* 400 in '93, to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 3,250; Directors, K. Nedzu (Pres.), Y. Iriye (Mng.)

**Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo** (Stock Exchange), K. K., Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1876; capital *yen* 8,000 p. u.; Directors; S. Go (Pres.), S. Tsunoda. (Dir.)

## STEEL AND IRON WORKS

**Ikegai Ironworks**, Honshiba, Tokyo. Est. June '06 with capital *yen* 250 by the Ikegai family.

**Niigata Ironworks**, K. K., Niigata. Est. 1910; capital *yen* 1,000 p. u. Directors, T. Yamaguchi (Pres.), M. Sasamura (Mng. Dir.)

**Nippon Ironworks**, K. K., Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1908; capital 15,000 p. u.; Directors, A. Takasaki (Pres.), S. Kondo (Mng.)

**Shibaura Engineering works**, K. K., Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875; gradually enlarged since 1892, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K. K., with capital *yen* 1,000, the members of the Mitsui as principal shareholders; at present capital 2,750 p. u.; Directors, M. Mitsui (Pres.), R. Kishi, S. Kobayashi (Mng. Dirs.)

**Osaka Ironworks**, see Chap. on Marcantile Marine.

## SHIPPING AND DOCKYARDS

**Hakodate Dockyard**, K. K., Hakodate. Est. '06 with capital of *yen* 570 p. u. Mng. Dir. T. Kawada.

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**Kawasaki Dockyards, K. K.,** Kobe. The forerunner of the works was called the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard, founded in May 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki. Reorganized in Oct. 1896 as K. K. with capital of *yen* 2,000; increased to *yen* 8,600; Directors, Kojiro Matsukata (Pres.), Yoshitaro Kawasaki (Vice-Pres.) See Chaps. on Marcantile Marine, and the Army and the Navy.

**Nan-yo Yusen K. K.,** Kobe. Former Nan-yo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1915. See chap. on Marcantile Marine.

**Nippon Yusen K. K.,** Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. See Chap. on Mercantile Marine.

**Nisshin Kisen K. K.** (Japan-China S. S. Co.), Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. See Chap. on Mercantile Marine.

**Osaka Shosen K. K.,** Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. See Chap. on Mercantile Marine.

**Tokyo Ishikawajima Dockyards,** K. K., Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as K. K. with expanded buisiness; capital *yen* 1,020 p. u. Directors; K. Watanabe (Pres.), T. Uchida (Mng.)

**Tokyo Kisen K. K.,** Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. See Chap. on Mercantile Marine.

## RAILWAYS AND CARS

For electric Trams, etc. refer Chap. on Railways.

**Dai Nippon Kido K. K.,** (light-railway Co.), Tsukiji, Tokyo. Est. '08 amalgamating eight light railway Co. in different prefectures; capital *yen* 167 p. u.; Directors, W. Amenomiya, R. Otaki.

**Kawagoye Railway Co.,** K. K., Kawagoye. Est. June '93 with capital *yen* 402 p. u. open milage 18m. 36c.; average receipts per mile about *yen* 17,000 against average expenses *yen* 10,000. Directors. S. Iwata (Pres.), Y. Nagata (Mng.)

**Kisha Seizo Gs. K.,** Shimaya-cho, Osaka. Est. Sept. '96 by the late Viscount K. Inouye; contruct rolling stock and also undertake general iron wares. Director, K. Hiraoka.

**Narita Tetsudo K. K.,** Narita, Chiba. Est. Nov. 1895; capital *yen* 2,425 p. u. open to traffic between Narita and Sakura (45 m.). Directors; T. Asada, (Pres.), W. Saito (Mng. Dir.)

**Nippon Sharyo Seizo K. K.,** Car builder and ironworks, Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct. 1896; capital *yen* 750 p. u. Lately united with the Osaka Loco. Works and others to monopolize the orders of Gov't Rlys in rolling stock.

**Tobu Railway Co.,** K. K., Kouno-Kawaracho, Honjo, Tokyo. One of the hopeful railway cos.; est. Nov. 1897; capital *yen* 3,161 p. u.; Directors, K. Nezu (Res.), D. Yoshino (Mng. Dir.)

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSES

**Hakubun-Kwan,** publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. founded 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi. Has contributed not a little to the progress of learning and intellectual activity by endeavouring the cost of publication and supplying the publications at lowest possible price. He issues 60 kinds of magazine and 6,000 varieties of books, over 80 varieties of serial works, 20 of them still in course of publication.

**Kyobun-Kwan** (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertakes printing. Agent, Ginn

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& Co., Boston. E. J. Igrehart (Gen. Mng.)

**Shimbi Shoin**, K. K., publishers of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as K. K., succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Awarded gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Capital *yen* 150 p. u. S. Tajima (Mng. Dir.) See Chap. on Arts and Crafts.

**Tokyo Printing Co.**, K. K., Printer, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the leading printing shops in Tokyo. Reorganized as K. K., Mar. 1896 with capital of *yen* 150; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mg. Dir. C. Hoshino.

**Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo**, K. K., Tsukiji, Tokyo. Pioneer printing and type founder, est. 1873; capital *yen* 300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

## SPINNING MILLS

**Fuji Gasu Boseki K. K.**, gassed yarn, Oshima-machi, Tokyo. Est. '97 with capital *yen* 8,000 afterwards purchased Onagigawa cotton mill and others; capital *yen* 12,000 p. u., reserve funds *yen* 2,684; have factories at Oshiage, Oyama Nos. 1, 3, 4 etc. for cotton spinning, Hodogaya Oyama No. 2 for silk spinning and Onagigawa for cotton spinning and weaving. Directors, Dr. T. Wada (Pres.), E. Kawasaki (Dir.)

**Jomo Muslin K. K.**, Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. Mar. '02 with capital *yen* 1,000; at present 2,498 p. u.; Directors, S. Kobayashi (Pres.)

**Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Sumidamura, Tokyo. Leading cotton mill in Japan; Est. May '87 with capital *yen* 1,000, afterward increased to *yen* 15,927 by purchasing or amalgamating several mills, at present 14,966 p. u. Have branch mills at Sumida-mura, Hyogo and ten others. Directors, H. Hibiya (Pres.), Y. Muto (Mng. Dir.), H. Yamaguchi (Mng.)

**Nippon Woolen Cloth Co.**, K. K., Shimofukushima, Osaka. Est. '96; capital *yen* 29,625; Directors, S. Kawanishi (Pres.), I. Arima. (Mng.)

**Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Kameido, Tokyo Est. July 1908 with capital of *yen* 4,500 p. u. by Mr. H. Hibiya. Directors, K. Abe (Pres.), I. Wakao (Dir.)

**Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Dojimahamacho, Osaka. Est. 1900, capital ¥ 4,000 p.u. Directors, F. Taniguchi (Pres.), H. Akiyama (Dir.)

**Settsu Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Kizugawa, Osaka. Est. 1689; capital ¥ 3076 p.u.; Directors. J. Takeo (Pres.), M. Ito (Dir.)

**Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Higashi-Daikucho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1887; capital ¥ 4,800 p.u.; Directors, T. Kakinuma (Pres.), S. Miyashima (Mng. Dir.)

**Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.**, K. K., Yokkaichi, Miye. Formed June 1914 by amalgamation of Miye Cot. Sp. Co. (est. 86, cap. ¥ 7,768 p.u.) and Osaka Cot. Sp. Co. (est. '82, cap. ¥ 5000 p.u.): Directors, J. Yamabe (Pres.), T. Oka (Gen. Mng.), O. Shoji (Vice Gen. Mng.)

## CURIOS, JEWELS, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

**Ando Shippo-ten**, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥ 30,000. Branch; Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs, etc.

**Ikeda Gm. K.**, Curio merchant, Shimmonzen, Kyoto. Formed Mar, '96

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succeeding former Ikeda firm; capital ¥ 300 with eight partners; branch at Ginza, Tokyo.

**Isekichi Shoten,** toilet articles, Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency; speciality Tooth powders styled "Takarako" "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

**Kitashimizu Katsuzo,** Tomino-koji, Kyoto. Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

**Mikimoto Shinjuten,** jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba, and cultures pearl by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prize medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith depts. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

**Miyamoto Shoko,** silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts.; awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

## DRY GOODS STORES, ETC.

**Mitsukoshi Gofukuten,** K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods stores with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized as K. K. with capital of ¥ 2,000 in which the Mitsui family holds larger share. Conducting mail order business for about 20 years, known as "Harrods in Tokyo," or "Marshal Field in Tokyo." Mng. Dir. O. Hibi. Branches: Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions.

**Shirokiya,** dry goods store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest dry goods stores in Tokyo, founded about the middle of the Tokugawa era.

**Takashimaya,** Gs. K., Kyoto and Tokyo. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida, one of the largest dry goods merchants in Kyoto and also manufacturer of high grade fabrics; reorganized in 1909 as K. K., Prop. S. Iida.

## BREWERY

**Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.,** K. K., Meguro, near Tokyo. Formed Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries; capital ¥ 7,520 p. u.; Directors, K. Makoshi (Pres.), T. Uyemura (Mng. Dir.) Brands, "Ebisu" "Sapporo," "Asahi" "Munchener," etc.

**Kabuto Beer Brewery Co.,** K. K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96, with capital ¥ 2,448 p. u.; Directors, K. Neza (Pres.), T. Haruna (Mng.) Brand "Kabuto."

**Kirin Beer Brewery Co.,** K. K., Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in '07 into K. K. with Japanese and foreign share-holders; capital ¥ 2,500 p. u.; Directors, G. Yonei (Mng. Dir.), R. Kondo (Dir.). Brands, "Lager," "Pilsna," etc.

**Nishinomiya Sake Brewery Co.,** K. K., Nishinomiya. Hyogo. Est. 1889; capital ¥ 400 p. u.; Directors, J. Iida (Dir.), T. Anami (Mng.)

**Teikoku Mineral Water Co.,** K. K., Higashi-Umeda, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1907, capital ¥ 600. Own Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring at Hirano-village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Directors; T. Hiraga (Pres.), S. Nakatani (Mng. Dir.)

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## HOTELS

**Fujiya-Hotel**, K. K., Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputated as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

**Imperial Hotel**, K. K., Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907, cap. ¥ 1,200; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), A. Hayashi (Mng.)

## PAPER MILLS

("Seishi" = paper manufacturing.)

**Chuo Seishi K. K.**, Nakatsu, Gifu. Est. '06 with capital ¥ 500; increased capital to 1,000 (625 p. u.) in '12. Directors, H. Okawa (Pres.), Y. Arai (Mng. Dir.)

**Fuji Seishi K. K.**, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '87; capital, ¥ 6,350 p. u.; Director, R. Hara (Pres.), K. Haraguchi, K. Yamaoka (Mng. Dirs.)

**Oji Seishi K. K.**, Oji near Tokyo. One of the oldest paper mills in the country, founded in Feb. 1873; capital ¥ 6,000 p. u.; Directors, T. Mitsui (Pres.), G. Fujiwara (Mng. Dir.)

## SUNDRIES

**Jinji Koshinjo**, information agency, Yumicho, Kyobashi. Est. June '02 by N. Uchio, proprietor; publishes a book entitled "Jinji Koshinroku."

**Kidani Firm**, druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment. Speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease; Proprietor, I. Kidani.

**Morinaga Shoten**, K. K., confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionary business, with capital ¥ 500; awarded medals at several domestic exhibitions; Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen. Mng.), T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch.)

**Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K.**, makers of musical instruments, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka. Est. Oct. 1897, with capital of ¥ 528 p. u. Speciality, Yamaba Organ, designed by Mr. Yamaba, Pres. of the Co.; awarded medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Directors, T. Yamaba (Pres.), K. Hashimoto (Mng.)

**Oriental Exploitation Co.**, K. K., Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1909 by Baron Shibusawa, Baron R. Kondo, T. Masuda, S. Hayakawa, Hara and other leading businessmen of Tokyo with the object of making investment for railway, mining and engineering enterprises in China; capital ¥ 250 p. u. Dr. K. Furuichi (Pres.)

## GENERAL

**Fujitagumi**, Gin. K., Awajicho, Osaka. Undertakes reclamation, forestry and mining works; own Kosaka, Omori and Zuiho mines; reclamation office, Kojima-wan, Okayama; Forestry office, Ekitaizan, Formosa, capital ¥ 6,000; Directors, Heitaro Fujita.

**Mitsubishi Gs. K.**, Mining, shipbuilding, iron works, banking, &c. The Company was known as the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. until 1885 then amalgamated with the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, forming present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to which was handed over shipping business. In 1893, was reorganized as partnership unlimited company, capital ¥ 15,000. Directors; Baron H. Iwasaki, Pres., Baron K. Iwasaki, Vice-Pres., R. Toyokawa and K. Nambu, Gen. Managers; Department Chiefs; S. Sho, Internal; R. Mizutani, Shipbuilding; K. Kimura, C. Harada, Mining; T. Eguchi, Business; K. Kimura,

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General; Z. Kirishima, Real Estate.

**Mitsui Gm. K.**, Controlling centre of all the undertakings by the Mitsui, including the Mitsui Mining department, which was established in 1892; own the Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Hondo Collieries, Kamioka Silver mine and Iwanobori Sulphur mine. Awarded gold medals at foreign and local exhibitions. 1/16 of the total output of coal in Japan is the production of the company.

**Mitsui Bussan K. K.**, General importers and exporters; Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 10th century as a dry goods store, and the Mitsui Bussan was organized in 1876 to undertake general trading but more particularity foreign trade. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Company, with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital (fully p.u.) ¥ 20,000. Directors; T. Mitsui, Pres., S. Watanabe, K. Fukui, and M. Enjise, Mng. Dirs. Branches; London, New York, &c. connection, world wide.

**Okuragumi, K. K.** General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Mr. Kihachiro Okura, well-known merchant in the country, as president, in 1873. Reorganized in a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11 with capital *yen* 10,000. The firm is the first Japanese firm engaged in foreign business; is divided into manufacturing, spinning, mining, enginering, electrical, railway, shipping, forestry, architecture, and insurance departments. Directors; Kihachiro Okura, Pres; K. Takashima, C. Kadono, Kumema Okura, Kishichi Okura, and S. Takaya, Dirs.

**Sumitomo Ginko**, Bankers, Osaka; first established in about 1871, and reorganized in 1895 with capital of *yen* 1,000. Again reorganized, as a joint stock Co. in '12. Began foreign draft business in 1903. Connection with Europe and America. In the return of 1st half, 1912, the reserve fund shows *yen* 4,800. Branches Tokyo, Yokohama and 15 others. Proprietors, Baron K, Sumitomo, (see who's who) Mng. Dir., K. Nakada. Sec. Chiefs, S. Uyeno, S. Yoshika, N. Yashiro. The Sumitomo firm separated from the Bank and owns copper and coal mines and undertakes steel works and warehouse business in the same city.

**Takata Shokai, Gm. K.**, Yurakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. in 1880. succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized in Dec. 1908, cap. *yen* 1,000. Contractors to Government and its connections are world wide. Branches London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Directors; Shinzo Takata, Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Abbrev.—C. L.=Supplies current for light; C. M.=Supplies current for motors; G.=Supplies gas for light and motors.

For the electric transportations refer to Chap. on Railways.

**Hakodate Hydro-Electric Co.**, K. K., C. L., Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. 1905, capital *yen* 1328 p. u.; transportation business not yet open; Directors, J. Sonoda (Pres.), M. Hirano (Mng. Dir.)

**Hiroshima Gas Works**, K. K., G., Hiroshima. Est. 1908, capital *yen* 1,170; Directors, G. Matsukata (Pres.), T. Matsuura (Mng. Dir.)

**Katsuragawa Electric Co.**, K. K., C. M., Ginza III, Tokyo. Est. 1910, capital *yen* 5599 p. u.; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo municipal electric undertakings, as trams, lights, etc. Directors, W. Amemiya (Pres.), S. Iwata (Mng. Dir.)

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**Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co.**, K. K., C. M., Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1910, capital *yen* 10,093; Directors, T. Toshimitsu (Pres.), S. Kobayashi (Dir.)

**Kobe Electric Co.**, K. K., C. M., Minatocho, Hyogo, Kobe. Est. '12, capital *yen* 11,562 p. u.; Directors, N. Uchimura (Mng. Dir.), T. Akiyama (Dir.)

**Kobe Electric Light Co.**, K. K., C. L., Minatocho-dori, Hyogo, Kobe. Est. 1887, capital *yen* 3,440 p. u.; Directors, N. Uchimura (Pres.), S. Kawanishi (Dir.)

**Kobe Gas Works**, K. K., G., Aioicho, Kobe. Est. 1904, capital *yen* 2,312 p. u.; Directors, K. Matsukata (Pres.), S. Kubo (Mng. Dir.)

**Kyoto Elec. Light Co.**, K. K., C. M., Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. 1887, capital *yen* 4,90 p. u.; Directors, G. Tanaka (Pres.), H. Tanaka (Mng. Dir.)

**Kyoto Gas Works**, K. K., G., Yanagibabadori, Kyoto. Est. 1909, capital *yen* 2,500 p. u.; Directors, S. Oku (Pres.), H. Miura (Mng.)

**Nagoya Elec. Light Co.**, K. K., C. M., Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. 1887, capital *yen* 10,637 p. u., Directors, M. Fukuzawa (Pres.), K. Tsunoda (Mng.)

**Nagoya Gas Works**, K. K., G., Otsucho, Nagoya. Est. 1906, capital *yen* 2,000 p. u. Directors, M. Inouye, S. Yamada (Mng. Dirs.)

**Nippon Elec. Light Co.**, K. K., C. L., Tsukiji III, Tokyo. Est. 1911, capital *yen* 3,000 p. u., solely undertake the business in local towns throughout the country; Directors, K. Shima, K. Ando (Mng. Dirs.)

**Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Japan) Hydro-Elec. Co.**, K. K., C. M., Tokyo. Est. 1910, capital *yen* 1,200 p. u., Directors, A. Kabayama (Dir.)

**Niigata Hydro-Elec. Co.**, K. K., C. M., Niijimachodori, Niigata. Est. 1907, capital *yen* 1,074 p. u., Directors, H. Nakano (Mng. Dir.), S. Iimura (Mng.)

**Osaka Elec. Light Co.**, K. K., C. L., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1887, capital *yen* 14,400 p. u., Directors, M. Doi (Pres.), T. Suganuma (Mng. Dir.)

**Osaka Gas Works**, K. K., G., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1896, capital *yen* 7,222 p. u., Directors, N. Kataoka (Pres.), C. P. Cushman (Dir.)

**Tokyo Elec. Light Co.**, K. K., C. L., Yurakucho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1886; amalgamated many electric cos. and at present is almost sole co. supplying light in Tokyo; capital *yen* 39,595; Directors, S. Satake (Pres.), U. Mochizuki, K. Kambe (Mng. Dirs.)

**Tokyo Gas Works**, K. K., G., Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. 1885; the only gas co. in the City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; capital *yen* 31,000 p. u.; Directors, (Pres.) R. Kume.

**Ujigawa Electric Co.**, K. K., C. M., Shichijo, Kyoto. Est. 1906, capital *yen* 12,500 p. u.; Directors, T. Nakabashi (Pres.), M. Muraki (Mng. Dir.)

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# THE NAVAL SCANDAL

The startling revelation which has had such profound effect at home and attracted the attention of the whole world will be recorded here in chronological order, beginning with Mr. Shimada's query about it in the Budget Committee. The case is ramified in three directions, i. e. a black mail affair, a bribery about electric apparatus and a battleship, and also some minor cases as about a naval briquette factory and supply of paint. The number of men implicated totalled 21, of whom five were naval officers (1 ret.), 13 business-men, and two connected with journalism. Three of the accused are foreigners. The briquette case proved to have been an insignificant affair but it was judged sufficient to constitute a point of discipline, and a Vice-adm. and several lesser officers were either placed on retired list or reprimanded. The development of the Bribery cases was accompanied by three tragic incidents, for one of the accused hanged himself in prison, a wife of a foreigner accused and also a retired Vice-adm. attempted suicide. Three of the accused are still awaiting trial, while most of those on whom sentence was pronounced at the first instance have appealed, so that it will take some months before the final judgment will be delivered on the case, both in its criminal and civil aspects.

January 25th, 1914. Mr. Saburo Shimada, M. P., raised a question in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives about the Richter trial at Berlin, a special telegram concerning it appearing on the morning's *Jiji*.

Jan. 30th. Mr. Andrew Pooley, Tokyo correspondent of Reuter, is arrested; his wife attempts suicide, but the wounds are slight and she recovers.

Jan. 30th. The Special Committee of Naval Inquiry is appointed with Adm. Baron Dewa as chairman and 11 others as committee.

Feb. 3rd. Mr. V. Herrmann, Mng. of Messrs. Siemens, Schuckert & Co. is arrested in Tokyo and committed to jail.

Feb. 6th. Mr. Shunkichi Yoshida, of the same German firm, is arrested.

Feb. 7th. Capt. Hirotaka Sawaki, the Materials Sec., Naval Dept., is arrested.

Feb. 14th. Eng. Rear-adm. Mitsugoro Fujii, Kure Admiralty, is arrested.

Feb. 27th. Mr. V. Herrmann is released on bail.

Feb. 28th. Arms Inspector Shuzo Suzuki arrested.

Mar. 7th. The Naval Inquiry Committee is dissolved.

Mar. 12th. Mr. Kenzo Iwahara, Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, is arrested

Mar. 21st. Mr. Pooley is released on bail.

Mar. 14th. Naval Constructor-Rear-adm. (ret) Tsurutaro Matsuo is arrested.

Mar. 16th. Messrs. Shinji Gondo and Sekizo Uyeda, of a News Agency in Tokyo, are arrested.

Mar. 17th. Mr. Shunkichi Yoshida is found hanging dead in prison.

Mar. 30th. Vice-adm. Matsumoto, Commander-in-chief of the Kure Admiralty, is arrested this morning.

Mar. 31st. Mr. Naozo Hasegawa, Dir. of the Japan Paint Mfg. Co., Tokyo, is arrested.

Apr. 1st. Eng. Vice-adm. Takeda, Pres. of Naval Eng. College, Fleet-paymaster Kubota and Assistant Fleet-paymaster Yasuda are relieved of office, being implicated in the Naval Briquette Scandal at Tokuyama.

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Apr. 25th. Results of the preliminary examination conducted by Judge Tsunetaro Ushio, Tokyo District Court, on the Siemens-Schuckert and Mitsui-Vickers cases are pronounced; his findings practically sustained in the verdict of the first instance quoted later on.

Apr. 28th. Mr. Kanezo Kaga, a stock-broker in Tokyo and a relative of Rear-adm. Fujii, is arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

May 4th. The Navy publishes a statement concerning the charges against Rear-adm. Fujii under trial (quoted below).

May 8th. The Naval Court Martial is commenced on Vice-adm. Matsumoto, Adm. Baron Kataoka acting as presiding Judge.

May 29th. The Naval Court Martial pronounces sentence on Vice-adm. Matsumoto, Capt. Sawasaki, and Arms-inspector Suzuki, the last being acquitted on the ground of prescription of three years being fully matured.

## JUDGMENTS OF COURT MARTIAL

KAZU MATSUMOTO, Vice-Admiral on the waiting list.

Accused is sentenced to imprisonment for three years. The sum ¥409,800 is to be collected from accused.

### REASONS

The Imperial Navy decided in 1910 to order the building of a battle-cruiser from a foreign yard. When Constructor-General Kondo and Engineer-Captain Fujii were going to England in May 1910, they were asked by the Navy Department to obtain estimates of the cost and specifications of the proposed warship from Armstrongs and Vickers and after the examination of these, to report the result. Constructor-General Kondo and Captain Fujii, on their arrival in England on June 11th, obtained through the Japanese inspector of naval shipbuilding estimates and specifications from the English firms. As a result of the study of these they found that the specifications supplied by Vickers were superior to those furnished by Armstrongs, and the former firm's charges were more reasonable than those of the latter. Captain Fujii reported to the Director of the Naval Stores Department the result of his examination as to the advisability of a contract with Vickers. Subsequently Captain Fujii forwarded to the Minister for the Navy a report of the same tenour, based on the views of Inspector Kato and Constructor-General Kondo. The naval authorities made careful investigations into the estimates and specifications furnished by Vickers and Armstrongs, and decided to give the order for the warship to the former Company. The Government then instructed the Japanese Ambassador in London to conclude the contract with Vickers. On November 17th, 1910, the contract was concluded accordingly.

### COMPETITION BETWEEN MITSUI AND TAKATA

Prior to this, about May or June, 1910, the Mitsui Bussan, agents for Vickers, and Takata Shokai, agents for Armstrongs, becoming aware of the proposed order of a warship, began to visit the accused, who was Director of the Naval Stores Department, to solicit the order. Accused, however, gave no definite reply to either of them. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha appointed Matsuo Tsurutaro, technical adviser of the firm, who is a Naval Constructor-General on the reserve list, to conduct negotiations as to soliciting the order for the warship on account of his intimate friendship with Matsumoto.

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Matsuo consulted Iwahara Kenzo, Director of the Mitsui Bussan, as to whether the firm was prepared to give his friend in the Navy one-third of the commission the firm was to receive from Vickers in case of success. Iwahara, after consultation with other Directors, agreed to Matsuo's proposal. The Mitsui Bussan notified the arrangement to Vickers' and asked for an increase in the commission. Matsuo, on receiving the consent of Iwahara and other Directors regarding his proposal, communicated the arrangement to Matsumoto before the conclusion of the contract with Vickers. Although the latter won its contract owing to the superiority of building and the lowness of price, the Mitsui Bussan arranged that they should receive from Vickers commission of five per cent., amounting in all to ¥1,150,000. Matsuo, in consultation with Iwahara, decided to give his friend in the Navy the promised amount, and towards the end of 1910 the fact was notified to Matsumoto, who agreed to the arrangement.

### Delivery of Cash

〈When Matsuo visited Matsumoto in November, 1910, after it had been practically settled to place the order with Vickers, Matsumoto mentioned his desire to buy some land and buildings at Horinouchi, Tokyo prefecture, thus hinting that he would like delivery of a portion of the money due to him. Matsuo obtained ¥8,000 from the Mitsui Bussan and delivered the amount to Matsumoto on November 8th. When Matsuo visited accused at his residence in February, 1911, the latter expressed his desire to buy some more land, and subsequently obtained payment of ¥6,000 through Matsuo. In March, 1911, accused expressed his desire to purchase some buildings at Okubo and obtained payment of ¥15,000 through Matsuo on March 8th. On December 30th, 1911, Matsuo received ¥150,000 from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, to be paid to accused but as a precaution against the discovery of the offence, half the amount was deposited in the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the other half in the Mitsu Bishi Bank, both in Matsuo's name. Afterwards the fact was notified to Matsumoto. On July 1st, 1913, Matsuo received from the Mitsui Bussan ¥233.800, to be paid to accused, and the whole amount was placed to Matsuo's credit in the Mitsu Bishi Bank. Subsequently Matsuo visited accused and informed him of the transactions and of the settlement of all accounts. Accused acquiesced in all hat was done by Matsuo, and later asked the latter to transfer the deposit in the Specie Bank to the Mitsu Bishi Bank.〉

### Disposal of the Proceeds

In March, 1913, accused, acting on the advice of Matsuo, purchased some land at Tamagawa-mura, Tokyo prefecture, for ¥10,550, which was paid out of the deposit at the Mitsu Bishi Bank. During the same month accused bought some land at Kamakura for ¥4,090. Between June and August the same year, accused bought Kirin Brewery shares in several instalments to the total amount of ¥5,200. In October accused bought two ¥5,000 5 per cent. bonds for ¥9,095. All these purchases were paid for out of the bank deposit held in Matsuo's name.

### Commission on Commission

In January, 1912, accused, acting on the advice of Matsuo, gave ¥15,000 to Jotaro Yamamoto, Director of the Mitsui Bussan, in recognition of his goodwill. In January, 1912, Matsuo received from accused ¥5,000 as

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travelling expenses for his intended trip abroad; in March the same year Matsuo also received ¥13,700 from accused to pay the price of some forest-land bought by him. Later, with or without the consent of accused, he drew in several instalments ¥29,000 out of the bank deposits held by him for accused, and the money was either used for business purposes or banked for his own account. The balances of the accused's deposits at the Mitsu Bishi and the Morimura Banks, both in Matsuo's name, amounted to ¥312,000.

The above facts have been proved by the statements of various witnesses and by the documents produced. The actions of accused come under the purview of Articles 197 and 55 of the Criminal Law (Naval) and render him liable to imprisonment not exceeding three years. As to the bribe received, the whole amount cannot be recovered, as a portion has been spent, and so judgement is given as above.

Admiral Baron Shichiro Kataoka, Chief Judge, Vice-Admiral Mabahachiro Nawa, Vice Admiral Hikohachi Yamada, Rear-Admiral Tatsuo Matsumura, Rear-Admiral Tetsutaro Sato, Assessors.

May 29th, 1914.

### Judgement on Capt. Sawasaki

The "reasons" of the judgement on accused, who was senteneed to penal servitude for one year, state that when on July 2nd 1913, the Naval Stores Department signed a contract with Victor Herrmann, on behalf of Siemens, Schuckert & Co. for a supply of a large Telefunken wireless apparatus at a cost of ¥.754,250 at Gyoda Shinden, Tsukada-mura, Chiba-ken, Shunkichi Yoshida, as a salesman of the firm since 1906 received as commission on the contract ¥41,450 from the firm. Out of the sum Yoshida presented ¥11,000 to Sawasaki through the latter's wife, and accused accepted the money.

### Judgment on Arms-inspector Suzuki

The "reasons" on accused state that the Naval authorities, thinking electric appliances manufactured by Siemens-Schuckert Co., Germany, the best in quality, had been buying their goods. The Japanese officers sent to England to supervise the construction of the warships ordered from English builders were instructed by the Stores Department towards the end of 1905 to purchase searchlights. These officers, for the purpose of comparison, obtained quotations from various makers. When the Siemens Brothers learned this fact, they instructed Siemens, Schuckert & Co. in Tokyo to use their influence to prevent the purchase of machinery from other makers. Thereupon the Managers of the Tokyo firm, Herrmann and Kesler, appointed Shunkichi Yoshida, who was supplying goods to the Navy, their agent, and agreed to pay him commission of 1% and also 5% as special commision for nine years for goods sold to the Navy through his agency. The searchlights made by English makers being judged by the supervising officers inferior in quality to those made by Siemens, they decided to buy from the German firm. This made the canvassing of Yoshida unnecessary, but he continued pocketing the special commission. When accused was appointed officer on the staff of the Stores Department and took charge of electric works affairs, Yoshida who was a nephew to Mrs. Suzuki, asked accused to let him know, so long as it did not prejudice his official duty, the goods to be ordered from Siemens, Schuckert & Co. For these services Yoshida presented altogether ¥11,100 to Mrs. Suzuki, and accused accepted the money.

June 2nd. Disciplinary punishment was sentenced on Vice-adm. Kaku-

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ichi Murakami, Chief of the Naval Administration, and Adm. Oguri for want of proper control over their subordinates.

June 11th. The public trial of the six civilian defendants was opened this morning at the Tokyo District Court, Judge Tayama presiding, with Judges Kimura and Numa as associates. Procurator Ihara conducted the prosecution. The Counsel for the defendants were;- Messrs. A. Nakamura and J. E. de Becker for Mr. Pooley; Messrs. W. Nagashima, C. Egi, Suyeshige, H. Watanabe, C. Vogt and Kawakubo for Mr. Blundell; Messrs. Machida and Ogawa for Mr. Gondo; Messrs. Imoto and Uzawa for Mr. Uyeda and Messrs. Matsuoka and Uzawa for Mr. Kaga.

June 13th. Siemens v. Pooley case. Judgment was delivered at the Tokyo District Court which dismissed the appeal of Siemens, Schuckert & Co. against the ruling of the lower court. (The Co. brought a civil action against Mr. & Mrs. Pooley to recover the ¥ 50,000 paid for the Carl Richter papers.)

June 18th. The public trial on the Vickers-Mitsui case commenced at the Tokyo District Court, Judge Tayama presiding, with Judges Kimura and Numa as associates. Procurator Ohara conducted the prosecution. The accused were defended by Messrs. Hanai, Uzawa, Hara, Egi, Hiraoka, Urabe, Imoto, Imanuma, Miyake, and others.

June 26th. Vice-adm. Baron Yamanouchi (ret), ex-President of the Muroran Steel Works, is reported to have attempted suicide. He had been examined several times at the Tokyo District Court in connection with the naval scandal.

## SIEMENS-POOLEY CASE

The text of the judgment delivered by the Tokyo District Court on 14th July on Messrs. Herrmann, Pooley, Blundell and Kaga, is as follows:—

### PRINCIPAL ADJUDICATION.

Victor Herrmann, age 43, German subject, penal servitude for one year, with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

Andrew Pooley age 32, British subject, two years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of ¥200.

George Blundell, age 52, British subject, penal servitude for ten months, with snspension of the sentence for 3 years.

Kanezo Kaga, age 38, penal servitude for four months with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

(Suspension of the sentence means that the accused will be exempted from serving the terms in prison if he behaves properly during the period of suspension.)

In the event of the accused Andrew M. Pooley failing to pay in full the fine, he shall be detained in the labour section of the prison for 50 days.

Regarding the allegations that the accused Victor Herrmann offered to Rear-Admiral Iwasaki, on reserve, on January 11, 1912, ¥ 600 as bribe in connection with the duties of the latter while he was the Chief of the First Section of the Ships Administration Department, and that the accused George Blundell, in collusion with the accused Andrew M. Pooley purchased for ¥ 750 from Richter, a German, several secret documents stolen from the Siemens-Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, knowing that they were stolen goods, both Victor Hermann and George Blundell are acquitted.

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The articles seized are returned to the producers.

The costs of the Court are divided into three parts, one part being borne by the accused Victor Herrmann and the rest, jointly and severally by the accused Andrew M. Pooley and George Blundell.

REASON

HERRMANN

1. The accused Herrmann, upon taking up the post as sole director of the Siemens-Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, 48, Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo in June 1911, learned that his predecessor, Kessler, with the object of bribing the authorities of the Japanese Navy, entered into a contract with Shukichi Yoshida, agent of the company, by which he received a commission of 5 per cent. on all orders placed by the Japanese Navy with the company, and had been causing him to bribe the naval authorities with this commission and that, therefore, the commission given to Yoshida in conformity with the contract is to be used to bribe naval authorities. The accused, however, for the benefit of the company continued the performance of the contract with the same object, and when the company secured a contract from the Japanese Navy for the construction of the wireless telegram station at Funabashi-machi, Chiba prefecture, on July 2, 1913, gave to Shukichi Yoshida over ¥33,900 as commission and caused him to pay ¥11,500 as bribes to Captain Kanmo Sawasaki, the then member of the First Section of the Ships Administration Department of the Navy—who was concerned in the conclusion of the said contract—in three instalments between July, 1913, and January, 1914, one at the residence of the latter at 113, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, and two at his residence at Shimoshibuya, Shibuya-machi, Toyotama-gori, Tokyo-fu, where he subsequently removed. Thus the accused committed bribery.

POOLEY

2. The accused Pooley on November 4, 1913, purchased for ¥750 at the Yokohama branch of the Reuter's Telegram Co., from Richter, a German, who was formerly an employee of the Siemens-Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, documents from which the payment of bribes and promises between Engineer Rear-Admiral Mitsugoro Fujii and the company as well as Simens Brothers in London, could be ascertained, and several other secret documents of the company stolen by Richter, knowing that they were stolen goods.

3. The accused Pooley, after purchasing the documents from Richter, sent them to the Reuter's Telegram Company's office at Shanghai and was about to publish them, when the accused Herrmann, director of the Siemens-Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, and Wilhelm, manager of the company, entertaining anxiety that should the details be published, not only would the credit of the company be impaired but Japanese naval officers concerned would suffer, requested the accused through Fujizo Mayeda or directly to return the documents. The accused Pooley, realising the circumstances, planned to return them after causing the company to offer him a large amount of money. The accused, after consulting with the accused Blundell, obtained the consent of the latter and, in collusion with him, levied blackmail on Herrmann and Wilhelm, stating that he would return the documents if the firm would give him ¥250,000, failing which he would publish them to the world. After negotiations, the accused received from Herrmann a cheque for ¥50,000, drawn by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank on the Yokohama Specie Bank, at the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 2, Yama-

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shita-cho, Yokohama, in exchage for the documents on November 26, 1913, and immediately transferred the money to his own deposit with the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

4. Inasmuch as the above secret documents might be used as evidence of the promise of bribery between Engineer Rear-Admiral Mitsugoro Fujii and Siemens Brothers and of the blackmail levied by Pooley, the accused Herrmann, apprehending that the above-mentioned offences might be detected by the authorities concerned if the said documents were preserved, destroyed all of them by fire in the compound of the German Consulate-General at Yokohama on November 27, 1913, in order to destory evidence, partly for the benefit of Siemens Brothers and Mitsugoro Fujii and partly for that of Pooley.

KAMEZO KAGA

5. The accused Kamezo Kaga, at the request of Engineer Rear-Admiral Mitsugoro Fujii held large sums of money sent by Fujii on several occasions since 1908. Owing to the frequency of the receipts of remittances since then he became suspicious of the sources of the money, and eventually presumed that it was secured by Fujii as bribes. But the wife of Fujii Shigeta, elder brother of Mitsugoro Fujii, is elder sister of the accused, and as he is intimate with Mitsugoro, accused, desiring that the office of Mitsugoro might not be disclosed, received on over ten occasions between January 19, 1913, and October 10, 1913, at the residence of Mitsugoro, cheques and drafts on foreign banks amounting to ¥379,259.20, which the latter had secured from Vickers and four other firms, as bribes in connection with his duty, and, together with other money, the source of which is unknown, deposited it in his own name with the Tokyo branch of the Sumitomo Bank, 3, Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, and other banks. Subsequently, at the request of Mitsugoro, he invested over ¥345,888 in national loan bonds and other securities, and kept them on behalf of Fujii. Moreover, on October 18, 1913, the accused with the same object applied in his own name to the Metropolitan Police Board for permission to use an automobile, despite the fact that he conjectured that the car had been accepted by Mitsugoro from the Weir Company in England as a bribe in connection with his duty, and on January 16, 1914, applied to the Ward Office of Nihombashi-ku for a licence for the automobile, thus destroying the evidence relating to the bribery committed by Mitsugoro.

APPLICATION

In the application of the law, the first act of the accused Herrman comes under Article 198-1 and Article 55 of the Criminal Code, and the fourth act under Article 104. The fourth act is one act, but inasmuch as it has a close bearing on two items of offences, the penalty shall be inflicted for the destruction of evidence relating to the offence of Pooley, in accordance with Article 54-1 and Article 10, and penal sevitude shall be imposed for the first and fourth acts. The second act of the accused Pooley comes under Article 256-2 and the third act of the accused Pooley and Blundell, under Article 249-1. The fifth act of the accused Kamezo Kaga comes under Articles 104 and 55, and therefore penal servitude shall be inflicted upon that accused. Since the acts of the accused Herrmann and Pooley, form concurrent offences, provided for in the first paragraph of Article 45 of the same code, the accused Herrman is punished with 1 year and Pooley with 2 years' penal servitude, the term of penalty on Herrmann being decided within the limit that, in accordance with Articles 47 and 10, the maximum term of penalty provided for

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in Article 198-1 for the first act, the most serious, is increased by one-half, and that of Pooley, within the limit that the maximum term of penalty provided for in Article 249-1 for his third act is increased by one-half. The accused Pooley is also ordered to pay a fine of ¥200 within the limit of penalty provided in Article 256-2 for his second act. The accused Blundell and Kamezo Kaga shall be punished with 10 months' and 4 months' penal servitude respectively within the limit of the articles above referred to.

In view of the circumstances of the cases of the accused Herrmann, Blundell and Kaga, it is deemed proper that the execution of their sentences should be suspended, and accordingly the execution of judgment passed on them is postponed for three years from the date of final judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the Criminal Code and Article 54 of the Law relating to the Enforcement of the Criminal Code. As regards Pooley, if the accused is unable to pay his fine in full he shall be detained in a labour establishment (roekijo) for a period of 50 days in accordance with Article 18-1 and 4 of the Criminal Code.

## THE MITSUI-VICKERS CASE

On July 18th all the defendants in the case, including three former directors of Mitsui & Co., a Vice-Admiral ret. and three others, were judged guilty and sentenced as follows:

Mr. Kenzo Iwahara (age 52), penal servitude for two years.

Constructor Vice-Admiral Tsurutaro Matsuo, ret. (age 51) two years.

Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto (age 48), one year and a half.

Mr. Gi-ichi Iida (age 65), one year and a half, with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

Mr. Tokuya Matsuno (age 45), three months, with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

Mr. Sozaburo Kano (age 42), three months with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

Mr. Naozo Hasegawa (age 47), four months with suspension of the sentence for 3 years.

### Reasons

In giving the above sentences, Judge Tayama explained the facts and reasons, substantially as follows:

1. When the Kongo was to be ordered in 1910, Iwahara, Yamamoto, Iida, and Vice-Admiral Matsuo of the Mitsui Co. decided to wantonly use the name of a director, for the purpose of drawing out the Company's bank deposits and bribing the naval authorities. They made Vice-Admiral Matsuo request Vice-Admiral Matsumoto to give the order to Vickers of whom Mitsui is agent, and communicate to him the intention of bribery. On November 8, 1910, they forged a cheque of ¥ 5,000 that was addressed to the Mitsui Bank, by wantonly writing the name of Hachirojiro Mitsui, presented it to the Mitsui Bank, made the bank officials falsely believe that the cheque was one that was legally issued by the directors, cheated the bank out of ¥ 5,000 in exchange for the cheque, and gave the money to Matsumoto as a bribe.

When the Kongo contract was given to Vickers on November 17th, and it became certain that the Company would obtain a commission of more than ¥ 158,730 the four defendants forging two of ¥ 75,000 each and one of ¥ 233,800 in a similar way.

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### Tampering With Books

2. When the Richter case became a subject of heated discussion last January, Iida, Yamamoto, and Iwahara, thought the entry in the company's books and vouchers of the disbursements of said ¥ 150,000 and ¥ 233,000 as secret service expenses, likely to lead to the disclosure of the facts relating to the bribery, changed the entries after the book, after consultation with Sasaburo Kano and Tokuya Matsuno, and manufactured vouchers to take the place of the original ones.

### The Case of Hasegawa

3. Naozo Hasegawa consented to the request of Vice-Admiral Matsumoto to destroy evidence of his having taken the bribe and made various papers for the purpose.

### Interpretation of Law

As the acts of forgery of cheques, their use, and fraud in Paragraph 1, against Iida, Iwahara, Yamamoto, and Matsuo, are related together as means to end they are punished on the heaviest offense, that of using forged cheques. For their offense of giving bribes, the penalty of servitude is applied.

The act of Iida, Iwahara, Yamamoto, Matsuno, and Kano, in Paragraph 2, comes under the offense of using forged vouchers.

### Charges that are Acquitted

Iida, Iwahara, Yamamoto, Matsuo, and Kano are acquitted of charges of having tampered with the book. They changed the entries in the book, it is true, but the original entries themselves were forgeries, as they had done so in the abuse and trangression of their official rights. Their changes can not be treated as criminal acts.

## NAVAL BRIQUETTE SCANDAL

Captain Yoshimatsu, Chief-Engineer of the Kure Squadron, and Captain Tonizo Suzuki Director of the Second Section of the Naval Stores Department, both of whom were formerly at the head of the Tokuyama Briquette Factory, and Commander Shigehiko Suzuki and Commander Tameshige Suzuki, both formerly of the Tokuyama Factory, have been placed on the waiting list.

Vice-Admiral Takeda and Paymaster Hatanaka, both of whom were also connected with the Briquette Factory; and who were recently placed on the waiting list, have been reprimanded by the Naval Minister for allowing certain irregularities to be practised among their subordinates while they were in the service of the factory.

On June 15th Procurator Danto was transferred from the Yamaguchi District Court to the Hiroshima Appeal Court and two days later placed on retired list. He had prosecuted with too much vigor the Naval Briquette Scandal which turned out to be a trivial affair.

## SENTENCE ON REAR-ADM. FUJII

The sentence upon the accused was reserved pending arrival of corroborating evidence from abroad. Meanwhile the following statement published by the Navy Department on May 4th on charges of bribery and corruption may be quoted:—

"It being suspected that Rear-Admiral Fujii had been promised by Siemens, Schuckert & Co. about 1911 a commission of 5 per cent. on certain

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plant required for the battle-cruiser 'Kongo' and a commission of 2½ per cent. on other articles supplied by the German firm, Fujii has been under examination by the Higher Naval Court-martial since February 14th of this year. In the course of his examination new facts have been discovered, which are now being investigated together with the other matters. Certain foreign companies being concerned, the examination of the new facts which have come to light requires time, and this investigation is not yet concluded. The new facts under examination are as follows:—

"1.—Between January 1911 and about January 1912 Fujii on several occasions received sums amounting altogether to over ¥230,000 from the Vickers shipbuilding company, of England, in connection with the contract for the battle-cruiser 'Kongo.'

"2.—Between January 1911 and about the end of 1912, Fujii received a sum of over ¥39,000 and a motor-car from G. & J. Wier & Co. in connection with the purchase of certain goods.

"3.—Between April 1911 and about September 1912 Fujii received the sum of ¥26,000 from Yarrow's, of England, in connection with the purchase of certain goods.

"4.—Between May 1911 and the end of 1912, Fujii received in several instalments a further sum of ¥9,700 from Yarrow's in connection with matters relating to his official duty.

"5.—In July 1912 Fujii received the sum of ¥48,000 from the Vickers shipbuilding company, of England, in connection with the purchase of turbine engines for the warship 'Hiyei.'"

### Sentence on Messrs Gondo and Uyeda

The sentence upon the two is still pending.

### Protest by the Accused

Most of the accused in the Siemens-Schuckert and Mitsui-Vickert cases have protested.

July 14th. Reuter *v.* Siemens—Schuckert. Judgment is given in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the action brought by Reuters Telegram Co. to protect against the provisional attachment made on Mar. 3rd by Siemens-Schuckert Firm, of the deposit of ¥ 2,108. 26 the Hongkong Shanghai Bank in the name of Mr. Pooley, formerly Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo. The plaintiff's claim is dismissed with cost.

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## MITSUI'S HEROIC RESOLUTIONS

The Mitsui Bussan, of the Mitsui firm, has adopted some heroic resolutions to manifest its full sense of responsibility and sincere regrets for the implication of some of its officials in the Naval scandal. As soon as the result of the preliminary examinations on the Vickers' case was pronounced, the president of the firm issued general instructions to the whole staff of the firm, warning them, for the reputation and prestige of the firm, to maintain a high personal character and to conduct business under the strict guidance of the teachings of honesty and fairness, studiously refraining from any action that deviates from the right path, even though they may be prompted from excessive zeal. Thus may the firm regain the reputation and prestige which

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have been injured by the present scandal, and in this way should the staff work for the firm and contribute their part to the country's service.

### New Departure in the Business Policy

It is understood that the firm has resigned the agency for Messrs. Vickers & Co. and General Electric Co. and also abolished its branches at the Admiralty ports of Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru, meaning to dissociate itself from contract work with the Government which necessarily exposes the firm to the keen competition with other contractors; instead the firm will devote itself to international trading and industrial enterprises. The resignation of the three Directors made it necessary to rearrange the internal organization and Messrs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui, and M. Fujise have been appointed as successors. They will direct the business of the firm on their joint responsibility, whereas their predecessors divided their sphere of management, in which they were practically independent.

### Contribution to Public Charity

The sum of ¥.750,000 the firm has received from Vickers on the order of the *Kongo* was an outcome of ordinary business transactions, but it has been decided to offer the whole of the sum for promoting some charitable purposes, probably for the benefit of discharged convicts.

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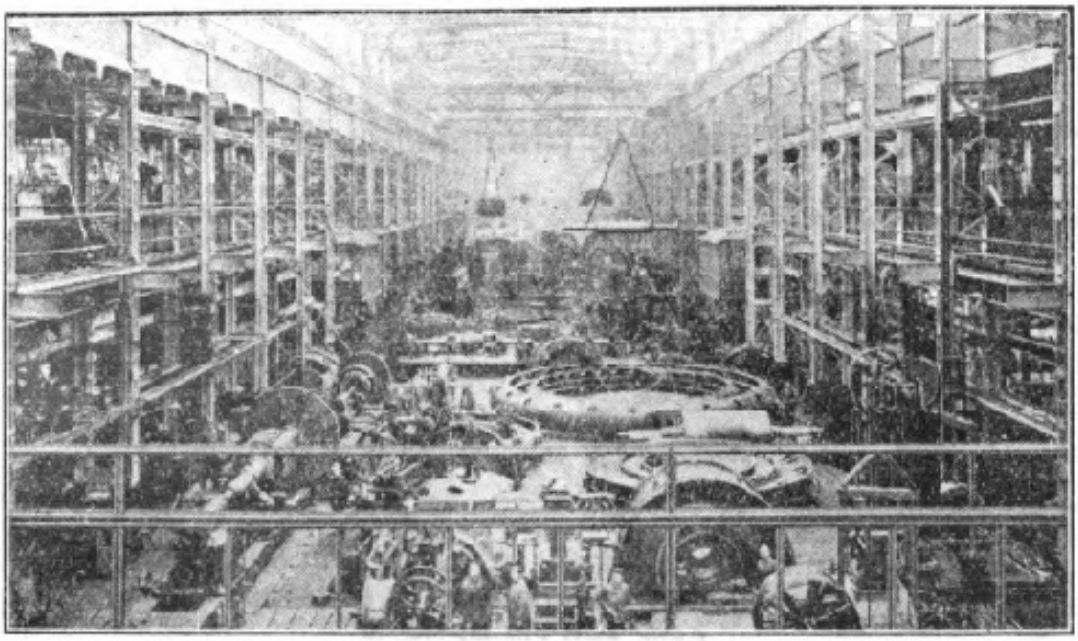

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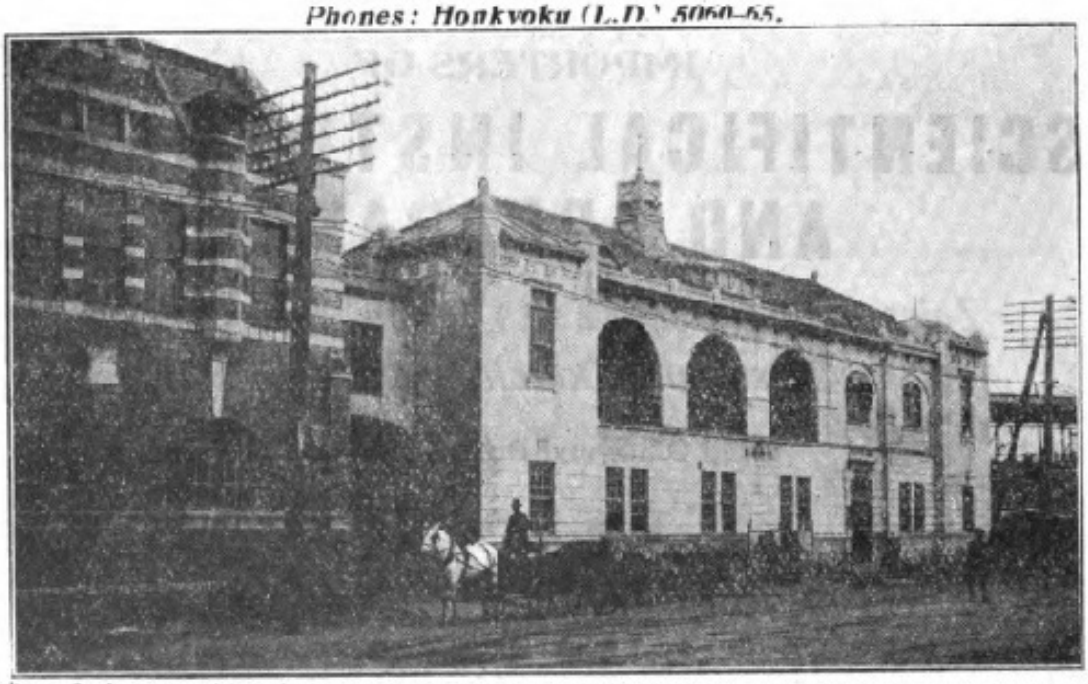

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七臺の輪轉機は午後三時より翌午前四時迄轟々輪轉の聲を絶たず 發行部數
實に四拾貳萬部を下らず 廣告機關として拔群の偉功を奏するは多言を要せ
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